ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Saturday, August 9, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words' insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BARLOW.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at 8a, Pierrepoint-road, Acton, W.3, to NINA, wife of S. R. M. BARLOW—a daughter.

BARRATT.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, to ERSKINE, wife of MAJOR A. W. BARRATT, Milford, Craven Arms—a son.

BOURKE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, to MONA, wife of H. ROSTON BOURKE, of 44, Bermead-avenue, Kenton, Middlesex—a daughter.

CORY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at 85, Guildhall-street, Bury St. Edmunds, to MARJORIE (née Shiell), the wife of DR. J. W. E. CORY—a son.

DON.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at Stellenbosch, S. Africa, to DOROTHY (née Wheeler), wife of E. B. DON—a son.

HADDEN.—On Aug. 4, 1930, at a nursing home, Reading, to HELEN, wife of F. T. HADDEN—a daughter.

JERVOIS.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Harestock, near Winchester, the wife of LT.-COL. J. A. JERVOIS, D.S.O., M.C., late K.O.Y.L.I., of a daughter.

PETRIE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Gussenhu Court, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, to BEATRICE, wife of D. G. PETRIE—a daughter.

RENNIE.—On Friday, Aug. 8, 1930, at 18, Cedar Lawn-avenue, High Barnet, to ENID (née Cunningham), wife of MORGAN BOWEN RENNIE—a son.

TOLL.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at a nursing home in London, to SYLVIA PRIDEAUX, wife of BRYAN L. TOLL—a son.

VERNEY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Lausanne, Esmé, wife of ULRICK VERNEY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BYERS : FRENCH.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Bourne-south, CHARLES RAYMOND BYERS, of Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S., to MARJORIE HELEN CATHRINE FRENCH, of Southbourne, Hants.

COLWILL : SWANTON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at St. Jude-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. E. D. Arundell, CHARLES COLWILL, of 6, South-square, N.W.11, to ELSIDA MARY SWANTON.

FLETCHER : EDWARDS.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Newland, Hull, by the Rev. Dr. Bryant, JAMES WALTER MAURICE FLETCHER, of Elm Mants, to WINIFRED ALICE EDWARDS, of Wandsworth Common.

FLETCHER : STACEY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Beaulieu Abbey, SIDNEY A. FLETCHER, of New Romney, to GRACE M. STACEY, of Bexley, Kent.

GAITE : OSBORNE.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at St. John's Church, Newland, Hull, by the Rev. L. Thomson, M.A., Vicar of Sledmere, STANLEY GEORGE, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. GAITE, of "Ashcombe," Shanklin, Isle of Wight, to WINIFRED, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. WESLEY OSBORNE, of "Eyrus," Newland Park, Hull.

GROSS : NICHOLD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at the Savoy Chapel, London, LT.-COL. ROBERT PINCHARD GROSS, D.S.O., 24th Regiment, to GLADYS MAY NICHOLD, of Sloane House, Sloane-street, London.

JOHNSON : COOKE.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Holy Trinity Church, Paddington, HARRY HALL JOHNSON, 2nd Life Guards, Smith Cross, Wilts (Lieut., R.S.O.), to MARJORIE PHYLLIS, the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. COOKE, of Shrewsbury.

LEES : FITZ GERALD.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, LEONARD MARTYN LEES, LT.-COL. (late) of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Lees, of Oakdene, Exmouth, to URSULINE MARGARET, only daughter of the late LT.-COL. JAMES STEPHENS FITZGERALD, The East Surrey Regiment, and of Mrs. FITZGERALD, of 15, Sussex-road, Southsea.

MOORE : HOLMES.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Mansfield College Chapel, Oxford, by the Rev. R. Bethell, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Rogers, WILL GRATBURN MOORE, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Moore, of Silcoates, Wakefield, to ELISABETH LESLIA JOY HOLMES, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. St. Holmes, of Poughborne, and the late Mrs. Holmes, and granddaughter of Mrs. Mackintosh, of Oxford.

PLUMMER : DE KOSTEREV.—At Caux, WILLIAM PAUL PLUMMER, late of Singapore, to LUCILE CAROLINE ROENSING, widow of COLONEL COURT ALEXANDER DE KOSTEREV, late of the Imperial Russian Transport Corps, Orne, Calvados, and Paris, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Roensing, of Caux.

ROGERS : SMITH.—On Aug. 2, 1930, quietly, at St. Stephen's, Bush Hill-park, by the Rev. Edward Burton, B.A., assisted by the Rev. F. M. Eagles, M.A., HUGH HOWARD ROGERS, of Enfield, to MARY SMITH.

SIMPSON : ADAMS.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Kirkby, Lowesdale, STANHOPE HOWTON of the Sudan Political Service), younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. SIMPSON, of Leicester, to EVELYN CONSTANCE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. ADAMS, of Lowesdale.

SIMPSON : KIRBY.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, by the Rev. A. E. Stanley Ward, D.D., rector of Duke, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Sard, CAPTAIN FRANCIS CORTLAND SIMPSON, 17th Dogra Regiment (P.W.O.), son of the late Mr. F. M. Simpson, and Mrs. Simpson, to HELEN DOROTHY, elder daughter of COLONEL J. T. KIRBY, D.S.O., Indian Army, and Mrs. Kirby.

VAN BAERLE : CRESSINGHAM.—On July 28, 1930, at Chelsea, LUCIUS EUGENE, son of CAPT. E. VAN BAERLE, O.B.E., and the late Mrs. VAN BAERLE, to LELIE MONTREUX, daughter of LIEUT.-COL. CRESSINGHAM, D.S.O., and Mrs. Cressingham, Lee-on-Solent.

WILLIAMS : PRICHARD.—On July 26, 1930, at St. Matthew's Church, Quebec, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Quebec, GWYN WILLIAMS, only son of the late Jestyn Williams and Mrs. Williams, to LYDIA DIANA, only daughter of COLONEL and MRS. PRICHARD, Pwllywrach, Cowbridge, Glamorgan.

DEATHS

ANSON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Westhaven, Hastings-road, Bexhill-on-Sea, LAURA, daughter of the late REV. EDMUND SEDGEWICK and the HONOURABLE MRS. ANSON, aged 84. Funeral at Bexhill Parish Church 2 p.m. Monday, Aug. 11.

BELL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1930, at Pendell Court, Bletchingley, JOHN RICHARD JUKON BELL, late 9th Queen's, son of Archibald and Mary Bell, aged 56 months. R.I.P.

BLOXSOME.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Fairford, Glos, EVELYN BLOXSOME, beloved wife of the late Dr. C. H. BLOXSOME. Funeral at Golders Green at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, Aug. 11. No flowers.

BUTLER.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at her residence, Bytheden, Maidenhead, ELIZA ELLEN, widow of the late JOHN BUTLER, aged 77 years. "Rewland Park, Hull.

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DEATHS (continued)

MACKIE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1930, suddenly, at Lowesdoft, ROBERT GEMMELL MACKIE, of 64, Granville-road, Finchley. Funeral at Lowesdoft to-day (Saturday), at 11 o'clock.

MILLER.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at Knowehead, Perth, GEORGE ANDERSON MILLER, Writer to the Signet, late of J. and J. Miller, Writers, Perth. (Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.)

NICHOLSON.—On Aug. 3, 1930, at Poona, India, the REV. FATHER HUGH SMITH NICHOLSON, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, Oxford, youngest and last surviving son of the late John Ismay Nicholson, of Oakles, Wimbledon.

PADWICK.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Idwal, Lindrid, Mrs. HARRIET PADWICK, daughter of the late Ferdinand Gale, of Steyning.

PAICE.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Savernake Hospital, the result of a motor accident, ALFRED ROBERT PAICE, of 30, Leinster-avenue, East Sheen, S.W. Funeral at East Sheen Cemetery at noon, Aug. 11. Flowers to Ashton Bros., 337, Upper Richmond-road, East Sheen, S.W.

PEACH.—On Aug. 3, 1930, AUBREY WILLIAM PEACH, of Richmond, Surrey, only son of the late William Hall Peach.

PRESCOTT.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at 10a, Hyde Park-mansions, after over 30 years' intense suffering patiently borne, MILDRED, younger daughter of the late REV. GEORGE FREDERICK and SARAH PRESCOTT, aged 58. Special request no flowers. Funeral service St. Michael's, Star-street, Paddington, Monday.

ROGERS.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Torquay, MARY, widow of DR. CECIL ROGERS, formerly of Albany, Western Australia, and daughter of the late George Edward Egerton-Warburton, of St. Werburgh's, Mount Barker, Western Australia, in her 79th year. (Western Australian papers, please copy.)

SEATON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, passed peacefully away at Lawn Park, Hemel Hempstead, ALBERT EDWARD SEATON, in his 83rd year. No flowers, by request. Funeral arrangements announced later.

TAYLOR.—On Aug. 5, 1930, at Doddington, March, Cambs, ANNIE EMMA, wife of BURFORD TAYLOR, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

TRAFFORD.—On Aug. 6, 1930, at Hill Court, Ross, Herefordshire, GUY RAWSON TRAFFORD. Funeral at Homme Church, 3 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday). No flowers, by request.

TURTON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at 25, Ennismore-gardens, ARTHUR FRANCIS, third son of the late J. H. TURTON, of Lyons Hall, Great Leighs, Essex, aged 57. Funeral, Great Leighs Church, 3.45 p.m. Tuesday. Cars will meet 2.15 tram from Liverpool-street at Chelmsford.

TURNER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1930, ERNEST TURNER, late of the following firm of Clerk and Solicitor to The Aldgate Charities, the elder son of the late Alfred Turner, of The Manor House, Twickenham.

TURPIN.—On July 30, 1930, at 23, Alexandra-court, Maida Vale, CLARA GERTRUDE TURPIN, beloved wife of Frank Bertie Turpin, aged 59.

WILSON.—On Aug. 8, 1930, at Hillbre Cottage, Neston, WILLIAM FLOWSHAW WILSON, in his 75th year.

WOODESON.—On Aug. 7, 1930, at a private nursing home in London, WILLIAM EDWARD WOODESON, of 10, Osborne-terrace, Church-road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the dearly loved husband of Doris Woodeson, and the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodeson, of Jesmond, in his 36th year. Interment will take place at South Gosforth Cemetery to-day (Saturday). Service in South Gosforth Church at 12 noon.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

ALINGTON.—In proud and loving memory of GEOFFREY HUGH ALINGTON, 2nd Lieut., R. Sussex Regt., killed in Aveluy Wood, Aug. 9, 1916.

BAZETT.—In proud and ever-loving memory of our son, ARTHUR HUGH BAZETT, Captain, Cheshire Regt., who fell in the Battle of Gallipoli, Aug. 9, 1915.

BOWER.—In loving memory of WILLIAM CARROLL BOWER, 2nd Lt., King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt., Poperinghe, Aug. 9, 1916. Sweet are the memories of the dead.

BRUNNER.—To the loved and happy memory of MAJOR FRANCIS WILFRED BRUNNER, Royal Engineers, killed in action in Gallipoli, Aug. 9, 1915.

BURNABY.—In loving memory of our only son, EUSTACE, Captain, 7th Gloster Regt., wounded and missing in Gallipoli, Aug. 8, 1915.—E. B. B. and A. C. B.

DAUKES.—In proud remembrance of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. H. DAUKES, 7th South Stafford Regt., killed in action in Gallipoli, 1915.

FRY.—In ever-loving memory of LESLIE HARRINGTON FRY, Lieut., 19th (Q.A.O.R.) Hussars, who was killed in action on Aug. 9, 1918, near Caix, Somme, aged 25.

GOSSE-COOPER.—To the beloved memory of LEONARD GOSSE-COOPER, 2nd Lieut., 4th Batt. S.W.B., killed in action at Gallipoli, Aug. 9, 1915.

GREENWOOD.—In loving memory of CECIL GREENWOOD, who was killed in action at Chipilly, Aug. 9, 1918.

GUILLEBAUD.—In ever-loving memory of GEOFFREY GUILLEBAUD, Lieut., 4th Loyal North Lancs Regt., killed in action, Chunuk, Gallipoli, Aug. 10, 1915.

HACKNEY.—To the dear memory of ARTHUR NORMAN HACKNEY, who gave his life for his country on Aug. 9, 1918.

HALL.—In proud and loving memory of our nephew, CAPTAIN P. S. B. HALL, The Buffs, attached 2nd Batt., Hampshire Regiment, killed in action, Aug. 9, 1918.

HALL.—In loving and honoured memory of a dear son, VERNON HALL (Old Cliftonian), 1914 Star, Queen's West-minster Rifles, who fell in action at Hooge, Aug. 9, 1915.

HOBBS.—In loving memory of MY husband, VICTOR WILLIAM JOHN HOBBS, M.A., LL.B., Lieut., The Buffs, who fell in action at Morlancourt, Aug. 9, 1918, aged 31 years.

HOLCROFT.—In proud and ever-loving memory of GILBERT CULCHETH, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Batts. D.L.I., killed in action at Hooge, Aug. 9, 1915.

HUCKETT.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUTENANT ARNOLD WALTER HUCKETT, 5th Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment, Gallipoli, Aug. 10, 1915.

LEWIS.—In gratitude for all he was and is to us, 2nd LIEUT. LANCE W. LEWIS (BILL), killed at Guillemont, 1916.

LEWIS.—In loving memory of L. W. LEWIS, 2nd Lieut., K.R.R., who fell at Guillemont, 1916.

Blade straight and steel true.—R.P.

MENZIES.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, LIEUT.-COL. A. A. MENZIES, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., killed in action, Aug. 9, 1918.

MENZIES.—In ever-loving memory of MY very dear only son, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR J. A. MENZIES, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., killed in action, Aug. 9, 1918, after four years' active service in France, aged 32 years.

MOWBRAY-MORRIS.—To our best-beloved CHRISTOPHER MOWBRAY-MORRIS, Captain, 1st Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, Adjutant, 7th Battalion, killed in action at Gallipoli, Aug. 9, 1915.

PATON.—In beloved memory of GEORGE A. L. PATON, Captain, 5th Fusiliers, who died for his Country at Suvla, Aug. 10, 1915.

"Quo Fata Vocant."

TEMPEST-HICKS.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CHARLES EDWARD HENRY TEMPEST-HICKS, M.C., Croix de Guerre, Captain, 16th (The Queen's) Lancers, only son of the late Brigadier-General Tempest-Hicks and of Mrs. Tempest-Hicks, who died of wounds received in action the same day on Aug. 9, 1918, at Wytschaete, after four years' continuous active service in France. R.I.P.

WHEELER.—In memory of my friend, 2ND LIEUT. ARTHUR L. D. WHEELER, R.F.A., who volunteered in August, 1914, and was killed in France, Aug. 9, 1917, aged 23. Not forgotten.—L.

WHEELER.—In loving memory of my dear son, LIEUT. ARTHUR L. D. WHEELER, who gave his life for his Country in France, Aug. 9, 1917, aged 23. Never forgotten.—Mother and Father.

9/10th BATTN. MIDDLESEX REGT.—In glorious memory of Officers, W.O.s, N.C.O.s and Men who fell at Suvla throughout the Gallipoli Campaign.

9th BATTALION SHERWOOD FORESTERS.—In proud remembrance of the Officers and Men of the 9th Sherwood Foresters who died gallantly at Suvla, August 7th and 8th, 1915.

"MANU FORTI."—To the memory of all ranks of the 1/1st. Herefordshire Regt., T.F., Gallipoli, Egypt, Palestine, France.

BRODRICK.—In ever-loving memory of my darling wife, who passed away on Aug. 9, 1924.

"Thou hast entered the shadow of our night."

HARRIES.—In loving memory, on this our joint birthday, of my beloved uncle, HENRY FREDRICK WILLIAM HARRIES.

McCALL.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, WILLIAM GRAEME DENBOCHIE MCCALL, M.C., Major, R.A.M.C., who died Aug. 9, 1928.

NICHOLS.—To the beloved memory of my dearest LEE.—Devotedly BABS.

NICHOLS.—For remembrance, F. J. L. N.: "his conversation made me and . . . others happy."

SMYTH.—In loving memory of our dear father, KEARSE EDWARD SMYTH, who passed away Aug. 9, 1916. Peace, perfect peace.

SPURRELL.—On Aug. 10, 1929, at Glandyfi Castle, Wales, after 12 years' great suffering from illness contracted in the Great War, borne with unfailing courage, LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT JOHN SPURRELL, late 4th Hussars, 3rd Dragoon Guards, 5th Lancers, 13th Royal Sussex, elder son of the late Daniel Spurrell, of Bensing-ham Manor, Norfolk.

TURNER.—In abiding memory of JANE SARAH TURNER, of Eastbourne, who "crossed over" on Aug. 10, 1923. Sadly missed and never forgotten by husband and children.

WALKER.—In loving memory of HERBERT WALKER, who died Aug. 9, 1927.

WOOD.—In ever-loving memory of our dearly beloved father, ALFRED JESSE WOOD, who passed away Aug. 9, 1910, of The Tyrol, Church-road, Norwood, son of the late Honourable George Wood, of Grahamstown, South Africa.

"Peace, perfect peace."

OLD MASTERS. SPINK and SON, Ltd., having inquiries for pictures of the finest quality, would like to hear from owners wishing to dispose of same privately. 5, 6, and 7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Established 1772. By appointment.

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The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between 8 and 9 after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for general training.

BELGRAVIA.—CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES INSTITUTE.—Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental Visiting Nurses supplied any hour.—Apply, 64, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 7121 (2 lines). Telegrams: Nursetute, London. Central Office: 99-101, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

"THE sun shines, the flowers bloom, in hearts where there is love and trust."

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about 30 words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£200 REWARD.—STOLEN from a house in Woodstock-avenue, Golders Green, on August 2nd, 3rd, or 4th, 3-Stone Diamond Ring, 2-Stone Ring, Single Stone Ring 2.45, Single Stone Ring 3.60, Single Stone ditto 2.15, two Diamond Bracelets, Diamond Bar Brooch, two Diamond Wrist Watches, String of Pearls, Silver Tray, Silver Cake Basket, six Silver Champagne Cups, &c., &c. The above reward will be paid by Summers, Henderson, and Co., 18, Lime-street, E.C.3. Tel. Mon. 1021.—for information leading to the arrest of the thief and the recovery of the property, or pro rata.

£150 REWARD.—STOLEN from a house in Blenheim-gardens, Willesden-green, on July 29th, Gold Chain Bag, Gold Locket "D" in Diamonds, Set of Four Figures, Diamond and Emerald Ring, a Benson Pocket Watch, Diamond Dinner Ring, Single-stone Diamond Pin, Five-stone Diamond Brooch, two Gold Cups, and 15 Silver Fitted Cups en Suite, and a quantity of Furs, Clothing, and Silver.—Messrs. Summers, Henderson and Co., 18, Lime-street, E.C.3, will pay the above reward for information leading to the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the property, or pro rata to the value recovered.

£25 REWARD.—LOST in London, probably either in the vicinity of Regent-street or Brixton, large PLATINUM and DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.—Write Box 709, Reynell's, 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

£4 REWARD.—LOST on 4th inst., between Maida Vale and Sandown Park, GOLD PATENT SLIDE ACTION CIGARETTE CASE.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 18, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD.—LOST on the 20th July, West End, MILNER'S SAFE KEY with OTHER KEYS on split ring.—Write Box Z.702, The Times, E.C.4.

OFFERS invited for the FIRST ENGLISH MOTOR CAR LICENCE, 11th January, 1897.—Write Box J.999, The Times, E.C.4.

INCOME-TAX.—APPRECIATION.—Freedom from tax worries since 1922! Fee one guinea yearly. Pleased to refer.—Jones, at Surrey Hills Mansions, Caterham (retired sugar plantation manager).

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR. Sundays at 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

£20 from Miss DEXTER for one Sunday Tea gratefully acknowledged.—Address, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—URGENTLY NEEDS HELP. TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF HOUSE.—The most delightful and beautifully situated service flats, occupying an unrivalled position, facing South and overlooking the Sea.

NO.—Mail very welcome. First message delayed, received without prefix, probably missed third, perhaps escaped Twickers eye. Some always do.—66.

WILL SPORTSMAN LEND £250 save Public School owner-driver 1930 saloon losing car and living? Repaid giving services and use car, &c., free.—Box 924, Harrod's Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

FRIENDS of the POOR, 42, Ebury-street, S.W.1, PLEAD for 5s. weekly to help frail widow existing on precarious earnings. Details given.

HOME for few nice CHILDREN at half fees; country, near London; Froebel governess.—Write Box Z.601, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT, top floor (lift), unobstructed bright situation; two reception, two rooms, bath; bed: to be LET six months; option; 12gns. —Perkins, 12/51, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10. View by appointment.

FROM SLUMS to SUNSHINE.—Children's Holiday Home, Bexhill. Fortnight's workers 7/6. (Cost £1.) Hundreds waiting; many delicate.—Rev. R. C. Jones, St. Paul's, Bethnal Green, E. (London's worst slum area.)

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September.—Apply PRINCIPAL, P.O. Box 1, Hove. 22 gns. per term of 10 weeks. Entrance fee £5 5s. annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

UNWANTED Palse Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

AMERICANS! COLLECTION FINE OLD PAINTINGS, General Washington Family.—Write Box M.76, Willings, 367, Strand.

YOUNG LADY of good family, speaks English, French and German, domesticated, good needlewoman, has travelled, seeks POST as Companion to lady.—Please write, Box 1,000, 4th, 3-Storey Diamond Ring, "Heatherleigh," Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire.

NORTH HEREFORDSHIRE, between LEOMINSTER and LUDLOW.—Charming SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED for 6 months from September; three reception, five bed rooms, usual offices; water laid on; electric light; stabling, &c.; kitchen garden; hunting two packs; near church and station (main line); plate and linen if required; 2½gns. per week (includes gardener two days a week).—Write Box Z.760, The Times, E.C.4.

£60 PER ANNUM.—Vacancies good preparatory School.—Write Box Z.758, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, owning lovely country house with excellent stabling for four in the heart of the Whaddon Chase, offers to LET FURNISHED for hunting season.—Write Box J.988, The Times, E.C.4.

FOLKESTONE.—To be LET FURNISHED, August 16th to September 13th, attractive HOUSE; four bed, two reception, gardener's cottage; maid left.—Brookfield-road, Folkestone. Tele. 102.

FOR SALE, LANCIA LAMBDA, new May, 1929, 4/5 seater, open-fronted coupé; specially condition; only tried; men of business proceeding abroad.—Write Box J.992, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. 117, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 3567. No connection with any other Adoption Society.

BIRTH CONTROL SOCIETY and PIONEER CLINIC, founded by Dr. MARIE STOPES, 108, Whitfield-street, London, W.1. Tele. Museum 9528.

GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work. Riding, swimming, tennis, cycling.

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES.—Sea! Sand! Donkeys! HELP SLUM CHILD to a taste of these joys. £1 will give ONE two weeks' happiness.—Address Rev. W. HOWELL LAMBERT, Vicarage, Poplar, E.14.

ON THE CONTINENT.—Ask at your hotel for "THE TIMES" LONDON EDITION to be delivered every day.

LADY PATIENT, Mental (certified or otherwise), received without prefix, probably missed third, perhaps escaped Twickers eye. Some always do.—66.

LITTLE CHILDREN waiting to be sent to Convalescent Hom

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	—	Aug. 15
†Rawal ..	11,000	Brooke ..	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Obison ..	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam ..	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,500	Parker ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle ..	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Rasmak ..	11,000	Thornton ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Ranpura ..	17,000	Furlong ..	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Strathaisla ..	11,000	Townshend ..	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Mantua ..	11,000	Hinnett ..	Oct. 24	Oct. 31
Rasmak ..	11,000	Thornton ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Obison ..	Nov. 7	Nov. 14

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin ..	—	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
‡Narkunda ..	17,500	Parker ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Cathay ..	15,000	Niven ..	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Moultan ..	21,000	Townshend ..	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
‡Chenab ..	15,000	Siggers ..	Oct. 31	Nov. 7
Malaja ..	21,030	Browning ..	Nov. 14	Nov. 21

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Novara (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 15	—
Nagora (cargo) ..	7,000	—	Aug. 29	—
Nanshore (cargo) ..	8,000	—	Sept. 12	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Sept. 25	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	—	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	11,000	Bedwell ..	Aug. 21	—
Morea ..	11,000	Holland ..	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
*Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo ..	Sept. 13	—
Macedonia ..	17,000	Horton ..	Sept. 19	Sept. 26

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.
* Not calling Southampton.
§ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
§MUNDRA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 13
DUMRA ..	6,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4
DOMALA ..	8,441	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 25

* Cargo steamer. § Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
§MAROHA ..	8,276	—	Aug. 20	Aug. 23
MADURA ..	9,070	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 30
MORVADA ..	8,531	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	Sept. 20
MULBERA ..	9,100	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

§ Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,070	Aug. 11	Aug. 20	Aug. 29	Sept. 4
MATIANA ..	9,067	Sept. 8	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,068	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1
MODASA ..	9,070	Nov. 1	Nov. 12	Nov. 21	Nov. 29

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON.
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. F. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Boulevard des Italiens (Col. J. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. Freight Office, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3. Mollmann & Co. Bombay and Karachi. Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3.; and Queensland Line: Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RUAHINE ..	15,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
ORONTES (new motor vessel)	17,000	Sept. 26
†OTOREHA ..	15,000	Oct. 24
REMUERA ..	11,500	Oct. 24

† Via Suez. (1st and 3rd Class Passengers).
Apply to the B.I. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Agents, 126, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tels., Avenue 2230), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. Jaques, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tels., Regent 6724). Or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA,
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY. AT LOWEST FARES.

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth	Liverpool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	Sept. 20
BULRANALD ..	12,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—
BENDIGO ..	13,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	—

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	17,000	—	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	Sept. 5	Sept. 12

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 3	Sept. 5
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
OSAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
OTFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 28	Nov. 30

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL

BUCKNALL
FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons	Date	Destination
§City of Lincoln	7,929	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
†City of Calcutta	7,679	Sept. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
§‡City of London ..	8,958	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
§City of Nagpur ..	10,153	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
City of Exeter ..	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
§‡City of Simla ..	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
§‡City of Canterbury	8,621	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
§City of Paris ..	10,902	Oct. 14	Bombay and Karachi
§‡City of Venice ..	8,369	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester	8,267	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras.
(d) Special sailings direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Poona ..	7,438	Sept. 27 Cape Town, Algoa
City of Cairo ..	7,982	Oct. 11 The East London,
City of Karachi ..	7,573	Nov. 8 and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tels., 4 Lines, 9040
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE.
HULL to OSLO
(Via Christiansand).
SUMMER SERVICE.
R.M.S. CALYPSO (17,500 displacement), LARGEST REGULAR PASSENGER STEAMER IN ANGLO-NORWEGIAN TRADE.
EVERY SATURDAY FROM 21st JUNE, at 2 p.m.
12.15 p.m. train from Kings Cross connects.
RETURNING FROM OSLO TUESDAY NIGHT.
For Dates, Particulars apply ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, Limited, Hull, or any Booking Agents.

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SAID, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN BURMA.

Vessel.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Gloucestershire ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 16
Cheshire ..	Aug. 20	Aug. 30
Worcestershire ..	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Leicestershire ..	Sept. 17	Sept. 27

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chancellor's-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8046, 8057.

OCEAN PASSAGES
SUMMER, AUTUMN AND WINTER SAILINGS.
BOOK AT COOK'S
Expert Travel Service, Lowest Fares.
No Booking Fees. Free Services of numerous branches.
Sailings and Fares Lists from
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO.,
BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1, & 300 OFFICES

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISE.
CALGARIC (16,000 tons).
AUGUST 29th. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS.
Two weeks from £21.
Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Wed., Aug. 13	Homeric ..	Wed., Aug. 27
Majestic ..	Wed., Aug. 20	Olympic ..	Wed., Sept. 3

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic ..	Sat., Aug. 9	(1) (2) Adriatic	Sat., Aug. 23
Cedric ..	Sat., Aug. 16	Britannic ..	Sat., Aug. 30

(1) Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric ..	Fri., Aug. 22	Laurentic ..	Fri., Sept. 5
Albertic ..	Fri., Aug. 29	Arabic ..	Fri., Sept. 12

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Megantic .. Sat., Aug. 23

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.
Matarua (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Aug. 15

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(6) Belgenland ..	..	..	Aug. 9
(4) Pennland ..	..	..	Aug. 16

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland ..	..	Sat., Aug. 16	
(4) Westernland ..	..	Sat., Aug. 30	

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Aug. 15		Sept. 13
*Minnetonka, 21,698 tons	..	Aug. 30		Sept. 27
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.				
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons	..	Aug. 9		Sept. 6

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - AUG. 9
*LANCASTRIA .. Aug. 9 BERENGARIA Aug. 16
Via Havre and Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†LACONIA - - - AUG. 9
*FRANCONIA .. Aug. 16 ‡SCYTHIA .. Aug. 23
‡ Calls Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
† Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - AUG. 9
ALAUNIA .. Aug. 16 AUSONIA .. Aug. 23
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

†ATHENIA - - - AUG. 9
ANTONIA .. Aug. 15 †LETITIA .. Aug. 23
† From Glasgow previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

"ANDALUCIA STAR"	From	15 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"	London	29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"	and	12 SEPT.
"ALDEBARAN STAR"	Boulogne	26 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

SUNSHINE CRUISES
By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner
"ARANDORA STAR"
To
NORTHERN CAPITALS, BERGEN, OSLO, STOCKHOLM, LENINGRAD (for Moscow), DANTZIG, COPENHAGEN (Kiel Canal), HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, &c.
From Immingham Aug. 23rd.
23 days, 4,000 miles, from 40 Gns.
Followed by
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES

24 days - - -	Sept. 19th	
24 days - - -	Oct. 14th	
18 days - - -	Nov. 8th	

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
19 days - - - Dec. 19th
1931.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
SPECIAL WINTER CRUISE DE LUXE of 48 days to the WEST INDIES from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at
LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, CUBA, NASSAU, BERMUDA & MADEIRA.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
HAKOZAKI MARU	10,500	Aug. 29	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
TERUKUNI MARU	11,800	Sept. 12	Sept. 18	Sept. 20

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tels.: Royal 9344-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuelle).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANDES .. Aug. 14 and Aug. 28		PORTHOS

MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
Ex. GRANDIDIER .. Aug. 23 and Sept. 5 .. GEN. DUCHESNE
PHILIDOR .. ISTANBUL .. IZMIR .. BEYROUT
LAMARTINE .. Aug. 12 and Aug. 26 .. PIERRE LOTI
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. Aug. 19 and Sept. 2 .. LOTUS
For passages and all particulars apply:—
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Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
*ALMANZORA ..	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ARANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
†ARLANZA ..	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO ..	11,484	—	Sept. 13
†ORITA ..	9,296	—	Sept. 18
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Sept. 26	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	Sept. 27

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
‡ Proceeding West Coast via Straits of Magellan.
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TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
OROYA (calls Salaverry) ..	12,257	Aug. 14
ORCOMA ..	11,580	Aug. 28
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Oct. 2
OROPESA ..	14,073	Oct. 16

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
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SOUTHAMPTON TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (Quebec only)	..	Aug. 9
METAGAMA	..	Aug. 14
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (Quebec only)	..	Aug. 16
MONTCALM	..	Aug. 22

LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF YORK (R.G.)	.. Aug. 15
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (R.G.)	.. Aug. 21
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	.. Aug. 23
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD	.. Aug. 29

(R.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND Aug. 9 D. OF YORK Aug. 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD Aug. 9 D. OF YORK Aug. 16

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	Aug. 21
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 9
EMPRESS OF JAPAN (New Steamer) ..	Sept. 4
Latest connecting steamer from Southampton	Aug. 23

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
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NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 AORANGI .. Sept. 17
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†TAINUI ..	11,020 tons from Southampton	10 Sept.	
†TAMAROA ..	12,500 tons from Southampton	10 Oct.	
†CORINTHIC ..	12,387 tons from Southampton	7 Nov.	
†IONIC ..	12,064 tons from Southampton	5 Dec.	

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55, 56, 57, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.5. A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL in QUIET POSITION, OVERLOOKING GARDENS. Gas fires, hot and cold water in bed rooms, private sitting rooms, also bed-sitting rooms. Only three minutes Gloucester-road Tube and Met. First-class catering; owner supervises throughout. Full board from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Frob. 2021.

67, GLOUCESTER-TERRACE, LANCASTER-GATE.—MRS. W.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 22s. 6d. to 2gns.; bed and breakfast, 6s. 6d. Padd. 6712.

QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE,

72.—NEWLY DECORATED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; constant hot water, gas fires, rings. BATHS. 'PHONES ALL FLOORS. From 2gns.; including breakfast, baths, &c. Dinners. Park 1652.

A LERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) recommends personally inspected accommodation free. Flats, series suites, guest houses, bed-sitting rooms. Foreign tudents introduced into private families. Call, write.

WANTED

WANTED at HENDON, on ground or first floor TWO BED ROOMS, SITTING ROOM, and Bath room. Furnished or Unfurnished.—State terms and when available to Beta, St. James' Boutique, 10, Crown-court, London, S.W.1.

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A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE; 1½ acre grounds; tennis; garage. Few boarders received; 2½gns. (or private suite). Children welcomed.—Ravenscroft, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

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AN excellent BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ton golf), combining country, sea; 20 acres, tennis courts, bridge, dancing, garage; near golf; recommended. A.A.—Apply Proprietress, Mrs. Halsey, Barton House.

ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS received; every comfort; bathing.—Write Mrs. Arden.

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BOURNEMOUTH. Richmond-gardens. — Beautifully situated in central position; excellent cuisine; near sea, Pavilion, &c. From 3½gns. 'Phone 1980.

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BOURNEMOUTH, West Cliff; under entirely new management; recommended; outstanding figure. A guest house of distinction." From 4gns. 'Phone 2057.

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DEVON.—GUESTS RECEIVED; comfortable house, lovely gardens, tennis, croquet, garage; own fruit, vegetables, eggs; moderate.—Haldown House, Exmouth.

DEVON (North).—"HILLSIDE" MORTEHOE, in beautiful unspoilt country, facing Atlantic; every modern convenience; garage. Tariff: Miss T. Hill.

EASTBOURNE.—THE IMPERIAL; hot and cold water, gas and electric fires every bed room; bus for use of visitors free of charge; free tennis and billiards.

EASTBOURNE.—Board-Residence; ideal position, well appointed; every comfort; five minutes sea; golf, Beachy Head.—Fernleigh, Meads. 'Phone 2675.

FOLKESTONE.—"LISMORE." Trinity-crescent, close to front, bands, &c.; very comfortable; excellent cuisine; highly recommended; moderate.—Mrs. File Perrot.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house facing sea; healthy Kent Coast; every comfort; near golf; tennis, garden, wireless, bridge.—Write Box K.1680, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS RECEIVED large farm; modern conveniences; electric, 'phone; garage; tennis; Aug. 3gns. Vacancies.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

HOVE.—First-class APARTMENTS vacant Aug. 26th; cooking, attendance, constant hot water; few doors sea.—Jones, 16, Albany-road.

LEAMINGTON.—THE GROSVENOR, minute sea; finest position; first-class every detail; magnificent lounge; recommended comfort, cuisine; R.A.C.—'Ph. 63.

LADY with child eleven years offers happy HOSPITALITY to another with child for holidays, Hythe; lovely country and ground; every amusement for children; very moderate terms.—Write Box Z.812, The Times, E.C.4.

LANCING, near WORTHING.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; bath (hot and cold); sea, bathing and bunns.—Mrs. Bond, 2gns.—St. Bernard's.

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Central. Restful. Only week-end bookings vacant, August. Inc. 12s. per day. 'Phone 2379.

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WONDERFUL AIR. 500ft. up; exceptional food and comforts; tennis, golf; large sunny garden; London 35 minutes; moderate.—102, Godstone-road, Caterham.

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WANTED

ISLE OF WIGHT, NITON.—Bachelor wants Room and 1 Board, part August and September.—Reply Mories, 11b, Northwick-terrace, N.W.8.

CONTINENTAL

FRANCE.—A FEW PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED; large Park; all comforts.—Château de la Fresnaye, Ingrandes-sur-Loire, M.-L.

WANTED

SWITZERLAND.—AROSA or other health resort.—Young English Officer requiring rest desires to be PAYING GUEST in chalet for few months.—Write, with references, Box Z.804, The Times, E.C.4.

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INLAND	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
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Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
The Times with all Supplements	£7 2s. 0d.	£3 11s. 0d.	£1 15s. 9d.

ABROAD	One Year	6 Months	3 Months
The Times only	£5 4s. 0d.	£2 12s. 0d.	£1 6s. 0d.
Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.
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All subscriptions are payable in advance. Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "The Times" and crossed "Barclays Bank Limited."

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION.—The Board earnestly APPEALS for HELP. Over 6,000 Patients last year, Nurses; Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurer, M. O. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

RECORDS FOR JULY, 1930.

2,226	Complaints of cruelty investigated.
4	Offenders imprisoned.
187	Offenders fined.
9	Persons acquitted, but the Society's Costs were remitted showing that the action was justified.
175	Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned in writing.
1,604	Persons guilty of minor acts of cruelty cautioned by Inspectors.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTIONS.

HORSES.	Working in an unfit state	66
	Beating, neglecting, overloading, &c.	18
MULES.	Working in an unfit state	2
DONKEYS.	Working in an unfit state	1
	Beating, neglecting, &c.	2
CATTLE.	Beating, neglecting, &c.	9
SHEEP.	Conveying and exposing for sale when unfit, neglecting, &c.	5
GOATS.	Starving, conveying and exposing for sale when in an unfit state ..	2
DOGS.	Wounding, neglecting, beating, &c.	16
CATS.	Killing in an improper manner, neglecting	6
FOWLS.	Beating, neglecting, overcrowding in crates and boxes	6
PEEWIT.	Conveying in the head-lamp of a motor-cycle	1
BLACKBIRD.	Tying by feet to a pole	1
WILD BIRDS.	Offences under the Protection of Birds Act, 1925 (Confining in cages too small)	3
	Offences under the Wild Birds Protection Act. (In possession recently taken, using nets and bird-lime for the purpose of taking) ..	4
	Spring traps—failing to inspect ..	1
	Permitting in above offences (Owners)	33
	Causing in above offences (Owners and others)	14
		191

Total number of complaints from January 1st	14,515
Total number of convictions from January 1st	1,598
Total number of cautions from January 1st	12,925

RECORDS FOR 1929.

COMPLAINTS	23,817
CONVICTIONS	2,624
CAUTIONS	21,630
Number of cats and dogs received at the Society's Animals' Home ..	43,463

No portion of any fines in connexion with the convictions is received by the Society.

Names of complainants not given when letters are marked "Private."

CAPT. E. G. FAIRHOLME, Secretary.

105, Jermyn-street, London, S.W.1.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACT, 1926.
EAST ENGLAND ELECTRICITY SCHEME, 1930.

Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 4 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, the CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD have ADOPTED (subject to certain modifications) the SCHEME intituled "EAST ENGLAND ELECTRICITY SCHEME, 1930," and transmitted to them by the Electricity Commissioners, and have published the Scheme as so adopted.

Copies of the Scheme may be obtained at the price of one shilling and sixpence each, or if sent by post one shilling and twopence each, from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 120, George-street, Edinburgh.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1930.

Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, London, W.C.2.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

COUNTY COUNCIL of the WEST RIDING of YORKSHIRE.
POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.
TENDERS for SUPPLIES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of :—
Biscuits; Boots, Shoes, and Leather; Bread; Brooms and Brushes; Butter and Margarine; Chimney Sweeping; Clothing (Men's, Boys', Women's, and Girls'); Coal and Coke; Coffins; Crockery; Drapery and Materials; Fish; Flour; Groceries; Ironmongery and Hardware; Lard; Meal, &c.; Meat; Milk; Necessaries (i.e., Soap, Soda, Cleaning Materials, &c.); Provisions; Tobacco; Waterproof Sheeting; and Window Cleaning.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained from the several Poor Law Institutions within the Administrative County Council, on application at any time during the six months from the 1st October, 1930, to the 31st March, 1931. Forms of tender (containing the specifications, and estimated quantities of the articles to be supplied, conditions of contract, and the names and situations of the several institutions) may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Applications for tender forms must specify in the class of goods proposed to be tendered for. Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Wakefield, and enclosed in a special envelope which will be supplied for the purpose, must reach my office not later than 10 a.m. on the 23rd August, 1930.

J. CHARLES McGRATH, Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Wakefield, 8th August, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

A VACANCY will occur on the 23rd April, 1931, for a SECRETARY, LINCOLN TERRITORIAL ARMY ASSOCIATION.

Applications are invited from Officers and ex-Officers of His Majesty's Army, which should be forwarded to the Secretary, Territorial Association, Old Barracks, Lincoln, by Tuesday, 30th September, 1930.

Record of Service, together with certified copies of testimonials (not exceeding six in number), and date of birth, must accompany the application.

The age of applicants on 23rd April, 1931, must be between 25 and 50 years.

The salary attached to the appointment will be £450 per annum, less contribution under the Association Superannuation Scheme.

Canvassing will not be permitted and only applications sent to the Secretary, Lincoln Territorial Army Association, Old Barracks, Lincoln, marked "Appointment," will be considered.

BOROUGH of SUTTON COLDFIELD.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the APPOINTMENT of PARK FORESTER. The Corporation are the owners of a large area of natural Park of over 3,000 acres in several Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces. Commencing salary £300 per annum with house. Applicants must have had considerable experience in forestry. Age not to exceed 40. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act 1922 and the selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination. Applications endorsed "Park Forester," stating age, experience, qualifications, past and present appointments, and when able to commence duties, together with copies of three recent testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than the 1st SEPTEMBER, 1930.

Canvassing either directly or indirectly is prohibited.

REGINALD PAYNE, Town Clerk.

Council Offices, Northgate-street, Chester, 8th August, 1930.

Applications are limited to persons not exceeding 45 years of age.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS from qualified candidates are invited for the following vacancies :—

M/2358.—ASSISTANT ARCHITECT REQUIRED by the GOVERNMENT of PALESTINE for two to three years' service. Salary £700 to £900 a year according to qualifications and experience, and at termination of contract leave on full salary in England for six weeks for each year of service. Candidates, 30-50 years of age, should have had experience in a responsible office and superintended building works of some importance. Must be capable of superintending the construction of a building estimated to cost £200,000 and to take charge of the drawing office staff in connection therewith.

M/2402.—CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN REQUIRED for the GAMBIA. Salary £400 rising by annual increments of £18. Candidates, unmarried, 25 to 30 years of age, must have had good experience of Civil Engineering Draughtsmanship upon a railway, including experience of estimating, track layout, steelwork design, &c.

M/2407.—ASSISTANT MARINE ENGINEER DRAUGHTSMAN REQUIRED by the SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD for three years' service and possible extension. Salary £400 rising to £450 by annual increments of £25 a year. Free passages. Candidates, 25 to 30 years of age, preferably unmarried, must have a first-class general knowledge of the design and construction of all classes of marine engines, boilers, auxiliaries and machinery.

Apply at once by letter, stating age, whether married or single, and full particulars of qualifications and experience, to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1, quoting the reference number against the appointment for which application is made.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HORTICULTURAL INSTRUCTOR. Candidates must have a thorough experience of allotment, cottage, and school gardening, and be able to impart their knowledge by teaching, lecturing, demonstrating and advisory work. A knowledge of bee-keeping and rural science is desirable. Salary £300 per annum, rising by annual instalments of £10 to £350 per annum. Candidates should possess the National Diploma in Horticulture or an equivalent qualification. Place of residence in the County will be at East Dereham. The post has been designated under the Local Government, &c., Superannuation Act, 1922, adopted by the County Council, and will be held subject to the provisions of the Act. The travelling and subsistence allowances under the County Scale. The successful candidate will be required to furnish a medical certificate at own expense as to health, &c., satisfactory to the County Council. Application forms can be obtained from the Horticultural Superintendent, Norfolk County Council, 30, Cattle Market-street, Norwich.

Applications, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must be sent to the Horticultural Superintendent, 30, Cattle Market-street, Norwich, to be received at his office not later than 10 a.m. on the morning of the 21st August, 1930.

H. C. DAVIES, Clerk of the Norfolk County Council.

The Shirehouse, Norwich.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.

A VICE-PRINCIPAL in PRIEST'S ORDERS is REQUIRED for the Michaelmas Term. Salary £300 per annum, together with board and residence in College. Apply, with full particulars of qualifications and references, to REV. HERBERT C. RAISON, Principal.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The Senate invite APPLICATIONS for the UNIVERSITY READERSHIP in SWAHILI tenable at the School of Oriental Studies. Salary £500 a year. Applications (12 copies) must be received not later than first post on 20th September, 1930, by the Academic Registrar, University of London, S.W.7, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

CHAIR OF JURISPRUDENCE.

APPLICATIONS are now invited for the above CHAIR. Salary £1,300 per annum.

For particulars apply to the Agent-General for Victoria, Victoria House, Melbourne-place, Strand, London, W.C.2, with whom applications must be lodged on or before the 1st October, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lady Organizing Secretary for the Chichester Diocesan Purity Association for Preventive and Rescue Work; qualifications as a lecturer and speaker on the educational side of the work as well as experience as an organizer are desirable; salary £250 per annum; an office in the Diocesan Church House is provided.—Applications, with testimonials, should reach the Hon. Sec., C.D.P.A., Keymer Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex, by Sept. 1st.

GOOD commission can be earned by our representatives and salesmen everywhere handling Indian Hand-printed Textiles. Beautiful handwork. Large quick sales everywhere. Experience unnecessary.—Apply M. S. Bhumgara and Son, Karachi, India.

REPRESENTATIVE required for travelling and office work; unmarried; excellent contact man with technical knowledge, if possible coming from Fireclay trade.—Full information with references to "Deutsch Bedingung 8529," care of Rudolf Mosse, Ltd., 125/130, Str

Sporting News

RACING

LEWES MEETING

VICTORY OF CLOVE HITCH

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Perhaps the most interesting things about the Lewes Meeting, which was opened yesterday, were the operation of the totalisator and various alterations made necessary by its introduction. As the electric machine was not yet ready, and it had, therefore, to be worked by hand, it would be rash to jump to conclusions as to its competitive capacity. Certainly, however, the accommodation for visitors already has been improved considerably as a result of its appearance on the Downs. The weather helped on this occasion towards the success of the day's racing.

Clove Hitch, after all, was able to give away the 12lb. to Flying Spear filly and the 19lb. to Froissee. Flying Spear filly was made favourite in the Astley Plate over the five furlongs and a few yards of the course, but, having obtained a rather poor start, never recovered enough ground really to look dangerous. Froissee, on the other hand, raced in the front along with Clove Hitch practically all the way. The finish was most exciting to watch, and it called for a splendid display of gameness by Clove Hitch to win by half a length. Donoghue's share in the victory can be imagined.

The first race, the Wallands Selling Plate, produced a hard struggle between a number of horses, among whom He Sings, Catanian, and, finally, Spartan, took the lead in a manner that promised well. Spartan stayed the best and beat off the effort of Helsby in the last furlong. Poole's stable produced the winner of the Mount Harry Selling Plate in Watercress, a filly who had run three times unsuccessfully, and now started at odds of 10 to 1. This time she headed her field about half-way and won decisively by two lengths from Firespot filly. Park Air was in front about half-way, but then suddenly fell out of the race.

Fingle Bridge was not started in the De Warrenne Handicap, in which Suspicion, who had run fairly well at Goodwood, was made favourite, with Doch-an-Doris the other fancied horse. Caballero's chances were estimated at 10 to 1, but at least he gained a place. Suspicion, as it proved, again raced fairly well, but not well enough to hold Andy, who had won over the course last year, and a few days previously had run third to Duchess of Mars at Brighton. Mr. Sclater, who rode Knight of Knockeevan in the Members' Cup, did not press his mount until the last possible moment and then won with surprising ease. There were only three runners in the last race, in which Eskdale was able easily to overhaul Buddy, who had sustained a pronounced lead until the Straight was reached.

LEWES PROSPECTS

1.45.—GLYNDE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE (1m.).—GAZONITE is expected to win.

2.30.—CHAILEY SELLING PLATE (5f. and a few yards).—There are several with distinct chances, but WHINNIE BRAE FILLY may well improve upon her Leicester running, and win here.

3.0.—SOUTHDOWN OPEN WELTER PLATE (1¼m.).—SOUTH HILL should win, and Skywriter be placed.

3.30.—LEWES HANDICAP (1¼m.).—A field of moderate size and open prospects would appear the two most likely things about this race. Jugo, as usual, will be there, and carry the top weight of 9st. He may be wanting in keenness after his all-but-successful effort at Brighton, but only on that supposition can one prefer any one of the other known stayers. Kings Oven is another actively engaged animal accustomed to carry weight in this class of race. He is not the horse he was, but the fact remains that he won at Folkestone and ran fairly well at Goodwood, and, moreover, has won over this course. Coster Boy will be giving half a stone to Boldero, a Newmarket opponent whom he helped to beat out of a place at more or less level terms. Grease Paint and Good Mint also are much the same horse at the weights. Boldero is an honest horse and almost certainly should be placed, but he may not have quite enough in hand to beat COSTER BOY.

4.0.—HAMSEY WELTER HANDICAP (5f. and a few yards).—It may be early for Another Duchess to win, but she is quite likely to be one of the chief dangers to Wearing a Crown and RADIO. Perhaps the last-named has the more likely form.

4.30.—RINGMER MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE (5f. and a few yards).—EYES OFF won easily at Derby and should be good enough to win again here.

THIRSK PROSPECTS

2.15.—SANDBUTTON HANDICAP (6f.).—Tuffan has a big weight, but will take a lot of beating. Brer Fox has missed several northern engagements with this event in view. Rose Cottage and Descender have a chance, but my choice rests with BRER FOX. Tuffan should provide the danger.

2.45.—BOLTBY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—This race appears to rest with the Limpet (Thwaites), Smolensk filly, and Queen of Love filly. I shall select SMOLENSK FILLY, and rate The Limpet as next best.

3.15.—RAVENSTHORPE HANDICAP (1m.).—This race provides a good opportunity for LEAD, who had a lot the worst of the handicap with Footmark at Pontefract. Lead ran really well, and may atone here. The most danger may come from Monk Bar and the consistent Pomarrel.

3.45.—KILVINGTON HANDICAP (1m. 7f.).—Cap-a-Pie, who won very easily at Liverpool; Andorra, Manvero, and Gowan Lodge all stay. Compound Fracture missed an engagement yesterday with this event in view. I shall rely on CAP-A-PIE, but expect Gowan Lodge, who meets Manvero on 14lb. better terms for a two lengths beating in the Edinburgh Handicap, to be dangerous.

4.15.—CARLTON SELLING HANDICAP (5f.).—DALE'S GIRL may have Africorn and Marker to beat.

4.45.—THREE TUNS PLATE (1¼m.).—This race may rest with Lord Harewood's Rinmaher, Lynton, and White May. I shall give another chance to RINMAHER, and rate White May the next best.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

Our trainers will be fairly well represented at Lewes to-day, and I shall be surprised if they fail to win a race or two, although our horses seem to be quite out of form just now. The Chailey Selling Plate may go to CA-TOO-SA, who has been shaping in home gallops lately quite well enough to win a race of this kind.

The Southdown Open Welter Plate is just the kind of race to suit an animal like WOODBOURNE, who should prove good enough to win. She has done well lately, and she now has her chance.

Our two runners for the Lewes Handicap have not been better at any time this season. Boldero is one of the hardy kind, who always seems to be ready when wanted. I have seen the way he has gone I should say that he is now at the top of his form. Good Mint is a very useful filly in her class, and she will not be easily beaten. She is well fancied by her connexions. However, I give slight preference to BOLDERO.

The Hamsey Welter Handicap may go to WEARING A CROWN, who has only to produce his best form to win.

In the Ringmer Maiden Two-Year-Old Plate we have Sophocles, Pomme d'Argent, Eastern Queen, and Bridal Veil, but I doubt whether there is a good one among them. POMME D'ARGENT ran very nicely in her last race, and I believe that she will prove to be the best.

THIRSK

At Thirsk our few runners may do very well. In the Sandbutton Handicap I like the chance of BRER FOX, who is very much fancied to win.

The Boltby Selling Plate may go to SMOLENSK FILLY, the Ravensthorpe Handicap to SUNNIER, the Kilvington Handicap to CAP-A-PIE, and the Three Tuns Plate to WHITE MAY.

LEWES PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

1.45.—The GLYNDE SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

	St lb
PARAGHENT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius)....G. L. Ward	9 0
aBRICKWEED (Mr. Tollemache).....Owden	9 4
FOLLOW THRU (Mr. C. Glorney).....Speed	8 4
aBROKEN ICE (Mr. G. G. Bates).....Thrale	8 0
BRESFACTION (Mrs. G. N. Bennett)....G. Bennett	7 11
aFANNY DAY (Mr. G. G. Gregson)..R. W. Colling	7 11
FERRER (Mr. S. Wootton)....S. Wootton	7 10
aSKY HAWK (Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Johnson)	
....Leach, jun.	
aGOOD CITIZEN (Mr. J. Mayo).....Johnson	7 4
aGAZONITE (Mr. G. T. Brooke).....C. Young	7 4
SUMMER TERN (Mr. E. Martin).....Hackett	7 4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CHICKWEED, —; FOLLOW THRU, G. Barber; BRESFACTION, —; FERRER, —; SKY HAWK, F. Sharpe; GOOD CITIZEN, —; GAZONITE, R. Marshall; SUMMER TERN, I. Martin; BROKEN ICE, S. Wragg.

2.30.—The CHAILEY CLAIMING AND SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and a few yards).

	St lb
MARSITZA G. by Puttendon (Mr. S. Brown)	Thrale 9 0
aFULGOLITE (Mr. F. B. Barling)	Barling 8 11
WAVY (Mr. E. O. Gebo)	Barling 8 11
MARY LOCHIEL f. by Flying Orb (Mr. E. H. Gregory)	De Mestre 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FULGOLITE, —; WAVY, R. Dick; MARY LOCHIEL FILLY, —; WHINNIE BRAE FILLY, F. Lane; DON'T, C. CA-TOO-SA, —; BRACKEN, R. Rattle.

3.0.—The SOUTHDOWN OPEN WELTER PLATE of 160 sovs. (given by the Southdown Club). One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs st lb
SKY-WRITER (Mr. F. P. Chapman)	J. Chapman 5 12 7
SOUTH HILL (Mr. H. G. Stanyer)	Stanyer 4 12 2
POLANNOR (Mr. A. S. Boxall)	Bowman 4 12 0
MONARCHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot)	J. Chapman 5 12 0
SAN MARTINO (Mr. F. P. Chapman)	J. Chapman 5 12 0
aWOLFE TONE (Mr. H. W. Forester)	J. Chapman 4 11 11
BROWN PAPER (Mr. C. H. Gregory)	Goldsmith 6 11 11
aCLASH MORGAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson)	Hedges 4 11 11
TRANSMIT (Mr. W. R. Robinson)	Leach, jun. 4 11 11
aWOODBOURNE (Mr. F. J. Jarvis)	J. Jarvis 3 10 13
VALENTINE (Prince Aly Khan)	Beary 3 10 13
BANKROAD (Mr. C. F. Kirk)	Beary 3 10 13
aBOSSCOUN (Mr. G. C. Poole)	Sid Kirk 3 10 13
CANNIBAL (Mr. G. C. Poole)	Poole 3 10 13
MY TOY (Mr. E. N. Willett)	Willett 3 10 13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SKY-WRITER, Mr. Whitfield; SOUTH HILL, Mr. Thacker; WOLFE TONE, Mr. F. Beary; CLASH MORGAN, —; WOODBOURNE, Lord Carnarvon; BOSSCOUN, Mr. Sclater.

3.30.—The LEWES HANDICAP, a plate of 700 sovs. ; second to receive 70 sovs. and third 30 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
JUGO (Mr. T. Richards)	W. Nightingall 4 9 13
aKINGS OVEN (Mr. H. M. Gunn)	W. F. Lowe 4 9 3
aGREASE PAINT (Sir C. Hyde)	Scobie 4 7 12
COSTER BOY (Mr. W. M. G. Singer)	Scobie 4 7 12
aBOLDERO (Mr. F. Austen)	Lawson 4 7 7
MALLOCK (Mr. F. H. Grayson)	C. Wragg 5 7 4
aGOOD MINT (Mr. F. B. Barling)	Gebby 4 6 9
	Barling 4 9 8

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JUGO, R. Dick; KINGS OVEN, C. Ray; GREASE PAINT, F. Sharpe; COSTER BOY, F. Fox; BOLDERO, T. Lowrey; MALLOCK, K. Gethin; GOOD MINT, W. Alford.

4.0.—The HAMSEY WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 160 sovs. (given by the Southdown Club). T.Y.C. (five furlongs and a few yards).

	Yrs st lb
aANDY (12lb. ex.) (Mr. H. G. Stanyer)	Stanyer 5 13 5
THUNDER SQUALL (Mr. S. Wootton)	S. Wootton 4 12 9
BULWARK (Mr. G. Coldbeck)	Coldbeck 4 12 7
EASTERN GUFF (12lb. ex.) (Mrs. A. H. Cornelius)	C. Richards 4 12 4
TAXINO MASTER (12lb. ex.) (Major H. Peel)	G. L. Ward 6 12 4
MARCUS TULLIUS (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Poole 4 12 3
DUKE OF ATHLONE (Mr. F. B. Thrale)	Thrale 4 12 2
CYLLARUS (12lb. ex.) (Mr. F. W. Wilmot)	Gwilt 4 12 0
aWEARING A CROWN (Mr. F. Leach, jun.)	Leach, jun. 6 11 10
PINDARIAN (Mr. S. Sidebottom)	Leach, jun. 5 11 11
SOLOMON'S CHOICE (Mrs. M. Holland)	Dale 6 11 10
RADIO (Mr. W. de Selincourt)	C. Armstrong 5 11 9
aWAR'S NIGHT (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw)	C. Armstrong 5 11 9
TETRIC (Mr. G. J. Bell)	Whitehill 4 11 5
aANOTHER DUCHESS (Major W. V. Beatty)	O. Bell 4 11 5
aOLYMPIA (Major Durham Matthews)	Beatty 6 11 3
aSUN SPARTE (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell)	Cundell 5 11 2
EXCHANGE (Mr. H. Wood)	L. Cundell 5 11 2
aSTRUDEL (Lord Queenborough)	G. Bennett 4 10 9
GLENDYE (Mr. J. Steedman)	Willett 4 10 9
KING OF ARMS (Mr. F. P. Chapman)	J. Chapman 4 10 9
HERDSMAN (Mr. G. G. Stedall)	G. Stedall 4 10 7
aGLOWING COLOURS (Mr. R. St. G. Stedall)	Stedall 5 10 7
CHICKWEED (Mr. Collinson)	Stedall 3 10 7
POLANOR (Mr. A. A. Boxall)	Pendavis 6 10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EASTER GIFT, —; WEARING CROWN, Lord Carnarvon; RADIO, Mr. G. Armstrong; SOLOMON'S CHOICE, Mr. Thacker; ANOTHER DUCHESS, Mr. A. Cottrill; OLYMPIA, Mr. C. Kirk; STRUDEL, Mr. F. Wood; Mr. Sclater; HERDSMAN, Mr. Whitfield; GLOWING COLOURS, —; CHICKWEED, —.

4.30.—The RINGMER MAIDEN TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE of 200 sovs. T.Y.C. (five furlongs and a few yards).

	St lb
EYES OFF (Mr. F. G. de Mestre)	De Mestre 9 4
aAISLABIE C. by Bucks Hussar (Mr. A. W. Bingham)	W. Nightingall 9 0
aSHIPSCOUNT (Mr. W. M. Cazalet)	Lawson 9 0
SEMITONE (Major H. C. Colquhoun)	Beary 9 0
aSOPHOCLES (Mr. J. A. Dewar)	Pickering 9 0
aHEREDITY (Mr. J. Hill)	Hammond 9 0
aCROQUETTE C. by Desmond (Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Kennard)	Scobie 9 0
STAR OF THE GLEN (Mr. A. Eyre)	Johnson 9 0
ALEXANDER THE GREAT (Mr. F. G. Michaelides)	Macnee 9 0
DOUBLE DIGIT (Mr. C. Wadia)	Moloney 9 0
POLLIET (Mr. F. W. Wilmot)	Moloney 9 0
aFANCIOT F. (Lord Bentley)	Gwilt 9 0
LAND-GIRL f. by Pollava (Miss Cory-Wright)	Beasley 8 11
LAWLESS f. by Stratford (Mr. S. McGregor)	Leach, jun. 8 11
aEASTERN QUEEN (Mr. H. Smith-Turberville)	Gwilt 8 11
ASHANTI GOLD (Mr. C. Wadia)	Walter Griggs 8 11
SANDY ECO (Miss G. J. Wakiron)	Mobbs 8 11
aBRIDAL VEIL (Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Wallinger)	R. Jones 8 11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EYES OFF, C. Ray; AISLABIE COLT, —; SHIPSCOUNT, —; SOPHOCLES, —; HEREDITY, —; CROQUETTE COLT, J. Dobbs; ALEXANDER THE GREAT, Mr. F. Hewett; STAR OF THE GLEN, Mr. J. Leach; LAWLESS FILLY, F. Lane; EASTERN QUEEN, G. Skelton; BRIDAL VEIL, T. Lowrey.

LEWES RESULTS

1.45 (1.45).—The WALLANDS SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

SPARTAN, ch f. by Puttenden—Southern Star (Mrs. W. G. Cornelius), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb.....J. Sirett 1
HELSBY, ch c. by Harry of Hereford—British Born (Miss N. Wilmot), aged, 8st.....G. Barber 2
ELCHO, b g. by Bridge of Earn—Keith's Sister (Mr. J. Gore), 6 yrs, 8st. 8lb.....H. Beasley 3
Catanian (Miss F. B. Hogg), 6 yrs, 8st. 7lb.....C. Richards 0
Landwade (Major D. Mains), 6 yrs, 7st. 11lb.....C. Richards 0
He Sings (Mr. J. Scott), aged, 7st. 6lb.....F. Cribbin 0
Blue Bell (Mrs. T. Walton), 5 yrs, 7st. 11lb.....H. Beasley 0
Treasurer (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 7st. 7lb.....A. Wragg 0
Royal Saloon (Mr. D. F. Francis), 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb.....R. Smyth 0
Letcombe Lassie (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 6st. 5lb.....A. Smirke 0

(Winner trained by G. L. Ward, at Winchester)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Spartan, 7 to 2 Helsby, 5 to 2 Blue Bell, 7 to 1 Elcho, 10 to 1 Landwade, 100 to 8 Helsby, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 6d. ; places, 2s. 6d., 3s., 2s. 3d. Total win pool, 8,095 units. Won by half a length ; three lengths separated second and third. Blue Bell was fourth and Landwade last. The winner was bought in for 170 guineas.

2.30 (2.30).—The MOUNT HARRY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs and a few yards.

WATERCRESS, b. f. by Trespasser—Welsh Rose (Mr. W. H. Peel), 8st. 11lb.....J. Wing 1
FIRESPOT FILLY, ch. by Black Jester (Mr. H. S. Rosenthal), 8st. 11lb.....J. Sirett 2
MAFALDA, b. f. by Desposte—Mantua (Mr. V. P. Miles), 8st. 11lb.....R. Dick 3
Oak Twig c. by Brisi (Mr. A. Bassett), 9st.....J. Leach 0
Ropes (Major A. W. McCorquodale), 8st.....A. Cooke 0
Tennis Blouse (Mr. C. B. O. Clarke), 8st. 11lb.....F. Carslake 0
Park Air (Mr. R. R. Jeffrey), 8st. 11lb.....B. Carslake 0
Sonnenschein (Mr. P. Thrale), 8st. 11lb.....C. Ray 0
Epsom Lad (Mr. A. G. Whiteman), 8st. 11lb.....G. Donoghue 0
H. Packham 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Park Air, 7 to 2 Watercress, 20 to 1 each Mafalda and Tennis Blouse, agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 24s. 6d. ; places, 7s., 4s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,427 units ; total place pool, 9,806 units.

Won by two lengths; half a length separated second and third. Tennis Blouse was fourth and Oak Twig colt bat.

The winner was bought in for 115 guineas.

3.0 (3.1).—The ASTLEY PLATE of 500 sovs.; owner to receive 50 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs and a few yards.

CLOVE HITCH, ch c. by Captain Cuttle—Bar Sinister (Mrs. S. Whitburn), 8st. 12lb.....S. Donoghue 1
FROISSEE, br f. by Captain Francasse—Princess Flo (Lord H. de Walden), 7st. 7lb.....J. Sirett 2
JOY FOR EVER, b f. by Prince Galahad—Irish Holiday (Colonel F. Forester), 7st. 11lb.....C. Richards 3
Swinfen f. by Manna (Sir W. Cooke), 8st.....C. Adley 0
Flying Spear f. by Hurry On (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. (car. 8lb.).....R. Rattle 0
Meg Merrilees (Commander F. Talbot Ponsonby), 7st. 11lb.....R. Rattle 0

(Winner trained by Cotterill, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 8 agst Flying Spear filly, 50 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 4s. 9d. ; places, 2s., 3d. Total win pool, 7,966 units ; total place pool, 5,077 units.

Won by half a length ; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Meg Merrilees was fourth and Flying Spear filly last.

3.30 (3.31).—The DE WARRENNE HANDICAP PLATE of 5000 sovs. Five furlongs and a few yards.

ANDY, b g. by Mediator—Ebbw Vale (Mr. H. G. Stanyer), aged, 7st. 6lb.....C. Richards 1
SUSPICION, b m. by King Sol—Lady Welford (Mrs. Beddington), 5 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (car. 7st. 3lb.).....C. Adley 2
CABALLERO, b h. by Ybro—Queen of Spain (Mr. R. E. Steel), 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb.....M. Wing 3
Doch-an-Doris (Mr. D. L. Wilson), 5 yrs, 8st.....J. Leach 0
The Dominie (Mr. C. J. Ryan), 3 yrs, 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 8lb.).....S. Donoghue 0
Soldier's Fare (Mr. J. T. Coltman), 3 yrs, 7st.....W. Alford 0
Tetrapodos (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb.....F. Sharpe 0
Osculator (Mr. A. E. Berry), 3 yrs, 6st. 11lb.....C. Adley 0

(Winner trained by Klearave, at Marlborough)

STARTING PRICES.—9 to 4 agst Suspicion, 5 to 2 Doch-an-Doris, 4 to 1 Osculator, 7 to 1 The Dominie, 10 to 1 each Caballero and Tetrapodos, 100 to 9 Andy, 25 to 1 agst Soldier's Fare.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 22s. 6d. ; places, 5s., 6d., 4s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,800 units ; total place pool, 10,257 units.

Won by half a length ; a length and a half separated second and third. Tetrapodos was fourth and Soldier's Fare last.

(Continued at foot of next column)

THIRSK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived).

2.15.—The SANDHUTTON HANDICAP PLATE of 150 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs st lb
BELLIGERENT (Lady Zia Wernher)	Boyd-Rochfort 3 9 0
JOLIMENT (7lb ex.) (Mr. R. Warner)	F. Armstrong 6 8 13
RED SHADOW (Mr. R. Daud)	Beasley 5 8 12
PRINCE OF WALES (Mr. T. Thorpe)	Peacock 5 8 12
PRECUKE (Mrs. W. H. Thorpe)	Pollock 4 8 8
GOLDEN GLOW (Mr. M. Salmon)	Holland 4 8 8
aJUNK CLOVER (Captain J. Rayson)	C. Chapman 4 8 8
aNUNNERY LASS (Lady Green)	R. Armstrong 4 8 8
aBERNADOTTE (Mr. W. Osborne)	Osborne 3 8 7
aNONNY (Mrs. Weld)	Jarvis 4 8 6
SILVER CASTOR (Mrs. J. Jewell)	Gwilt 5 8 6
SORTIE (Mr. J. Bell-Irving)	Maw 4 8 1
FRIAR'S FLUTTER (Mr. A. E. Faulkner)	Leach, jun. 4 7 12
SUN YARN (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters 3 7 12
aWINK (Mr. G. G. H. Peck)	J. Cannon 3 7 11
NEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. Sharples)	Boyd-Rochfort 3 7 11
aCHERILIOTE (Sir L. Parkinson)	Bazley 3 7 8
BONNY FILLY (Mr. Isaacs)	Stoute 4 7 8
aDAN FRENCH (Mr. J. Mason)	Bottarill 3 7 7
aFRIENDLY SONG (Mr. J. W. Sharpe)	Drake 4 7 7
ROSE COTTAGE (Mr. J. H. Ulyatt)	Reader 6 7 6
MUTUAL BENEFIT (Mr. R. L. Glasspool)	Reader 6 7 6
CARMINE (Mr. A. T. Threlfall)	Leader 3 7 5
aKALEFOT (Mr. T. Threlfall)	Threlfall 3 7 5
aDESCENDER (Mr. T. Davidson)	G. Armstrong 4 7 4
aPINK NEEDLE (Captain J. Paton)	Gunter 3 7 2

2.45.—The BOLTBY SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St lb
STOLEN JEST (Mr. C. R. Baron)	Peacock 8 12
aSWANWICK (Mr. A. Calton)	Peacock 8 12
TYRON FEELING (Captain C. F. Elsey)	Green 8 12
STAR OF THE GLEN (Mr. A. Holman)	Elsey 8 12
DAFT (Mr. J. R. Joel)	Renton 8 12
ROSE (Mr. W. McLean)	Leach, jun. 8 12
La FERRANDIERE (Mr. G. by Craig as Eran (Sir L. Parkinson)	McGuigan 8 12
FERRY SKIPPER (Captain J. R. Renwick)	Armstrong 8 12
THE LIMPET (Mr. V. Thompson)	J. Renwick 8 12
DETRIMENT (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Bazley 8 12
FULLGLITE (Mr. F. B. Barling)	Barling 8 9
REJECTED COUNTESS (Mr. H. Bennett)	Barling 8 9
SEA QUEEN f. by Tonton (Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Birkin)	Reader 8 9
AEUCENA f. by Allenby (Mr. F. H. Bowcher)	Leach, sen. 8 9
MOUNTAIN DANCER (Sir L. Parkinson)	Bullock 8 9
RICH CUSTY (Mr. H. W. Bradbury-Pratt)	Larkin 8 9
VILLANOVA (Mr. I. J. Bradshaw)	Bazley 8 9
BALMY BREEZE (Sir K. Bushby)	F. Armstrong 8 9
KIVELIN VALLEY (Mr. J. F. Bushby)	F. Armstrong 8 9
aMISS TRUMPS (Mrs. H. C. Fairfax)	Leach, sen. 8 9
SEA MIST (Mr. F. Permer)	Bellerby 8 9
aSMOLENSK F. by Scherzo (Major A. E. Goad)	G. Sadler 8 9
SONATA (the late Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Green)	Boyd-Rochfort 8 9
FACE TO FACE (Mr. W. M. C. Hustler)	R. Colling 8 9
DULCIE BRIDGE F. by Tarrag (Mr. C. Jarvis)	R. Colling 8 9
aQUEEN OF LOVE F. by Diomedes (Mr. H. Leader)	H. Leader 8 9
HAZEL BLOOM F. by Gallio (Mr. H. Leader)	H. Leader 8 9
COUNTRY GOWN (Lieutenant-Commander E. Leake)	H. Leader 8 9
CA-TOO-SA (Mr. V. Malcolm)	J. Burns 8 9
CRACKANTHORPE (Mr. S. B. Mason)	Boyd-Rochfort 8 9
FIRESPOT F. by Black Jester (Mr. H. Mosenthal)	Drake 8 9
STORMER (Mr. G. G. H. Peck)	J. Cannon 8 9
CHARIOT (Mr. W. J. Peck)	Bazley 8 9
VOA (Mr. A. Savile)	Bazley 8 9
FAIRY MOTHER G. by Franklin (Mr. F. Simpkin)	G. Sadler 8 9
aSWIFT JESTER (Mr. J. Smith)	Bellerby 8 9
SAXE F. by Puttenden (Mr. E. C. Sykes)	Reader 8 9
aDAMAGE (Mr. E. Hall)	Bellerby 8 9
SORRETT F. by Forerunner (Mr. A. T. Threlfall)	Threlfall 8 9
FLYING FRIAR (Mr. G. Wellesley)	Leach, jun. 8 9
LADY PEGUE (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Storie 8 9

3.15.—The RAVENSTHORPE HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs st lb
SAINT NICOLAS II. (Mr. A. K. Macomber)	Leach, jun. 5 10 1
KEN HILL (Sir L. Green)	R. Colling 4 9 7
aSAN MARINO (Mr. F. W. Carr)	H. Leader 5 9 4
SHOVELSTRING (Mrs. A. H. Watt)	Renton 4 8 8
BLUE FUNK (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving)	F. Armstrong 4 8 4
aLEAD (Mr. T. Fitzwilliam)	Dundas 5 8 4
aSUMMIER (Mr. A. Hanagan)	C. Leader 4 8 0
THE WRECKER (Mr. W. de Selincourt)	C. Armstrong 4 8 0
aPOMAREL (Mr. J. G. Thompson)	Peacock 5 7 10
BLUE LAD (Sir C. Renwick)	J. Renwick 4 7 8
aMONTE BAJA (Sir L. Green)	R. Armstrong 4 7 8
aSMACK (Sir R. Renton)	Gunter 6 7 8
SEPOY (Mr. R. Renton)	Renton 4 7 7
ROCKMINSTER ROSE (Mr. W. J. Peck)	Bazley 4 7 6
RAYMAN (Mr. J. C. Barker)	Botterill 6 7 0

3.45.—The KILVINGTON HANDICAP PLATE of 250 sovs. One mile and seven furlongs.

	Yrs st lb
SCOTTISH FUSILIER (10lb. ex.) (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	Pollard 4 9 10
aCAP-A-PIE (7lb. ex.) (Lord Derby)	Frank Butters 5 9 5
TALPA (Captain C. F. Elsey)	Elsey 5 8 10
ANDORRA (Mr. R. W. Sharples)	Boyd-Rochfort 4 8 8
COUNTER (Captain A. A. Hoolsey)	Cocklin 4 8 8
LAUGHTON POOL (Mr. R. Brendon)	Stoute 4 8 7
aMANVERO (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Hornsby-Asquith)	D. Taylor 4 8 6
aGOWAN LODGE (Mr. D. L. Wilson)	Leach, jun. 5 8 2
aHOT COCKLES (Lord Ilve Harewood)	W. Jarvis 4 8 0
aCOMPOUND FRACTURE (Mr. H. Sebert)	W. Jarvis 4 8 0
aCARMAN (Major H. Munkley)	R. W. Colling 4 8 0
aGLOUCESTER HUSSAR (Lord Lonsdale)	H. Leader 5 8 0
ROYAL SPEAR (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Storie 4 7 12
aBY-WORD (Mr. R. Sievier)	R. Day 6 7 12
PETARD (Mr. J. Herrington)	R. Day 6 7 12
BAIRD-LEYS (Captain J. R. Renwick)	Renwick 4 7 12
IRISH TRUCE (Mr. J. Moralee)	J. Renwick 4 7 11
ROYAL COURSE (Sir L. Green)	Harper 4 7 10
MISSISSIPPI (Sir H. Samman)	Hamilton 4 7 7
	Bazley 5 7 10

4.15.—The CARLTON SELLING HANDICAP PLATE of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

	St lb
DANCE ON (Captain C. F. Elsey)	Elsey 9 0
aSPANISH MAIN (Sir C. Hyde)	Wm. Griggs 9 0
INDIAN EAGLE (Colonel W. Hall Walker)	Sharp 9 0
PETRAPON (Captain J. R. Renwick)	J. Renwick 8 12
aDALE'S GIRL (Mrs. J. M. Rayner)	Peacock 8 5
SECURITY LASS (Mr. R. Sievier)	Gwilt 8 5
MOSQUE (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	G. Sadler 8 4
aSCHERZANDO (Mr. W. H. Thorpe)	Pollock 8 4
AFRICORN (Lord Glanely)	Hogg 8 4
aWATERMEN (Mr. W. L. Christie)	K. Armstrong 8 2
aREVIVALIST (Mr. F. G. Holter)	Leader 8 1
GRISELLINDA (Viscount Ford)	J. Cannon 8 0
aGOLD SLIPPER (Mr. T. Davidson)	G. Armstrong 7 12
aMARMION (Captain A. S. Wilson)	Storie 7 12
WARMINGHAM (Mrs. E. Spottiswoode)	Macnee 7 12
GLASS LADY (Mr. C. Kirk)	Bazley 7 10
GOOD MAIDE (Mr. W. F. Larkin)	Counsell 7 9
VARVE (Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Green)	F. Hartigan 7 7
FIFTH DIPS (Mr. J. T. Downing)	F. Hartigan 7 7
SILVER SPRAY (Mr. R. Dand)	Dand 7 7
DAWPOOL (Mr. J. T. Dand)	Dand 7 7
BRIGANDERS (Mr. T. Chapman)	Mumoney 7 7
RAPTURE (Mrs. H. Lyall)	Lyall 7 7
GLENA (Mr. P. Jackson)	Reader 7 5

4.45.—The THREE TUNS PLATE of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs st lb
TREMOLINA (Colonel C. de Paravicini)	Parvicini 4 8 11
HOT SCOUT (Mr. P. W. Carr)	H. Leader 4 8 11
CENSORIUS (Mrs. M. Power)	Vasey 4 8 11
aJOHN CAREY (Mr. J. Wilson)	Easterby 4 8 11
aLYNTON (Mr. E. C. Nolan)	H. Leader 4 8 11
aHAREM GUARD (Mr. J. D. Macnee)	Macnee 3 8 4
aWHITE MAY (Miss V. E. Pratt-Barlow)	Macnee 3 8 4
COOK'S MAID (Mr. R. W. Colling)	Colling 3 8 4
aRINMAHER (Lord Harewood)	G. Sadler 3 8 4
LINERICK (Lord Harewood)	W. Jarvis 3 8 0
FOUR IN HAND (Mr. D. L. Wilson)	Boyd-Rochfort 3 8 0
RIDELWEISS (Lord Derby)	Leach, jun. 3 8 0
SILVER GILL (Lady Green)	Frank Butters 3 7 11
ROYAL COURTIER (Mr. T. Green)	T. Green 3 7 11
aCARMUS (Mr. A. D. Scott)	T. Green 3 7 11
IMPERTINENCE (Mr. R. Renton)	Peacock 3 7 11
aMANDOLIN (Mrs. Adam Scott)	Peacock 3 7 11
FORGILL (Mrs. Simpson)	Peacock 3 7 11
	Private 3 7 11

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(12s. Unit—STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.45.—Spartan, WIN 18s. 6d. ; PLACE 5s. 6d. : Helsby, PLACE 2s. 6d. ; Elcho, PLACE 5s.

2.30.—Wink, WIN 27s. 9d. ; PLACE 4s. 6d. : Fire-spot filly, PLACE 2s. 6d. ; Skylla, PLACE 3s. 3d.

3.0.—Clove Hitch, WIN 4s. 6d.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

CRICKET

THE GAME ANCIENT AND MODERN

INFLUENCE OF THE JAM SAHIB

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

It is always difficult, sometimes impossible, to date the birth of an idea which has introduced an observed change into the manners, customs, fashions of civilized society, or to name the father of it. J. H. Taylor has been dubbed the Father of Modern Golf by a writer of repute. With at least equal propriety H.H. the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, hereinafter called "Ranji" in token of affectionate admiration, may be selected as the man mainly responsible for the difference between Ancient and Modern Cricket. Following on that selection it is necessary to set the date when the difference became determinate, somewhere between 1895 and 1900. Ranji taught both by example and by precept. He was the first man to make 3,000 runs in a season, and he wrote the Jubilee Book of Cricket, a book packed with wisdom from cover to cover.

Deeds are proverbially more arresting than words. Therefore, it is tolerably certain that Ranji's influence impressed itself most strongly on those who watched him bat either from the ring or from cogns of greater vantage out in the middle. Bowlers in particular were shaken by him to the very core of their being. The printed word was supplementary to the done thing. Ranji sums up the art of batsmanship in three direct imperatives. "Find out where the ball is. Go there. Hit it." These imperatives appear in the order of their importance: it is an accident that this order coincides with the order of chronology. Judgment of pace, length, direction, and the correct positioning of the body by means of footwork are more valuable than the minutiae of technique as taught to schoolboys. The main doctrine preached by the three writers, Mr. R. A. H. Mitchell, Lord Bessborough, and Mr. Robert Grimston, who determined the character of the teaching given at the Public Schools in pre-Ranji days was that the forward stroke is the foundation of batsmanship. The historical records show that a disappointingly small proportion of those who have been selected as batsmen for the chief representative matches have acquired their technique at the great Public Schools. Lord Harris is the only Etonian who has played as a batsman pure, if not precisely simple, against Australia in this country. And he, it is pertinent to remark, never stood at the crease as if he believed that the whole duty of man consisted in advancing the left foot and thrusting a perpendicular bat at the good-length ball with a long fluent motion ending in a pose of statuesque grace. The weakness of that stroke as a means of defence is that the executant of it must to some extent lose sight of the ball at the critical moment. If he has "found out where it is" his knowledge may cease to be useful to him. One of the chief lessons taught in the Jubilee Book of Cricket, and by the example of its author, is that the batsman should never come on to his left foot unless he means to drive an over-pitched ball for 4. In fact, on most fine days it is possible to meet an ageing cricketer at Lord's who with a little judicious prompting will tell how he once bowled for 10 minutes in a net to Ranji and was complimented because in that short time "you got me on to my left foot once."

W. G. GRACE'S SELECTION

Of course there were quick-footed batsmen in pre-Ranji days, notably Arthur Shrewsbury and Sir Timothy O'Brien, the two whom W. G. singled out for special commendation when he was asked to name the batsman whom he reckoned second to himself. "Give me Arthur," said the Old Man, "though that 'Tim' was a pretty good "un." O'Brien quite often came on to his left foot. When he did the ball rattled up against the pavilion rails unless some untoward accident happened. Shrewsbury could drive amazingly hard for a man of his size. He seldom chose to do so because he recognized the obvious fact that the avenues of the drive are better policed than those of any other intentional stroke. There are at least three men, mid-off, the bowler, and mid-on, ready to make catches off the driving stroke, and there may be one or two on the boundary behind them. W. G. rated Shrewsbury and O'Brien as peers. Shrewsbury's average is considerably higher than O'Brien's. The moral is obvious. To point it still more sharply:—Ranji for several seasons after he had taken his degree at Cambridge drove hardly at all. He did not thereby disobey his own injunction to hit the ball. When he walked in front of all three stumps and turned a slightly over-pitched ball to the boundary at fine-leg he "hit" it as well and truly as if he had driven it first hop up against the sight-screen.

As soon as other batsmen discovered that the glancing of straight balls was not a feat of extraordinary difficulty, especially if they had a bit of break-back on them, bowlers were compelled to alter their tactics. In the autumn of his career J. T. Hearne ceased to rely entirely on his capacity to make the ball break back quickly at a notably sharp angle, and cultivated the out-swing and the ball that runs away. Hearne's experience was typical. Bowlers, who did nothing but keep a length and bring the ball back, found their efficiency diminishing as the mobility of batsmen increased. It is frequently suggested that there are no bowlers nowadays like Spofforth and Turner, Lohmann and Hearne, Lockwood and Richardson. The suggestion is perfectly true. It does not follow that those great men, if they could be brought back into cricket to-day, would bowl precisely like themselves. If they did they would be less effective than their records prove them to have been, for the simple reason that they must deplete their off-side field in order to save the numerous runs which would be scored on the leg-side from some of their quite respectable balls. The post-Ranji bowlers are constantly up against problems seldom presented to their illustrious predecessors. Due allowance must be made for that fact. When it has been made it must be admitted that the standard of bowling is not very high at the present moment. But it would be great fun, if only it were possible, to uncage Barnes and Foster, Hirst and Faulkner, against William Gunn and others of the static, forward-playing school, who were very highly esteemed in pre-Ranji days.

A PRIMARY LAW

The method of batting, of which Ranji is the eponymous hero, has the defect of its quality. The merely painstaking exponent of it, concentrating on footwork, is liable to make insufficient use of his arms and wrists. Consequently he omits the preliminary movement which is the basis of all really good hitting. He does not "support the head of the striking im-

(Continued at foot of next column)

CANTERBURY WEEK

A TAME FINISH

Canterbury Week was concluded yesterday, when the match between Kent and Nottinghamshire was left drawn, a miserable finish to what at one point suggested possibilities of a keen one. Had G. B. Legge declared the Kent innings closed half an hour earlier it is possible that Nottinghamshire might have tried to make the runs, or, playing as they did, might have lost their five remaining wickets. So long as the present system of scoring remains, however, counties in the running for the Championship will not take risks, and potentially sporting finishes will continue to be infrequent.

Nottinghamshire's innings soon came to an end, for in half an hour's interesting cricket their last four wickets fell for an additional 32 runs, leaving Kent with a lead of 31 on the first innings. First of all S. Staples was well caught in the gully by Ashdown off Hardinge at 217; then after A. Staples and Barratt had taken the score to 231 very quickly the former was magnificently caught on the square-leg boundary off Freeman by C. H. Knott, who got one hand to the ball, knocked it up, and caught it—a catch that was enough to give interest to even the dullest match. Voce was beautifully stumped by Ames off Freeman at the same score, and then Larwood and Barratt continued to attack the bowling whole-heartedly until the score reached 248, when Larwood was bowled by Hardinge, leaving Barratt not out 22, which included a fine 6 that cleared the boundary between the Press Box and the concrete stand.

Kent went in a second time just before a quarter to 12, and opened with Hardinge and J. L. Bryan to the bowling of Barratt and Larwood. Runs came very slowly, the first 15 taking 30 minutes to make, but then A. W. Carr changed his bowlers, Voce relieving Larwood and S. Staples taking Barratt's place. This move was successful, for at 21 Bryan was out leg-before-wicket to Voce. Woolley then joined Hardinge, and he at once set about the bowling. He hit S. Staples over the long-on boundary for 6, and made a 4 off Voce's next over. Hardinge, meanwhile, was batting confidently and well, scoring off every loose ball and making some very good off drives. In this way the score was taken to 54, when Woolley jumped out to a ball from S. Staples, missed it, and was bowled for 18.

Ames joined Hardinge and runs continued to come at a good pace, but, when 33 had been added by 10 minutes past 1, Ames was finely caught by Whysall at deep long-off from a well pitched-up ball by Voce. Ashdown followed and gave Hardinge just the assistance he required. The two Staples changed ends, Voce was tried again, and Larwood also, but without effect, and when the luncheon interval was taken the score stood at 105 for three, of which Hardinge had made 56, reaching his half century with a drive to I Z. tent for 4.

The morning's play had been in bright sunshine, but during the interval a big thunder cloud worked up against the wind, and when play was continued the sky was overcast and the light none too good. Voce and S. Staples continued the bowling, and 10 minutes after the start Hardinge was well caught at mid-off by Barratt off Voce, having scored 61 out of a total of 121, a very fine effort, which laid the foundation of Kent's later strong position. That brought in A. P. F. Chapman, who gave every one a rare treat. He was out to score, and score quickly, which he did. He started with three 4's off S. Staples, and two drives and a snick between Lilley at the wicket and short slip; he followed that with a 6 and a 4 off Voce, and after making 33 in 10 minutes was bowled by a "bailer" with the total at 155. With the score unaltered S. Staples had Ashdown caught by Barratt at mid-off for 23, and the loss of these two wickets brought in A. M. Crawley and C. H. Knott, and they took the score to 176, when Crawley, who was in obvious pain from a damaged thumb, was bowled by another good ball from Larwood. Wright then joined Knott, but when he was bowled by Larwood at five minutes past 2 with the score at 182 for eight wickets G. B. Legge declared the innings closed, leaving Nottinghamshire 213 runs to make to win in two hours and a half.

Nottinghamshire started their second innings with Gunn and Whysall in bright sunshine. Ashdown and Freeman bowled, but after one over Ashdown gave way to Hardinge. The first over brought 12 runs, of which six were byes. In the next 20 minutes another 12 were scored, but in the meantime Gunn yielded to the entreaties of the crowd, tried to hit Hardinge, and was caught off a skier to Legge at mid-off. Whysall and Walker added 15 more runs before Whysall ran down the pitch to Hardinge, missed the ball, and was bowled. A. W. Carr followed, and things grew a little brighter, the 50 going up at 20 minutes past 4. Ten minutes later, with the score at 65, Carr tried to hit Freeman out of the ground, but hit too soon, and was caught off the back of his bat by Woolley in the slips for 28. By this time any hope that might have been entertained of Nottinghamshire going for the runs and getting them were dissipated, but with Payton leg-before-wicket to Freeman and Lilley beautifully caught by Knott at silly point off Hardinge, the situation was changed, and it now became a question of whether Kent could force a win.

Walker and A. Staples accordingly played more and more carefully, and at the time on the score card for drawing stumps the score stood at 91 for five wickets, Walker being not out 23 and A. Staples not out 11. Accordingly, with no tangible hope of arriving at a decision, the match was abandoned.

Score:—

KENT

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hardinge, c. Carr, b. Larwood	3	c. Barratt, b. Voce	61		
A. P. Crawley, b. Staples (S. J.)	18	b. Larwood	9		
Woolley, c. Staples (A.), b. Staples (S. J.)	22	b. Staples (S. J.)	18		
Ames, c. Staples (S. J.), b. Voce	47	c. Whysall, b. Voce	5		
Ashdown, b. Larwood	64	c. Barratt, b. Staples (S. J.)	23		
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Staples (A.)	3	b. Larwood	33		
J. L. Bryan, c. Gunn, b. Staples (S. J.)	56	l.-b.-w., b. Voce	10		
C. H. Knott, not out	28	not out	17		
G. B. Legge, b. Staples (S. J.)	7				
Freeman, b. Staples (S. J.)	0				
Wright, c. Barratt, b. Staples (S. J.)	13	b. Larwood	0		
Byes, 7; l.-b., 3	10	Byes, 1; l.-b., 5	6		
Total	279	Total (8 wkts.)	*182		

* Innings declared closed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Whysall, c. Woolley, b. Freeman	128	b. Hardinge	3		
Lilley, c. Chapman, b. Freeman	16	c. Knott, b. Hardinge	1		
Gunn (G.), b. Hardinge	5	c. Legge, b. Hardinge	12		
Walker, b. Freeman	37	not out	27		
A. W. Carr, c. Legge, b. Hardinge	0	c. Woolley, b. Freeman	28		
Parkes, c. Chapman, b. Freeman	6	l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0		
Staples (A.), c. Knott, b. Freeman	22	not out	11		
Staples (S. J.), c. Ashdown, b. Hardinge	0				
Barratt, not out	22				
Voce, st. Ames, b. Freeman	0				
Larwood, b. Hardinge	2				
Byes, 5; l.-b., 5	10	Byes, 6; l.-b., 3	9		
Total	248	Total (5 wkts.)	91		

BOWLING ANALYSIS

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	13	0	41	2
Barratt	12	2	26	0
Staples (S. J.)	29.5	7	86	6

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	11.4	3	21	3
Barratt	2	2	2	0
Voce	16	2	58	3

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Freeman	47	17	93	6
Woolley	16	2	39	0
Ashdown	10	1	23	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ashdown	1	0	6	0
Freeman	25	8	47	2

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Staples (S. J.)	19	1	80	2
Staples (A.)	3	0	10	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	7	1	11	0
Hardinge	28.3	13	72	4

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hardinge	20	14	22	3
Woolley	5	3	7	0

UMPIRES.—Stone and Walden.

plement." The phrase is borrowed from Tennis. But its use is appropriate to all games from cricket down to golf. Many batsmen, especially those who habitually face the new ball, consider it necessary to curtail the back lift of the bat as much as possible. They are wrong always and all the time. They would be able to cope with the swerve and skid of the new ball just as well, probably better, if they would lift the bat freely enough to get their wrists under the blade of it. It is not Ranji's fault that so many of his pupils are reduced to taking the cheap runs offered to them. He himself set the example of a notably free bat-lift. That example has been more consistently followed in Australia than in England. In this connexion the records of post-Ranji Test Matches are worth perusal.

SURREY GAIN FIVE POINTS

A CLOSE STRUGGLE AT HASTINGS

When the last day's play was begun at Hastings yesterday in the match between Sussex and Surrey there was little chance of a definite finish. Sussex were 140 runs behind with five wickets to fall, so that there was every prospect of a good fight for the first innings points, and Surrey eventually won them soon after luncheon by three runs. In the afternoon Surrey had some batting practice, but it was unfortunate for the holiday crowd that Hobbs was unable to bat on account of a stiff shoulder. Dr. W. G. Grace's record aggregate of runs will, therefore, last for at least another day.

A. H. H. Gilligan and Hammond, who had played out the last few overs on Thursday night, went in yesterday morning with the total at 125 for five wickets, and they took the score to 182 before Hammond played forward to, and inside, a ball from P. G. H. Fender. Hammond's innings was a really good one; he felt rather dangerously for some off balls from M. J. C. Allom early in the day, but otherwise drove well on the off side, and his 34 runs, scored out of 68 in 70 minutes, were richly deserved. H. Parks in his usual style, went for the bowling from the moment he came in, and three pulls to the square-leg boundary, one off Shepherd and two off Fender, brought up the 200, and left Sussex only 65 behind with four wickets still to fall.

At this score Allom and Peach came on with the new ball in place of Shepherd and Fender, and almost at once Peach had Gilligan caught at mid-off. Gilligan had played a most patient innings for an hour and three-quarters, and it was no fault of his that Surrey's score of 265 was not passed. His best strokes were two straight drives to the sight screen off Peach, and it was in attempting another of these that he got under the ball and was caught. Tate, who came in next, had his back to the wall, and was in consequence rather subdued, but he and Parks took the score from 204 to 245 before Tate was out to a very good one-handed catch by Peach at forward short-leg.

At luncheon Wensley and Parks were together, and 15 runs were still wanted to tie, with only Cornford to bat. Surrey had been fielding very well all the morning, and they were very much alive after the interval, when Peach and Fender bowled. With only seven runs added Parks was bowled by Fender for 48, and Cornford survived the rest of the over. Wensley took the score from 258 to 262 with a beautiful square cut off Peach, and Cornford, amid much excitement, scrambled through an over from Fender. Then Wensley showed signs of getting restless, and a skier to D. R. Jardine at cover-point finished the innings.

As Hobbs had only fielded for a few minutes during the morning, it was no surprise when Ducat opened Surrey's second innings with Sandham. Nothing very startling happened until after tea, when S. A. Block came in and promptly hit Bowley for a 6 and a 4, which was nearly a 6, too, in the same over. In the next over, however, he straight-drove Wensley towards the sight-screen, and K. S. Duleepsinhji not only saved the 6 but brought off a most remarkable catch, taking the ball well above his head when within a yard of the screen. It was a catch that all those present will remember and talk about for many years to come, but it was a pity that Block's bright innings should have come to an end so soon.

Score:—

SURREY

First Innings			Second Innings		
Hobbs, b. Tate	106	b. Bowley	16		
Sandham, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	18	not out	71		
Ducat, c. Parks (J.), b. Tate	0	l.-b.-w., b. Wensley	34		
Shepherd, b. Hammond	27				
D. R. Jardine, b. Tate	5	l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	8		
S. A. Block, c. Cornford, b. Wensley	20	c. Duleepsinhji, b. Wensley	12		
Gregory, c. Wensley, b. Tate	28	not out	7		
G. G. H. Fender, c. Wensley, b. Peach	18				
Peach, c. Langridge, b. Tate	4				
Brooks, not out	7				
M. J. C. Allom, c. and b. Tate	5				
Byes, 15; l.-b., 10; n.-b., 2	27	Byes, 3; l.-b., 3	6		
Total	265	Total (4 wkts.)	154		

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, b. Peach	5
Parks (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Gregory	27
K. S. Duleepsinhji, l.-b.-w., b. Allom	32
Cook, st. Brooks, b. Gregory	40
Langridge (Jas.), b. Fender	0
C. H. H. Gilligan, c. Jardine, b. Peach	28
Hammond, b. Fender	34
Parks (H.), b. Fender	48
Tate, b. Peach, b. Fender	22
Wensley, c. Jardine, b. Peach	10
Cornford, not out	0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 6	10
Total	262

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	35.5	17	75	5
Wensley	35	8	60	2
Langridge	36	5	90	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	5	1	7	0
Wensley	17	3	43	2
Parks (J.)	6	2	17	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	8	4	16	1
Bowley	1	0	8	0

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowley	19	0	60	2
Langridge	5	0	18	0
Cook	5	2	13	0

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allom	22	9	67	1
Peach	31.3	11	56	3
Shepherd	10	3	19	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fender	28	6	70	4
Gregory	20	5	40	2

UMPIRES.—Day and Young.

NO RESULT AT LEICESTER

More than a whole day's cricket having been lost through rain, the match at Leicester yesterday between Leicestershire and Yorkshire could have no other result than a draw, the only interest remaining in the possibility of a decision on the first innings. In this respect Leicestershire, with seven men out for 109, seemed likely to be behind, but Yorkshire, although claiming the extra half an hour, could not force the issue.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, b. Geary	81		
Sutcliffe, c. Smary, b. Shipman	0		
Oldroyd, b. Armstrong	24		
Leyland, b. Smary	25		
A. T. Barber, b. Geary	2		
Mitchell, b. Geary	19		
Robinson, b. Shipman	12		
Rhodes, c. Geary, b. Shipman	8		
Wood, l.-b.-w., b. Geary	9		
Macaulay, not out	3		
Bowes, b. Geary	0		
Byes, 4; l.-b., 2	6		
Total	189		

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

E. W. Dawson, c. Robinson, b. Bowes	0		
Shipman, b. Bowes	30		
Bradshaw, c. Sutcliffe, b. Rhodes	28		
Berry, c. Leyland, b. Rhodes	8		
Armstrong, c. Macaulay, b. Bowes	26		
Astill, c. Barber, b. Leyland	15		
Geary, not out	6		
J. A. de Lisle, b. Leyland	0		
Sidwell, not out	1		
L.-b.	1		
Total (7 wkts.)	115		

Smary and Smith did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Shipman	7	1	15	2
Smary	29	15	32	1
Geary	36.3	13	64	5

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	9	4	18	0
Bowes	26	7	45	3
Macaulay	14	4	28	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Astill	23	8	40	0
Smith	10	2	13	0
Armstrong	7	1	19	1

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rhodes	19	11	11	2
Leyland	14	5	14	2

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Phillips.

NO PLAY IN TWO MATCHES

No play was possible yesterday at Birmingham and Liverpool, and the scores in the matches on those grounds therefore remained as under:—

BIRMINGHAM.—WARWICKSHIRE, 102 for 3 wkts.; AUSTRALIANS did not go in.

LIVERPOOL.—MIDDLESEX, 179; LANCASHIRE, 49 for 3. Each side scores four points.

INDISPOSITION OF HOBBS

Hobbs, playing at Hastings yesterday in the match between Sussex and Surrey, was compelled to leave the field, suffering from neuritis in the shoulder. Although advised not to take any further part in the match, it is understood that the indisposition is not serious, and that rest and light treatment will remedy the trouble.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Points Awarded	P. —	W. 8	L. 0	Won on 1st Inns. 5	Lost on 1st Inns. 3	No result 4	Pts. —
Lancashire	22	7	0	7	5	3	118
Yorkshire	22	9	2	3	5	5	116
Nottinghamshire	22	6	1	9	4	2	113
Gloucestershire	23	10	4	2	5	1	109
Kent	23	9	3	5	3	3	108
Sussex	24	6	4	5	8	1	101
Surrey	23	2	2	11	5	3	98
Essex	23	5	3	6	6	3	96
Derbyshire	23	7	5	3	4	4	95
Leicestershire	23	4	6	0	4	9	86
Worcestershire	24	4	7	7	5	1	88
Glamorgan	23	4	7	5	3	4	78
Warwickshire	23	2	5	7	6	3	77
Northamptonshire	23	4	9	2	4	4	70
Middlesex	23	2	7	2	9	3	65
Hampshire	21	3	7	1	10	0	59
Somerset	21	1	11	3	3	2	47

YOUNG PLAYERS AT LORD'S

FINE INNINGS BY J. J. G. MASON

The Young Amateurs won the toss against the Young Professionals at Lord's yesterday and, batting first, made 313 runs in under 3½ hours. The Young Professionals had 20 minutes to bat, and in that time lost three wickets for 28 runs.

C. Howard, who was captaining the Young Professionals, put on Davies, who is nearly fast, at the Nursery end, and Watkins, a medium off-break bowler, at the Pavilion end. A. W. G. Hadingham was out off a ball which broke back from the off up the hill and came off the pitch quickly enough to get through before the batsman had completed his stroke. C. R. Maxwell made a fine hook for 4, but was too late to a ball which cut through without breaking from the off, as other balls from Watkins had done. W. D. Draffan was bowled, hitting all round a half-volley, and three wickets were down for 22. J. F. Mendl, who had gone in first, and J. J. G. Mason added 27 quickly and then Mendl was caught by a fieldsman placed in a position half-way between the square-leg umpire and the normal mid-on. Mason and R. P. Nelson, a tall left-hand batsman, played the good length balls fairly easily and punished the bad ones. Nelson scored the faster of the two and made two beautiful straight drives for 4 between the bowler and mid-off and a square-cut for which they ran 5.

At 107 Soper, a diminutive cricketer, was put on at the Pavilion end, and his first ball got a wicket. Nelson meant to hook a short ball, but he missed it. H. J. Radcliffe cut his first ball, a very short one which broke from the off, into his leg stump. I. H. Freeland had a really good ball to stop to save the hat-trick and he played it to leg for 3 with the greatest confidence. At 124 Edwards, a slow medium left-hand bowler, was put on at the Nursery end. Edwards can break the ball back sharply from leg, on a wicket that suits him, as a left-hander should.

The 150 went up in an hour and 55 minutes and Mason reached his 50 after being in an hour and 40 minutes. Freeland was stumped after playing very well for three-quarters of an hour, making 32 and hitting four 4's. At tea the score was 178 for seven, Mason being not out 56 and J. R. Bean not out three. Afterwards the orders were to make runs quickly and these orders were cheerfully obeyed. Bean scored 22 more runs in less than as many minutes, all of them by good cricket. Then came a most curious first, and last, over from White. Bean was caught at cover-point off the first ball, a very long hop, trying to hit too hard. Mason, who had crossed, hit the second ball, a full pitch, for 4 past cover-point, the third, another full pitch, for 6, square with the bowler's wicket, and the fourth, a very long hop, to the same place for 4. Mason left the next ball alone, but mistimed the sixth, a full pitch, and so twisted his right hand that he was seized with a most painful attack of cramp in the fingers and particularly the thumb of his left hand. This wore off, fortunately, and Mason reached his 100 with a magnificent 6 over mid-wicket's head which landed in the top tier of the Grand Stand.

Howard went in first himself, with Watkins, for the Young Professionals. Howard hit two 4's and a 2 in Freeland's first over, from which 11 runs were scored, playing two perfect off-drives past extra-cover for 4. He was unlucky, however, to play on hard to a ball from J. W. T. Grimshaw in the next over. Watkins was out to a nice catch at the wicket from a ball which went away quickly with the bowler's arm, and Edwards was leg-before-wicket to a ball which broke back a trifle from leg instead of going down the hill.

Score:—

YOUNG AMATEURS.—First Innings

J. F. Mendl (Repton), c. White, b. Watkins	28
A. W. G. Hadingham (St. Paul's), l.-b.-w., b. Davies	4
C. R. Maxwell (Brighton College), b. Watkins	5
W. D. Draffan (St. Peter's, York), b. Watkins	4
J. J. G. Mason (Bradfield College), st. Sweetland, b. Watkins	143
R. P. Nelson (St. George's School), b. Soper	37
H. J. Radcliffe (Downside), b. Soper	0
I. H. Freeland (Wellington College), st. Sweetland, b. Watkins	32
J. R. Bean (Ampleforth), c. Putner, b. White	25
J. W. T. Grimshaw (King William College), b. Davies	23
J. H. Cammon (Taunton School), not out	3
Byes, 7; l.-b., 2	9
Total	313

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS.—First Innings

Watkins, c. Maxwell, b. Freeland	3
Howard (C.), b. Grimshaw	11
Edwards, l.-b.-w., b. Grimshaw	0
Mancer (L.), not out	12
Sweetland, not out	0
Byes, &c.	0
Total (3 wkts.)	28

Davies, Swannell, Putner, Dennis, Soper, and White to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YOUNG AMATEURS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies	17	2	58	2
Watkins	27	3	112	7
Dennis	4	0	16	0
Swannell	7	0	29	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Soper	7	2	17	2
Edwards	13	1	44	0
White	1	0	14	1
Putner	1	0	14	0

WORCESTERSHIRE WIN IN AN INNINGS

Worcestershire experienced little difficulty in completing the mastery gained over Derbyshire earlier in the match at Kidderminster, and in 70 minutes yesterday, thanks mainly to the excellent bowling of Root and Brook, they obtained the last five wickets of the visiting county for the addition of 71, and so won by an innings and 38 runs, this being their fourth and most emphatic victory of the season.

Score:—

DERBYSHIRE

First Innings			Second Innings		
Storer, c. Winwood, b. Brook	17	l.-b.-w., b. Perks	8		
Smith, c. Gibbons, b. Brook	13	b. Root	18		
Townsend, c. Fox (J.), b. Root	0	b. Perks	15		
G. R. Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	35	b. Brook	43		
N. M. Ford, c. Fox (V.), b. Brook	0	b. Root	9		
Lee, b. Root	2	l.-b.-w., b. Root	0		
Worthington, c. Nichol, b. Root	3	c. Quaife, b. Perks	37		
Slater, c. Winwood, b. Brook	5	run out	7		
C. K. Hill-Wood, b. Perks	5	l.-b.-w., b. Root	9		
Elliott, l.-b.-w., b. Brook	4	not out	15		
Mitchell, not out	0	b. Fox (J.)	33		
Bye	1	Byes, 8; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	14		
Total	85	Total	186		

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	33
Fox (J.), l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	2
Nichol, c. Hill-Wood, b. Mitchell	20
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Slater	53
C. F. Walters, b. Mitchell	8
T. L. Winwood, b. Slater	36
Fox (V.), l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	12
B. W. Quaife, b. Townsend	11
Root, c. Elliott, b. Townsend	80
Brook, c. Worthington, b. Mitchell	0
Perks, not out	34
Byes, 6; l.-b., 13; n.-b., 1	20
Total	309

BOWLING ANALYSIS

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	16	6	27	3
Perks	10	0	27	1

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	28	6	66	4
Perks	19	1	53	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Brook	13.5	1	30	6
Fox (J.)	5.5	0	9	1

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	34	10	80	2
Worthington	13	4	34	0
Mitchell	44	17	74	5

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Townsend	18.2	5	48	3
Hill-Wood	23	6	45	0
Storer	2	0	10	0

UMPIRES.—Huddleston and Hardstaff.

A SPOILED MATCH AT WESTON

No play was possible until 2 o'clock at Weston-super-Mare yesterday, and as nothing had been done on the first two days, there never existed a chance of even a decision on the first innings in the match between Somerset and Essex. In these circumstances, the game was practically devoid of interest. Somerset scored 162 for eight wickets before the innings was declared closed, and Essex then made 48 without loss.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Palmer, b. Smith	23
E. F. Longrigg, c. Russell, b. Palmer	7
R. A. Ingle, c. Morris, b. Smith	5
P. H. F. F. Mermagen, b. Palmer	9
J. C. White, c. Crawley, b. Smith	5
C. C. Case, b. Nichols	9
L. Hawkins, b. Nichols	9
Wellard, not out	55
A. G. Marshall, c. Hipkin, b. Palmer	10
Lee (J. W.), not out	12
Byes, 13; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 1	18
Total (8 wkts.)	*162

* Innings declared closed

Hunt did not go in.

ESSEX.—First Innings

L. G. Crawley, not out	23
Pope, not out	24
Leg-byes	1
Total (no wkt.)	48

Cutmore, O'Connor, Nichols, Russell, H. M. Morris, R. J. Palmer, Sheffield, Hipkin, and Smith (P.) did not go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	10	3	25	2
Smith	16	2	46	3
Palmer	16	4	66	3

	O.	M.	R.	W.
O'Connor	8	4	3	0
Hipkin	3	1	4	0

ESSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	7	1	27	0
Hunt	2	1	3	0
White	1	0	2	0
Young	3	1	4	0

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lee (J. W.)	2	1	6	0
Mermagen	2	0	15	0
Hawkins	2	2	0	0

UMPIRES.—Field and King.

CLUB MATCHES

DRAWN GAME AT LANCING

The match between Lancing Rovers and Old Malvernians at Lancing was left drawn.

Score:—

OLD MALVERNIANS.—First Innings

C. R. Tuff, c. Cawston, b. Hilder	20
J. A. Deal, c. Rubie, b. Hilder	10
C. G. Toppin, c. and b. Hilder	42
R. C. Burton, b. H

Letters to the Editor

EMPIRE AND TRADE

THE BENEFITS OF EXCHANGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of to-day I notice that Sir Francis Acland quotes Mr. Baldwin's statement, "If we want to sell to the Dominions we must buy from them." He adds, however, "we believe that it applies to foreign countries as well as the Dominions."

I think Mr. Baldwin was justified in making the distinction between Empire countries and foreign countries. The latter desire to make their payment for British goods in a form which is not acceptable to us. They wish to send us manufactured goods, whereas in the main the Dominions make their payment in the form of raw materials and foodstuffs. It is clearly to our disadvantage to receive payment in manufactured goods when we have 2,000,000 unemployed British workpeople who ought to be employed in meeting our requirements in this direction.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR SHIRLEY BENN,
Deputy Chairman, Empire Industries Association.
18, Abingdon-street, Westminster, Aug. 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In an article headed "Protection and Imperial Trade" in the *Economist* of July 19 it is stated that the broad ideal of an exclusive Empire economic unit offers this country no help in dealing with the present problem of unemployment, and in the same journal on June 28 the policy of that paper is set out as being one strongly opposed to that form of protection called extended safeguarding. When I turn to later pages of the issue of July 19 I find the following statements:—

Shipbuilding.—It is disquieting to observe that only 45.5 per cent. of the world total under construction is now being built in this country as compared with 57 per cent. in 1913.

Iron and Steel Production.—It will be seen that the number of blast-furnaces in operation is now 32 less than it was at this time last year, and whereas in 1919 pig-iron output was expanding, it is now steadily declining. . . . Comparing the six months, January to June, 1929, with the same period of this year, the imports of iron and steel have increased by nearly 200,000 tons, while the exports are down by nearly 450,000 tons.

British Motor Tyre Production.—In the last five years the output of covers has gone up from 1,972,000 to 5,720,000. . . . A large share of the recent increase is attributable to the coming into production of large plants established by foreign, particularly American, manufacturers in this country. . . . Great Britain is now on balance an exporter of tires.

Truly there are none so blind as those who will not see.

Yours faithfully,
J. S. WARDLAW-MILNE.
House of Commons, Aug. 7.

FATE OF THE KOBENHAVN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On Sunday, November 28, 1886, I was close to Tristan da Cunha in the full-rigged sailing-ship Superb. My diary records that we were at noon in Lat. 27.7 south and Long. 12.2 west: "Tristan and two other islands of group somewhere about; no one knows where; captain a bit anxious; nothing sighted up to 11 a.m." Then, "raining; wet now for four or five days—unusual so long in this latitude." On the Sunday the thermometer at noon was 65.

Why should the Kobenhavn and where have encountered icebergs? We sailed down to 44.41 south, but saw no ice, though it was very cold and we had snow showers in the "roaring forties."

Yours, &c.,
Sevenoaks, Kent. E. G. BOX.

GERMAN WHEAT

A DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Travelling through Germany recently in one of the excellent expresses of the State-owned railway company there, I found on my dining-table a card with the following information:—

To our guests:—

German agriculture produces annually about 3.5 million tons of wheat and about 8.5 million tons of rye. The German people consume annually about 5.5 million tons of wheat and about 6.5 million tons of rye. Two million tons of rye remain for which there is no sale on the world market. Two million tons of wheat must be imported yearly. Germany pays about 500,000,000 marks annually for this wheat to foreign countries. This amount has to be raised at home by burdens which fall on every individual.

We have decided to take the necessary steps in the interest of German economy and of every single German, and shall in future only serve German rye bread in our coaches. We shall try to meet diverse tastes by serving several varieties of rye bread.

We shall be happy if this measure finds the assent of our honoured guests so that we may maintain it.

These expresses are largely used by foreigners, to many of whom the rye bread is, to put it mildly, most distasteful. In my case a protest met with the bland answer that nothing could be done.

My interest was increased by the statement justifying the measure on the grounds that Germany has to import 2,000,000 tons of wheat annually to meet the home demand. I remembered reading in *The Times* on several occasions that British farmers were complaining of the export to England of German wheat under a German Government bounty. I remembered that the Minister of Agriculture said the effect of these wheat exports to England was "most regrettable and damaging" and "one of those things which is about as regrettable and deplorable as it can be"; that the Prime Minister had said the matter was being referred to an expert body at Geneva; and that Mr. Baldwin had undertaken, if returned to power, to prevent the unfair competition of dumped or bounty-fed oats from whatever country they came.

Yours, &c.,
AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—After a careful perusal of Commander Acworth's letter, one is tempted to ask why the magnificent achievement of R 100 in crossing the Atlantic in record time is comparable to "a fly flying in the enclosed but moving calm of an ocean liner," and the deduction made therefrom, that all great hopes of a commercial future for long-distance aerial transport are consequently illusory.

On the contrary, commerce nowadays being so much a matter of speed in delivery of goods and payment, surely the obvious deduction is that any system of transport, whether by airship or aeroplane, offering, as it has been proved to do, great advantage in the matter of speed, is bound sooner or later to oust its slower rivals.

The freightage capacity of airships and aeroplanes is at present small and intimately bound up with the weight of the necessary fuel to be carried, but *ipso facto* can be increased by reducing the distance of any single flight. In other words, it depends directly upon the number of refuelling bases along the route. In the case of the Atlantic passage, a refuelling base situated in the Azores Islands would practically double the freightage capacity of an aerial service between England and America.

Consequently, it seems apparent that the great advantage of an air service lies in its low capital cost as compared with rail and ship, which, combined with the greater speeds obtainable, renders it logically certain that the greater part of the future transport of the world will be air borne. Such questions of low freightage capacity are not fundamental obstacles, but merely matters of evolution in the design of larger and more reliable multi-engined machines, which the economic necessities of the age are bound to produce.

In view of the fact that the combined daily mileage flown in America and Germany is now over 130,000 as against Great Britain's 3,700, does not the gallant pioneer work of the crew of the R 100 call for constructive rather than destructive criticism of their efforts to enable the country to gain that predominance in the air once held on the sea?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
T. D'ARCY-NASSAU, M.I.E.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.
16, Thurlow-road, Hampstead.

PUBLICITY IN INDIA

CONTROL OF VERNACULAR PRESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The need of British Government publicity and propaganda in India is clearly shown by the conduct of the Indian vernacular Press in that country and also the uses the Congress and the enemies of the Government have made of the printing presses. The latest available figures show that there were 1,525 newspapers published in India and nearly 3,000 periodicals. The effective English-owned newspapers can be counted on the fingers of the hands. This comparatively small and unofficial section is the main dependable medium of fair and sober publicity. The number of Indian-owned newspapers printed in English is a very much larger percentage, and actual figures can be obtained from the reference books on this subject. Of the books published there were only 2,332 in English or other European languages, as against 14,815 in the vernaculars of India.

The reason for this is obvious when one considers the position of literacy in India:—(1) Those literate in English—that is to say, are able to receive and to read, also to write a reply, to a letter in English—number just over 2,000,000 persons, or 160 males and 18 females in every 10,000 persons of each sex over the age of five; (2) the latest available figures show that persons literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and to receive a reply in the main vernaculars of India are some 23-25 millions. The importance, therefore, of the vernacular Press is obvious from the above figures.

It is indeed surprising that the Government of India have not adequately controlled this powerful method of publicity in the interests of truth, fair dealing, and honesty. Any well-informed person in the vernaculars who is able to read and to understand any particular language will quickly realize how untruthful and often slanderous many of these publications have been for many years and still continue to be. It has been one of the greatest means of publicity for spreading sedition, not only among the literates of India in the various vernaculars, but by the construction placed by the readers upon the articles when conveying the news therein to their particular section of the 290-odd millions of illiterates in that country.

Sometimes the intelligence supplied has been published in a reasonably fair manner, but usually it has been very cleverly conveyed in the slyest and most artful manner. There has been clever but gross misrepresentation of Government actions and intentions and also vilification of Government officials in every branch of the Service of a discrediting and sometimes defamatory nature.

The Publicity Department of the Government of India has been inadequate in the past in dealing with the vernacular Press of India. The reports submitted by the translators to Government officials are too brief. Quite apart from the attempt to undermine British rule in India, the abuse and vilification of British officials in every walk of life have remained largely unchecked. The Indian Press Ordinance which has operated from time to time has been an emergency measure, but it has now become apparent that the proper control of the vernacular Press of India is one of considerable importance when one considers the appalling effects which have resulted from the unfettered freedom to misrepresent facts. Like many other features of modern India, the vernacular Press has been kaleidoscopic in its changes. In addition to its demoralizing effect upon law and order and its vilification of Government, it has had a great influence upon industrial India and its overstocked labour market in the cities and industrial areas.

It is astonishing that the Government of India have always been adverse to publicity or advertising, except under necessity, as during certain periods of the War, the flotation of Government loans, and in times of famine and epidemics, &c., and yet, if the true story of the British connexion with India is known, it would record some wonderful achievements of good government in every phase of Indian life. Irrigation, agriculture, transport, the railways, defence, post and telegraphs, P.W.D., law and order, all could have been utilized from a publicity point of view, not in glorification of Government or any of its officials, but in sheer justice and the real truth of the rule of the British Raj in India, which is not understood by the masses of the people.

The Publicity and the Oriental Translating Departments need revision and adequate enlargement, not only in the control of the vernacular Press, but also in the direction and guidance of the cinema in India—another medium of publicity of remarkable growth and influence. The utilization of the "talkies" in the main vernaculars in this connexion and also the wireless has far-reaching possibilities. The Government of India can harness these powers if they have the will to do so. Past experience indicates an almost entire lack of will and vision. But what of the future?

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
H. J. DAVIS.
27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

CIVIL SERVICE BONUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am sure you will permit me to comment on "Employer's" letter, which protests "against the Civil Service bonus being placed at 65 with a cost-of-living figure at 55."

Of course, in no circumstances would a Civil Service bonus which is based on a half-year sliding scale, be 55, so there is no question of 10 points difference. As regards the contention that it might be fixed at 60 instead of 65, may I point out some of the considerations which probably influence the Treasury in adopting this figure for the coming winter months, though I would add that the staffs as a whole still consider that 70 would be fairer?

The Civil Service bonus is based on the agreement of 1920, which is now out of date. This agreement is inadequate; only those with pre-War rate 35s. per week get 70 per cent., and the remainder only receive—for pre-War 35s. to £4 per week, 32 per cent.; for pre-War £200 to £500 per annum, 24 per cent.; and so on.

As regards the recognition of need for review, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Horne) imposed a "supercut" in July, 1921, which now means 9 per cent. reduction at £1,000 and 15 per cent. reduction at £1,500. The present Chancellor maintained the bonus at 70 a year ago when the Ministry of Labour figures indicated 85, he agreeing that the 1920 bonus system was inappropriate and obsolescent. The Civil Service staffs, through the Whitley Council, in September, 1928, proposed the revision of bonus arrangements to take account of the changed conditions. No agreement was reached with the Government of that day.

The Royal Commission on the Civil Service was set up by the present Government to inquire into this matter and other principles of remuneration. The Cabinet refused to remove the "supercut" meantime, or to review wages and salaries in the Civil Service pending the report of the Royal Commission. The staffs have submitted detailed proposals to the Royal Commission for the comprehensive modernization of the principles of remuneration and the consolidation of bonus in basic pay. Meantime the matter should be regarded as *sub judice* and no change allowed in the bonus pending the report of the Royal Commission. The proposed reduction of the bonus prejudices the unsettled claims and the staffs have no means of effective protest or of prosecuting wage increase claims pending the report of the Royal Commission.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES WATNEY.
Civil Service Confederation, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Aug. 5.

A DIVERTED OMNIBUS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While one realizes the difficulties under which the traffic is regulated during the period that Regent-street is "up" it would be interesting to know whether the traffic police have any right to divert motor-omnibuses from their normal routes.

At the rush hour this afternoon I was a passenger on an omnibus on the Kensal Rise and Hackney Wick route. At Oxford-circus the driver was refused permission to enter Regent-street and was ordered to proceed by Oxford-street. He eventually returned to his normal route at Charing Cross by way of Oxford-street and Charing Cross-road. As a result passengers who had booked to Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, and Lower Regent-street were taken away from their destination, and I am wondering whether they are entitled to sue the Commissioner of Police or the omnibus company for breach of contract. As the conductor said plaintively while listening to the remarks of angry passengers:—"When I am asked in future whether this 'bus goes to Piccadilly-circus I shall have to answer: 'Yes, if the police will allow it to do so.'"

I am, &c.,
TICKET, NO. Mq.3095.
Aug. 7.

LIVING WITHIN MEANS

DEFINITION OF INCOME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. Sommerville's letter in *The Times* of August 4 on "living within means" emphasizes the difficulty of drawing the line between "income" and capital from a national point of view. If England were really living to the extent suggested on capital, the continued and increasing indications of general prosperity would not be so apparent in the standards of living and unprecedented comfort of all classes.

The so-called adverse balance of trade, the short hours of work in comparison with other countries, the long hours of expensive amusements, the week-end habit, &c., are evidence that, as a nation, we are producing less than capable and educated competitors such as the French and Germans, but nevertheless spending more. To account for the enigma it is usual to say that national income is balanced by interest on outside investments and freights earned by British shipping; but attention is seldom given to other factors—*e.g.*, the large volume of credits on a gold basis spent by tourists, fees for banking, legal, commercial, and other services to foreigners that are invisible exports and might be so credited if they could be reckoned.

An important factor on the debatable ground between income and capital is the importation into England of an incalculable volume of realized wealth brought here for safe custody from all corners of the world on account of the excellence and honesty of our banking system. Much of this is sooner or later dissipated on pleasure in this country, where the art of enjoyment appeals to the international taste; higher standards of law, order, and culture attract to the English marriage market the fortunes of foreign heiresses in an increasing degree. We must also consider the factor so often referred to in Australia as the "unearned increment of capital," such as the value added to land by the railways put through it or by the development of its mineral wealth.

Moreover, a nation where education is progressing may consider as income a part at least of the wealth created year after year by scientific discovery. On the other hand, taxation is destroying the wages fund. There is the incentive to spend earnings before they are capitalized and transferred to the State by death duties; and there is a growing tendency to convert liquid assets into annuities, which adds to the difficulty of calculating the national income.

Chancellors of the Exchequer may set off the prospective loss of Dr. Sommerville's vote by forecasting that they will get more praise from the masses if they countenance the diminution of the hours of productive labour and the increase of the length of week-ends, and remain inactive at the soaring up of the numbers of the healthy unemployed, as well as the ever-increasing multitude populating hospitals and charitable institutions and reproducing the workless and worthless at the expense of those who work and save. This is to be expected so long as taxpayers continue to pay increased taxation without threat of political revolution and almost without murmur, and are too comfortable to take capital elsewhere.

The reason is that we have a financial system which enables us to spend our own and other peoples' capital as if it were income; notwithstanding that whether it is "income" or not depends on a definition of that word which has not yet been agreed to. Man is instinctively lazy unless driven to work.

Yours faithfully,
STRICKLAND.
5, Holland-park, W.11.

A MEDIEVAL CHURCH OF EAST ANGLIA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No country in Europe has such wonderful medieval parish churches as England; nowhere else was there such amazing development of the woodwork. East Anglia shares with the West and certain other areas the distinction of possessing the finest. Alas! East Anglia, once the wealthiest manufacturing part of England, is now one of the poorest agricultural districts, and some of her finest churches are causing grave anxiety to those who have the custody of them.

At Blythburgh is one of four specially splendid churches in East Suffolk built in the fifteenth century. Of the rest two fell into decay before modern times. The financial resources of Blythburgh, once a town of note but now a small village, are negligible. Moreover the church of the adjacent parish of Walberswick with which the benefice is united is in need of £800 for necessary repairs. If Blythburgh Church is to be preserved, help must come from outside. The county of Suffolk has done what it can: it is full of interesting old churches—there are some four hundred—many of them sorely in need of repair. The diocese has a most efficient Advisory Committee well acquainted with its needs, whose vigilance very little escapes. Nothing will be done at Blythburgh save with their approval, and they have every confidence in the eminent architect, Mr. William Weir, whose advice has been sought at their instance in regard to this splendid church. The case is also well known to the Central Council for the Care of Churches, whose opinion was taken on certain points.

We confidently appeal to the generosity of our readers for help in raising the sum of £2,000, so that this most characteristic East Anglian building may be put into a state of complete repair without losing any of its historic value or historic beauty. Subscriptions may be sent to the Ven. Archdeacon of Suffolk, Eyke Rectory, Woodbridge, Suffolk.

We are, &c.,
W. G. ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH.
J. G. R. DARLING (Archdeacon of Suffolk).
W. FOXLEY NORRIS (Dean of Westminster).
D. H. S. CRANAGE (Dean of Norwich).
STRADBROKE.
ULLSWATER.
RALPH BLOIS.
CECIL HARCOURT SMITH.
W. A. FORSYTH.
J. FREDK. GREEN (Chairman, Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings).

ZOFFANY'S TOMB

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some little time ago I called public attention to the sadly neglected tomb of Johan Zoffany, the illustrious painter, who lies buried in the picturesque old churchyard of Kew. I am now glad to state that this notable resting-place, consisting of a fine large sarcophagus of white stone, has since been completely and splendidly restored. The inscription, so far as it concerns the great artist, is as follows:—

Sacred to the Memory of
JOHAN ZOFFANY, Esq., R.A.,
Who died November 11th, 1810,
Aged 87 Years.
His Widow caused this Tomb
to be erected
As a Memorial of her Affection.

The latter, who died in 1832, aged 77, lies buried with him. The same churchyard contains the grave of another world-famous painter—Thomas Gainsborough—which is likewise in good order.

Yours obediently,
ALGERNON ASHTON.
22A, Carlton-vale, Maida Vale.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

Points from Letters

HELP FOR WHEATGROWING

I notice that Dr. Addison says:—"Nobody would expect the present Government to tax four-fifths of the wheat consumed here in order to get a proper market for the remaining one-fifth." Has it ever occurred to him, and others, that if the growing of wheat was made a paying proposition in this country it might be possible that a very large amount of that four-fifths would be grown here, making it possible also to winter a larger number of cattle? I feel convinced that this country could easily double its quantity if wheat showed a fair profit.—Mr. J. BARON GUNDRY, Diddington, Huntingdon.

PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

Is Sir Edward Gait quite justified in saying that it is "obviously incorrect" to assert that the income of a man whose income comes from overseas is paid for by something else produced by British labour? Income from overseas is generally interest on capital invested overseas. All capital is savings, and all savings are the result of work done by somebody or other. The owner of the capital invested overseas has either worked for it himself or has inherited it from someone who has worked for it. The date when the work was done does not matter.—Mr. W. M. CROOK, 6, St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, N.W.

VALUATION OF LAND

A good many people seem to imagine that the taxation of capital value would produce a large accretion to the revenue; the truth, of course, is that there is a limit to an occupier's contribution to the common fund, whether he is taxed on the capital value or the annual value, and you cannot get more than the maximum number of eggs out of the goose without killing the bird.—Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I., 93, Cannon-street, E.C.4.

THE SURREY IRON RAILWAY

It is of interest to recall in connexion with the Surrey Iron Railway mentioned by Mr. Willoughby, and which was from Wandsworth to Croydon originally, that it was extended to Merstham, and that a portion of the cutting in which it ran is still in existence. It can be seen on the left going south, from the main Brighton road, shortly before reaching the summit of Merstham Hill. Up to a few years ago quite an extensive length of cutting remained, with several over-bridges, but the widening of the road and building operations have caused its disappearance with the exception of the above piece.—Mr. A. M. H. SOLOMON, 10, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

ALPINE CLIMBING

Mr. Brettell seems to have missed the point of your correspondent's article on August 5. It was not there questioned that certain individual high climbs had been made in early July; it was merely remarked that the climbing season (which normally commences about the middle of July) had been delayed three weeks (*i.e.*, up to the time of writing). It was not remarkable to make high ascents in the first half of July, for Switzerland, like England, was then enjoying a spell of fine weather. Nor were the Italian Alps any exception; it would not be difficult to rival Mr. Brettell's list of ascents on the Oberland by a list from Saas or Zermatt during the same period. The absence of much high climbing then was due, I think, to the fact that few mountaineers go out before the middle of July. Only then does the climbing season really open.—Mr. T. S. BLAKENEY, 37, St. George's-road, S.W.1.

TRAFFIC CONTROL BY LIGHTS

The Ludgate-circus signals, in common with all others except those in Birmingham, are fitted with small lenses as used for railway signalling, the requirements of which differ from those of road signalling in one important respect—namely, that whereas in the former the position of the observer is definitely located by the railway track, in the latter it varies in accordance with his position on the road. For this reason a larger lens, such as the 12in. diameter lenses used in Birmingham, is required for road signalling.—Mr. W. L. CHANCE, 86, Westfield-road, Edgbaston.

SUSSEX GLASS INDUSTRY

In 1922 I was with the Surrey archaeological party who visited the site of the glass house recently discovered in Prome Copse, Chiddingfold, among the beech trees on the hill side. We found a few pieces of clear glass said to be parts of small church vessels, of which some nearly perfect had already been found, and also rough lumps of glass about the size of a pigeon's egg of a beautiful deep green colour.—Miss L. PALMER, Sparnham House, Ashburton, S. Devon.

HITTERS AND HITTING

I was present at the match to which Mr. H. H. Brindley alludes. It took place in August, 1884, between the Australians and the Players of England. Bonnor was batting at the Gasworks end; Peate, then the best slow bowler of the day, was at the Pavilion end. I was on the roof of the Pavilion. Of four consecutive balls Bonnor hit the first to the Pavilion rails, the second was on the penthouse of the scorer's box, the third came among us on the roof of the Pavilion, and the fourth went right over our heads, clearing everything.—MAJOR-GENERAL T. G. MATHESON, Rolle Hotel, Budleigh Salterton, South Devon.

"SHENANDOAH"

The derivations of "Shenandoah" and such like prompt a cautionary tale. Some years ago a well-known man visited a part of the world where I then was. Coming across an armadillo in the forest one day he asked his negro guide the name of the animal. "Haginamah" was the prompt reply. Our friend built on "Haginamah" what was apparently a very learned theory and one which solved to his entire satisfaction certain philological doubts and difficulties. His faith in his theory suffered some eclipse when it was explained to him that "Haginamah" was the negro's method of pronouncing "hog in armour," a description not inappropriate to the mail-clad mammal which had caused so much sacrifice of scientific research.—SIR ST. JOHN BRANCH, Park Farm, Horsham.

PRE-ROMAN BRITONS

In the hill country of Wilts, Dorset, or Hants it is very commonly the case that the modern village is in the valley and close to a stream, whereas its prototype lies derelict on the dry hill above. This is generally the case in the valleys that converge at Salisbury and may be noticed from the railways. The houses of the hill villages were not substantial like those of the valleys; and they had no churches—not even of "pre-Norman" style. And it appears correct to say that Romano-British and Saxon relics and burials are not found usually on the same spot.—The REV. C. V. GODDARD, Bournemouth.

WHEATEAR IN REGENT'S PARK

Recently I noticed a solitary wheatear in Regent's Park on the rough ground between the lake and the cricket pitches. The bird was hunting for food and was not shy. As I was on my way back from Lord's I happened to have field glasses with me and was able to watch it at about 20 yards' distance.—Mr. L. G. DUKE, 24, King-street, Portman-square, W.

ROSAMUND AND THE JAR

Your correspondent has misquoted the story of Rosamund and the Purple Jar, that gem of Miss Edgworth's which I have known and loved and, I must own, laughed at, from my early childhood. Rosamund and her rather unpleasing mamma were looking at the shops in London and Rosamund wished to possess all the pretty things she saw. Finally her mamma gave her the choice between the purple jar and a pair of ordinary and much-needed walking shoes—not party shoes, nor is any mention made of red. The chemists' jar was brought home by a servant and immediately emptied to hold flowers, and proved to be a plain glass jar. Rosamund lost no party on that occasion, but spent a most uncomfortable month and lost a special walk to a "glass-house" with her brother and papa, who refused to walk with any one slipshod.—Miss MAUD E. JELF, 19, Enmore-road, Putney.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

A very curious omission regarding the Post Office divisions in London has struck me. There are a North-West, a West, a South-West, a West Central, an East Central, a North, an East, a North-East, a South-East, but no South. Can there be any special reason why the latter is not recognized by the postal authorities?—Mr. ALGERNON ASHTON, 22A, Carlton-vale, Maida Vale, N.W.6.

"SLOPE HYPE"

"Slope hype" has no connexion with Greek, is not confined to the Guards, and did not come into use for the first time during the War. I heard it used by my O.C. Company when I was a recruit, near 50 years ago. The cause of it is that so few instructors are able to give the order "slope arms" in equal time. The word "slope" is given sharp, but "arms" becomes "ar-mes," with the result that the movement in the ranks is ragged.—Mr. PETER FANNING, ex-C.S.M., Market-square, Jarrow.

CALIFORNIAN THISTLE

I discovered several patches of the dreaded Californian thistle in full bloom near the Spaniards Inn on Hampstead Heath. This weed is a distinct menace and almost impossible to eradicate where once established.—Mr. CAMPBELL WISS, 49, Frognal, Hampstead.

REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT TO BOARD OF TRADE

RESTRICTION OPPOSED

The Departmental Committee appointed by the Board of Trade in February last to consider the question of the registration of accountants unanimously report that in their opinion "it is not desirable to restrict the practice of the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register established by law."

The membership and terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

Lord Goschen (Chairman), Mr. H. Bellman, Mr. F. H. E. Branson, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mr. F. E. W. Howell, Mr. K. Lee, Mr. G. J. Scott, J.P., Mr. J. Scurr, M.P., and Mr. J. J. Wills, "to be a Committee to consider and report whether it is desirable to restrict the practice of the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register established by law and, if so, to report on the method by which such register should be established and controlled." Mr. F. A. Griffiths was the secretary. The report was issued yesterday as a White Paper (Cmd. 3645, price 4d. net).

Appended are extracts from the views and recommendations of the Committee:—

We have assumed that it was the intention that the question of desirability should be examined primarily from the point of view of the public interest. The arguments placed before us in support of the claim that the compulsory registration of accountants is desirable in the general public interest are that numbers of unqualified persons offer their services to the public as accountants and secure employment, particularly in connexion with income-tax matters, and that there is nothing to prevent persons who are unworthy of public confidence from seeking to practise accountancy.

As regards the second category of persons, we have been told that persons who have been expelled from existing societies of accountants because they have been guilty of discreditable or unprofessional conduct may continue in practice provided, of course, that they no longer describe themselves as members of the societies.

"UNQUALIFIED" PERSONS

With regard to the first category the meaning attached by witnesses to the word "unqualified" has tended to vary according to the qualifications required for membership of the organization which the witness represented or with which he was more intimately acquainted. The functions of an accountant cover the whole range of business affairs and extend from what is little more than bookkeeping to such matters as advising on the reconstruction of a large financial corporation. So far as the general public is concerned, the proper test is whether a person is competent to carry out the particular work he offers to do and leads the public to believe he is able to do.

The evidence placed before us shows that the larger organizations in commerce, industry, and finance employ fully competent accountants, and are not affected by the absence of any provision which would prevent incompetent and undesirable persons from offering their services to the public. So far as the smaller organizations in commerce and trade are concerned, we have received the evidence of the National Chamber of Trade, which has over 100,000 members in 360 local chambers and associations of traders spread over England and Northern Ireland. There are, however, a large number of small traders and private individuals who employ accountants but are probably not represented by any central organization, and we have therefore invited the British Bankers' Association, the Scottish Legal Societies, and the Law Society, whose members are spread all over the country, and are in close contact with those who would be likely to require the services of accountants, to assist us in our investigations.

The latter body has circularized the 86 Provincial Law Societies in England and Wales, and the matter has been raised at a meeting of the Associated Provincial Law Societies. We have also had the benefit of the views of the Board of Inland Revenue, whose officers are acquainted with the accounts prepared in connexion with income-tax matters. The evidence furnished through these channels indicates that neither small traders nor other taxpayers suffer to any substantial extent as a result of employing individuals who hold themselves out as accountants but are not competent to do the work which they are employed to do.

PUBLIC NOT WIDELY MISLED

We can only conclude, on the evidence before us, that for the most part the general public is not influenced or misled by the fact that an individual describes himself as an "accountant," but bases its selection of an accountant principally on personal knowledge or local reputation.

None of the witnesses has been able to show that the section of the public which has need of accountancy services has expressed any desire for a change in the existing state of affairs. Such demand as there is has its origin directly or indirectly, within the profession, and although it has been expressed in the past by authorities outside the profession, it has arisen in the main as a result of steps taken by certain societies of accountants to secure the same measure of public recognition in several spheres as has been accorded to other societies. These steps have placed certain authorities in the position of having to decide whether membership of a given society of accountants is of itself a sufficient qualification for certain statutory functions, *e.g.*, the Committees of the Houses of Parliament dealing with private Bills have to determine who shall be eligible under the audit clause for appointment as the auditors of the accounts of municipal corporations, while the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has to select and recommend persons for appointment as public auditors for the purposes of the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts and other statutes.

If a register of adequately qualified accountants could be devised, it would transfer the task of selection from the various authorities upon whom it now falls to a single authority set up for the purpose, which would have some advantages, but so far at any rate as concerns the Government Departments which have the duty of appointing, or of approving the appointment of, auditors, we have evidence that they experience no real difficulty in finding satisfactory incumbents for all the positions which they are called upon to fill.

OBJECTIONS TO A REGISTER

Assuming for the moment that the practical difficulties in the way of setting up a compulsory register, such as defining an accountant's functions and separating them from those of other professions, can be overcome, it has to be recognized that the initial register would probably have to include the names of almost all accountants in practice on some prescribed date, whatever might be their degree of competence. For many years, possibly a generation, after the institution of the register, there could be no assurance that every person on the register was fully competent to carry out these classes of work; and this assurance would even then only be forthcoming if the conditions for admission to the register after the prescribed date were such that the persons admitted thereunder could be regarded by the appropriate authorities as possessing the necessary competence. It would therefore be essential that the standard set should be a very high one.

If the practice of the profession of accountancy is restricted to those who comply with a high standard, considerable hardship will ensue in more than one direction. Moreover, the fear expressed by the National Chamber of Trade and felt in other quarters that the setting up of a monopoly may result in an increase in the fees payable for accountancy services by certain sections of the public cannot be overlooked.

THE COMMITTEE'S FINDING

On the evidence before us we are unanimously of opinion that it is not desirable to restrict the practice of the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register established by law.

A suggestion for a partial scheme of compulsory registration has been put before us, namely, that only persons on a register should be permitted to audit accounts which are required by statute. We were at first attracted by this proposal as it seemed *prima facie* to have the merit of removing the difficulties which have in the main been responsible for the demand for the registration of accountants, and of facilitating the adoption of stricter methods of audit in connexion with the accounts of friendly and building societies. A closer examination of the effects of this proposal, however, has prevented us from recommending its adoption. The proposed would involve the compulsory employment of registered auditors to audit the accounts of public and private companies. The question of the qualification of auditors of the accounts of public companies was considered only four years ago by the Company Law Amendment Committee, who did not, we understand, recommend that any provision as to the qualifications of auditors of company accounts should be included in the Companies Act. Such evidence as we have on this point affords no ground for an alteration of the present law, and is, in fact, opposed to alteration.

AMERICA AND INDIA

REPRINT OF ARTICLES FROM "THE TIMES"

Many readers have written to ask for reprints of the articles on "America and India," by Dr. Edward Thompson, which appeared in *The Times* recently, and from more than one quarter the suggestion has come that they would be welcome in a convenient form for posting to friends in America. The articles were an exposure of the misrepresentations of Indian conditions which are being widely circulated in the United States. The writer is an Englishman, well known as poet and novelist, who has had missionary experience in India and is Lecturer in Bengali at Oxford University.

The articles have been republished as a pamphlet, and the first supply has been sold out. A reprint has been put in hand. The pamphlet is sold at 2d.; single copies post free 2½d.

Special rates for quantities, carriage paid, are as under:—

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SERVICES TO-MORROW

EIGHTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. F. N. Robinson, 10.30, To Deum and Benedictus (Martin in A flat). Introit, "Firmly I believe and truly," H.C. (Sterndale); Prebendary A. Chilton, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Hayes in D), A., "Great Lord of Lords" (Charles Wood); the Bishop of Yukon, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Bishop of Rhode Island, 10.15, H.C. (Harwood in D); Canon W. H. Carnegie, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Ireland in F), A., "The Wilderness" (Goss); the Bishop of Pretoria, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon A. H. Howe-Browne, 11, H.C. (Plainsong), Motet "Ave verum Corpus" (Langford Guest); the Archdeacon of Kingston, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (to Chants), A., "Lord, in thankful love adoring" (Franz Schubert).

Chapel Royal, St. James's; Chapel of the Savoy; Temple Church; Lincoln's Inn Chapel; Gray's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Tinsley, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. R. J. Scott (no evensong during August).

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. H. W. Trotter.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C., the Rev. L. S. R. Beckley, M.A.; 6.30, the Bishop of Niagara.

All Saints', Emmanuel-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. M. Littlehales.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11, High Mass, the Rev. P. Biggart; 6, the Rev. K. O'Farrell.

All Souls, Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 10.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

Barnes Parish Church.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rector; 3.15, Children.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Reid.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Bishop Bury; 6.30, the Rev. F. C. L. Cruce.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, Bishop Gore; 6, the Bishop of Mashonaland.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8; 11, the Bishop of Derry; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. P. Weddington.

Clapham Parish Church.—10, Canon Durell; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. F. K. Chaplin.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C. (sung), the Rev. W. M. Whitley.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. S. MacGowan.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. B. Cowsad; 6, E.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 8.30; 11.15, H.C., the Rev. A. E. Dewes; 6.30, the Rev. A. L. Giles.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. F. W. Rowlands; 6.30, the Rev. H. Viney; H.C., 8.15 and 7.30.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rev. A. C. Raby.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twiseday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. A. S. D. Evans.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. W. T. Dredge; E., 6.35; Mission Service, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—10.30, H.C.; 11.30 and 6.30, the Rev

TERRITORIAL ARMY TRAINING

2ND LONDON DIVISION

REARGUARD EXERCISE AT ALDERSHOT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ALDERSHOT, AUG. 8

The 47th (2nd London) Division, divided unequally and supplemented by tanks and aeroplanes, carried out a rearguard scheme this morning which involved the passage of the Basingstoke Canal by means of kapok bridges, a fight for the range of hills—Eelmoor, Miles, and Norris—which border the Long Valley, and an assault by light and medium tanks in the neighbourhood of Tweseldown Racecourse.

The G.O.C., Major-General L. C. L. Oldfield, who directed the exercise, split his command into Northland and Southland forces. To Colonel R. E. K. Leatham, who commanded the Northland detachment, he allotted the mechanized 64th Field Brigade, R.A., Nos. 221 and 222 Field Companies, R.E., the 141st (5th London) Infantry Brigade (Colonel F. S. Montague-Bates), and Colonel Leatham's own Infantry Brigade, the 142nd (6th London). To those Territorial Army formations with their own particular Signal sections were attached two sections of medium and two sections of light tanks, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps, and close reconnaisance and artillery aeroplanes, and a radio-telephony tender from No. 4 (Army Cooperation) Squadron, R.A.F.

Against that considerable force Colonel R. V. Pollok, as the Southland Commander, brought his own 140th (4th London) Infantry Brigade, two batteries from the 65th Field Brigade, R.A., No. 220 Company, R.E., and close reconnaisance and artillery aeroplanes and a R.T. tender, also from No. 4 Squadron, R.A.F.

The scheme gave to the Southland force a strong defensive position along the hills which run parallel to the Basingstoke Canal, from Claycart Bottom to Pondtail Bridge, and with that position command of the canal crossings. That scheme presumed an indecisive action yesterday on the Chobham Ridges, in which Southland was so badly mauled that her commander decided to withdraw in a southwesterly direction. The stand beside the canal represented a position he was directed to hold until 2 p.m. to-day to facilitate the retirement of an imaginary main body lying farther south-west, in the neighbourhood of Crondall. To assist him in denying that line to the advancing Northlanders he had the support of two imaginary batteries of medium artillery—one of 6in. howitzers and the other of 60-pounders. Colonel Leatham's orders were to pin his enemy to his ground and prevent him from withdrawing. Upon both commanders was enjoined the necessity of rapid and resolute action. A supposititious action around Hawley preceded a real advance at 9 this morning by the Northland troops, whose object was the passage of the canal. Eelmoor and Norris bridges were presumed to have been destroyed, and assault bridges became necessary.

TANKS IN ACTION

The task of crossing and establishing a bridgehead under fire was given to the 21st London Regiment (First Surrey Rifles). The 13th London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment) held a line on the right bank of the canal, mainly with its L.G. sections; but the First Surreys, with light automatic and Vickers guns, beat down their fire and, hidden to some extent from overhead observation by Pyestock Wood, they assembled their bridges and launched them with very little delay. The bridging, crossing, and establishment of a bridgehead, in which the First Surreys were assisted by the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's), were all well and smartly done. With the infantry went the artillery signals sections, and they, too, worked well. Indeed, their observation-posts were in going order and sending messages to the batteries in rear before the infantry had established their front. The capture of Norris Hill went fast, almost too fast; but the hold gained by the Northerners on that and the neighbouring Eelmoor eminence, Miles Hill, did not remain long undisturbed. Colonel Pollok sent forward the 14th London Regiment (London Scottish) in a strong counter-attack, and if that did not repel, it at least checked the advance. Air reports of tanks behind the Northern forward troops by this time had reached the Southern Commander, who already had posted anti-tank guns on his western flank to command Pondtail Bridge, which was still undamaged. To meet a frontal attack he brought 18-pounders into his front line, and screened them behind the undergrowth which flourishes around the Forester's Inn. Meanwhile Colonel Leatham's sappers had repaired the other bridges and the entire 141st Infantry Brigade, brought by motor-transport from Bordon as a mechanized force, was able to cross by those bridges and to lengthen and strengthen the line held by the 21st and 22nd London Regiments. Their pressure had scarcely been exerted when two light tanks came into view and roared ahead straight at the bushes which screened the anti-tank 18-pounders. Almost to the gun-muzzles they charged before they turned aside, their guns barking as they ran, and hard on their heels roared two medium tanks.

All four machines offered easy targets for at least 200 yards after they came into view; but the umpires had no time in which to decide upon their fate, for as the last of the four machines closed upon the 18-pounders the "stand fast" was sounded.

Throughout the operations the troops behaved admirably. They took their duties seriously and put all their heart into their work. Special praise must be given to the transport drivers of every arm. Most of them had learned all the horsemanship they knew within their units, all were handling horses they had not seen until 10 or 12 days ago, and all were working over unfamiliar country of a particularly rugged character. Yet they did their work well, and I did not see a single team mishandled. General Sir David Campbell, G.O.C.-in-C., Aldershot Command, and some members of his Staff followed the exercise from start to finish.

TROOPS AT BORDON

LONDON INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BORDON, AUG. 8

Below the Portsmouth Road and behind Bordon's Regular Army quarters there lies, at Oxney Farm, a rather unusual mixture of Territorial troops. The principal formation is the 141st (5th London) Infantry Brigade, from Major-General Oldfield's 47th (2nd London) Division, which is commanded by Colonel F. S. Montague-Bates. The nearest troops to the Brigadier's headquarters, however, do not belong to his brigade, nor even to a London District division, but are a unit of the 126th (East Lancashire and Border) Infantry Brigade of Major-General W. H. Beach's 42nd (East Lancashire) Division. The unit in question is the 5th (Cumberland) Battalion of The Border Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Riley), which has its headquarters at Workington. Its visit to Bordon is explained, under "Territorial Year" conditions, by the presence of the 1st Battalion The Border Regiment in the Bordon garrison. Next to the Cumberland battalion lies the 65th (8th London) Field Brigade, R.A. (Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Cowan).

At the other end of the meadow are the 17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlet Rifles), the 18th London Regiment (London Irish Rifles), the 19th London Regiment (St. Pancras), and the 20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own).

The artillery brigade is mechanized, except for its battery staffs, which are still mounted. The efficiency of the batteries is surprising, until it is known that a number of the gunners and drivers are employed at Woolwich Arsenal largely on the work they are doing with their batteries. It would be surprising, therefore, if they were not efficient. In addition to efficiency the brigade has strength, for it has 22 officers and 239 other ranks under canvas, and more to come to-morrow. Since their arrival in camp the batteries have been carrying out exercises, based on schemes prepared by the C.R.A., 47th Division, Colonel B. B. Colbeck, and those schemes in this broken country have helped them to appreciate their six-wheeled tractors, which make light of hills and distances that would almost baffle horse teams.

The Border battalion, with 450 of all ranks, appears abnormally strong by comparison with many of the southern units. It is swollen every day to war establishment and over by the addition of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Roche-Kelly's 1st Battalion. This combination of forces is another experiment within the "Territorial Year" experiment. This week the Regulars, from battalion to platoon, are in command, and their "opposite numbers," so to speak, mark time. Next week the positions will be reversed, and the Territorials will take command of sections, platoons, and companies in which Regular and Territorial soldiers will be in a proportion of something like 50-50.

The 5th London Infantry Brigade presented an unusual appearance to-day, for the demonstration rifle company and M.G. platoon, lent by the 2nd Coldstream Guards, had returned to quarters. The London District rifle meeting at Pirbright possibly may account for their early departure. If the aim of "Territorial Year" be to cement friendships, then in the case of the Coldstream Guards and the 5th London Brigade it has achieved its end. The general chorus of praise for the Coldstream Guards was loudest perhaps in the 19th Battalion, whose success against the 20th in the guard-mounting competition was attributed entirely to their visitors' instruction. The 20th, however, found compensation in the tug-of-war trophy, which they won at the Brigade athletic meeting. Most of the track events and the other field events at that meeting were won by the London Irish, who have a fair sprinkling of Surrey A.C. athletes in their ranks. The 3rd Infantry Brigade also has been generously hospitable to its Territorial guests. It has made them free of practically everything connected with the station, it has affiliated each visiting battalion to a battalion of its own, and it has helped by any and every means in its power.

The following are the camp strengths of the London battalions, which, on the whole, are slightly better than last year:—

17th London Regiment (Tower Hamlet Rifles) (Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. B. P. Watts): 13 officers and 274 other ranks.

18th London Regiment (London Irish Rifles) (Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Pilkington): 15 officers and 247 other ranks.

19th London Regiment (St. Pancras) (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Cuthbertson): 15 officers and 252 other ranks.

20th London Regiment (The Queen's Own) (Lieutenant-Colonel P. S. Moore): 14 officers and 227 other ranks.

129TH INFANTRY BRIGADE

About 75 officers and 1,500 men of the 129th (South Wessex) Infantry Brigade are undergoing their annual training in camp on Blackhill, Woodbury Common, Devonshire. The Brigade, which is commanded by Colonel J. Evelyn Gibbs, is at full strength except for the 4th Battalion, The Dorsetshire Regiment (who had their camp on a portion of the same site at Whitsuntide), and consists of the 4th Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry (commanded by Colonel G. Flemming), the 5th Battalion of the same regiment (commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. O. Gibbs), and the 4th Battalion, The Wiltshire Regiment (commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Palmer), while about a dozen officers and 250 men of the 2nd (Regular) Battalion, The Somerset Light Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel V. H. B. Majendie, are in camp for demonstration purposes. The usual efficiency competitions have been carried out by the units, and there have been two sports days. On Sunday a combined church parade was conducted by the Rev. B. Aston. On Tuesday the camp was visited by the Divisional Commander (Major-General Sir George D. Jeffreys, and on Wednesday there was a ceremonial parade, inspection, and march past.

LUDGATE-CIRCUS TRAFFIC SIGNALS

THE LORD MAYOR'S CRITICISM

At the Mansion House Justice Room yesterday, before the Lord Mayor, the first prosecution for alleged disobedience of traffic light signalling regulations, which came into operation in the City a month ago, was heard. The new signals consist of three lights—red, green, and yellow—and they are changed according to the exigencies of the traffic. The defendant, HERBERT CLARK, a motor driver, was summoned for driving to the public danger in Ludgate-circus. He pleaded "Not Guilty."

Samuel Parsonage, a City policeman, deposed that on July 17, at 11 a.m., he was regulating the light controls at Ludgate-circus. He had caused the red light, meaning "Stop," to be exhibited against traffic going north and south. The traffic going east and west was in operation. The defendant drove across Ludgate-circus from Farringdon-street, and when half-way across he came into collision with a van coming from Fleet-street. When told that he would be summoned, he replied that he did not see the yellow (cautionary) light change to red.

The LORD MAYOR said he was informed that, on the whole, the electric signalling was working well. He did not think the defendant deliberately disregarded the warning, and he would dismiss the summons. If disobedience were proved in the future it would be severely punished. Perhaps the cautionary light was not high enough to give effective warning.

RISK OF COLLISION IN THE AIR

NEW RULES FOR PILOTS

The Air Ministry have issued new rules in order to minimize, as far as possible, the risk of collision between aircraft flying from one to another of the following aerodromes:—Feltham (Hanworth Park) aerodrome (National Flying Services, Limited), Harmondsworth (Heathrow) aerodrome (The Fairey Aviation Company, Limited), Heston air park (Airwork, Limited), Northolt aerodrome (Royal Air Force), and Stag Lane aerodrome (The de Havilland Aircraft Company, Limited).

An area of restricted flight has been defined and is bounded on the north by straight lines joining Stag-lane aerodrome, Ruislip and Uxbridge, on the west by a straight line joining Uxbridge and Staines reservoir, on the south by a straight line joining Staines reservoir and Walton reservoir, and on the east by straight lines joining Walton reservoir, Osterley Park and Stag-lane aerodrome. Flight within this area at an altitude of less than 2,000ft. (610 metres) should be avoided, and aircraft flying from one to another of the aerodromes should proceed outside the boundary of the restricted zone, in an anti-clockwise direction. R.A.F. aircraft will not comply with these rules.

The creation of this area of restricted flight is temporary and experimental. Pilots are requested to forward criticisms of the working of the system, after a reasonable time has elapsed (*e.g.*, about December 31, 1930), to the Secretary (C.A.4), Air Ministry, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

MOVEMENT OF ALIENS

More alien passengers landed and embarked in Great Britain during the second quarter of this year than during the similar quarter of 1929. The details for April, May, and June, according to a return issued yesterday, were:—

	1930	1929
Landed	130,617	126,627
Embarked	107,153	101,636
Refused leave to land	481	436

Those landed last quarter included 77,641 visitors on holiday and 23,738 visitors on business. The total included 47,270 from the United States, 16,912 from France, 14,469 from Germany, and 1,682 from Russia.

CHARGE AGAINST A MOTHER

At the Greenwich Police Court yesterday CONSTANCE WRIGHT, 29, of Blessington-road, Lee, was charged with the attempted murder of her three children, John Jeffrey, four, Leslie Philip, three, and Ronald William, 18 months, by coal-gas poisoning. Detective-inspector Raby stated that when formally charged at Lee-road police station the accused declared:—"I did not intend to do it." On this evidence the Magistrate remanded the woman in custody for a week.

AMERICAN'S APPEAL

At the London Sessions yesterday, THOMAS EDWARD SPRINGER, 71, a United States citizen, appealed against a sentence of two months' imprisonment in the second division imposed by Mr. Mead at Marlborough-street Police Court for failing to register as an alien. The Court dismissed the appeal, with costs, but substituted a fine of £20 for the sentence of imprisonment.

STUDENT CLIMBER KILLED

While Mr. David Patterson, a Barrow tradesman, was walking on the road from Coniston to Ambleside, he saw a man fall from the face of Yewdale Crag. The man, Justus Lintwin, an Austrian student, aged 24, struck the rocks in his fall and died from his injuries. It is stated that he was an experienced climber and had done some mountaineering in the Alps.

PARENTS AND LIFE IN SCHOOLS

NEED OF COOPERATION WITH TEACHERS

The ignorance of parents with regard to what goes on in the schools to which they send their children was commented on by Mr. Frank Roscoe, secretary of the Royal Society of Teachers, in a lecture at the City of London Vacation Course, which concluded at the Holborn Restaurant yesterday.

One of the mistakes we had made in the past in our educational system, said Mr. ROSCOE was that we had carried on the idea that education was a secluded occupation. That idea dated back to the time when education was carried on in monasteries. The school was still thought of as an isolated thing. If a census was taken of the parents of this country it would be found that comparatively few knew exactly what went on in the school to which they sent their children. That was bad. Parents should be induced to cooperate more with the teachers. That was being attempted in some schools by the formation of parents' associations. Mr. Roscoe said there ought to be a special master or mistress at every school so that information might be obtained about employment and contact established with employers.

LORD GORELL said the reason why parents continued to send their sons to Eton, Harrow, or Winchester could hardly be that they believed that they were going to get the very best education for their child. It was certainly not true that the more parents paid the better the education. As a matter of fact the converse was almost true. He thought it was an axiom that in private and public schools the masters and mistresses had had the least training in education. If a parent wanted the best education possible for his boy or girl it would probably be obtained by engaging a set of expert private coaches. This was the age of the machine. In every direction man was achieving triumphs of speed and power over land, under the sea, and in the air. Children thought and talked of machines. He was appalled when speaking to children of three and four years of age to find they could tell the make of every machine coming up the street. It was the duty of the teacher to see that moral and mental development kept pace with man's power, to see that these astonishing instruments of his invention were his servants and not his masters, and to ensure their right use.

COLONEL JOHN MURRAY related some quaint experiences of publishers at the luncheon after the morning session. Curiously addressed letters, he said, reached his firm, one letter received from America last year bearing the address "c/o The Murray Pub., London." The letter was delivered without the slightest hesitation on the part of the Post Office. "Many years ago," said Colonel Murray, "my grandfather received a book which he read and considered very remarkable. He took it to his friend, Mr. George Pollock, for him to read and see what he made of it. He read it and said, 'Murray, this is not only a very remarkable book, but a revolutionary book. I think you can safely publish 1,000 copies.' That book was Charles Darwin's 'Origin of Species.'"

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL

ENGINEER COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

HORATIO AUSTIN, 31, a motor engineer, of Beach-road, Shoreham, appeared on remand before Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, charged with forging and uttering a will purporting to be that of the late Mrs. Victoria MacLarty, who had lived at Kenilworth-court, East Putney. Mr. C. R. V. Wallace conducted the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. C. Grobel defended.

It was stated that after the death of Mrs. MacLarty in February, 1929, Austin took to her solicitor, Mr. Henry Albert Scott, of Staple Inn, E.C., a document, dated December 6, 1928, which read:—"I leave £200 for the Hounslow Hospital, and everything else in money, jewelry, property, to my dear Horry Austin, with all my love. I swear this is my dear wish.—Victoria MacLarty." Owing to some attesting irregularity, Mr. Scott expressed the view that the document was not valid. Subsequently Mr. Scott received from another solicitor what purported to be a will of Mrs. MacLarty's, dated July 6, 1925, stating that she left £1,000 to Mr. Scott and the residue of her estate to Austin. Mr. Scott then came to the conclusion that the signature was not that of Mrs. MacLarty.

Miss Gwenllyan Jones, a nurse, said that Mrs. MacLarty signed the document of December 6, 1928, in Hounslow Hospital, where she was then a patient, and the witness also signed it "to pacify her." In the following March Austin called upon her with another man, who asked if she would say that Austin's nephew was present when she signed the document. She refused, however.

George Morris, a commission agent, of Westville-road, Shepherd's Bush, said that he had seen Austin occasionally at race meetings. In June last year he met him by appointment at an hotel in Leicester-square. Austin then asked him and another man to sign a paper. They adjourned to a restaurant in Lisle-street, where a folded paper was produced, and the witness signed it.

Mr. Wallace.—The paper purports to be a will signed by Mrs. MacLarty in your presence. Did you ever know her?—No.

George Hawes, a commission agent, of Tremadoc-road, Clapham, S.W., said that he also signed the paper on the same occasion. Later, at Epsom races, he spoke to Austin, who then told him that what he had signed was a forged will.

Detective-sergeant Hudson said that Austin, on arrest, told him that another man committed the forgery, adding, "I have two so-called friends to thank for this."

Austin, who pleaded "Not Guilty" and reserved his defence, was committed for trial. Bail was allowed.

MORE RAILWAY SHOPMEN DISMISSED

YORK N.U.R. BRANCH'S APPEAL FOR SHORT-TIME POLICY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

YORK, AUG. 8

The dismissal of 400 employees by the L.N.E.R. at their York carriage and wagon works has come as a serious blow to the city, following as it does upon the closing of an old-established flour mill and staff reductions at other works in the city. When these men cease work next Thursday they will swell the city's unemployment total, which is already in the neighbourhood of 3,000. The situation has been discussed by a crowded meeting of York No. 3 branch of the N.U.R., which, with 2,400 members, is the largest shopmen's branch in the country. The branch has made the unanimous request that the company should adopt the policy of short-time working instead of dismissals, and has pledged itself to the loyal acceptance of such a policy.

Mr. W. Dobbie, president-elect of the N.U.R., who has discussed the position with union headquarters in London, stated that the men were very hostile towards the method of the company in dismissing men without even consulting their union, and that if the spirit of York men could be taken as a criterion an "unparalleled effort" would be made to get the company to consider the whole situation afresh.

Altogether about 1,400 shopmen in the north-eastern area, at York, Darlington, Gateshead, and Shildon, have received dismissal notices, and delegates from each centre will meet in conference at Darlington to-morrow, when the resolution of the York branch will be discussed and a deputation appointed to approach the general manager of the L.N.E.R. in London.

KENT ROADS AND BRIDGES

Kent County Council at its quarterly meeting yesterday received a report from the Bridges and Roads Committee which stated that a five years' programme of works of improvement and classified roads, estimated to cost £3,289,000, was being developed with all possible speed. The Ministry of Transport's suggestion for a by-pass for Otford was accepted. The council also agreed to the recommendation that Detling village on the Maidstone-Sittingbourne road should have a by-pass at an estimated cost of £25,000, exclusive of cost of land.

NAVY WEEK AT PORTSMOUTH

Navy week at Portsmouth, which closes to-night, has been more successful than in any previous year. Already the number of visitors is far above last year's record, and it is hoped that a total approaching 150,000 will be reached by to-night. The most popular sights in the dockyard are H.M.S. Nelson, the submarines, and H.M.S. Victory. The various displays have also aroused much interest.

A CATERING TRADE BOARD

LABOUR MINISTER'S SCHEME

STRONG OPPOSITION

Strong opposition may be expected to the draft special Order by which the Minister of Labour proposes to apply the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, to the catering trade. If the Trade Board is set up and the terms of the draft Order are not modified, statutory minimum wages and the normal length of the working day will be fixed for about 200,000 persons employed in restaurants, tea and dining rooms, and publichouses. Caterers consider that the character of their business makes a precise regulation of working hours impracticable.

A definition of the catering trade is given by the Minister in an appendix to the draft special Order. This discloses that the Trade Boards Acts would be applied to all work performed in, or in connexion with, a catering establishment, and the expression, "catering establishment," is stated to mean "an undertaking or branch or department of an undertaking, wholly or mainly engaged in the preparation, supply, or serving of food or drink for consumption at premises or places where such food or drink is served by persons in the employment of the undertaking or branch or department." The workers affected, it will be seen, include cooks, kitchen maids, waiters and waitresses, barmaids, carvers, and cellarmen.

It is provided that the Order shall not apply in the following cases:—

Work performed in the provision of lodging.

Work performed in any branch or department of an hotel, boarding-house, or lodging-house in which branch or department the food or drink supplied is served wholly or mainly to persons residing therein.

Work performed in the construction, repair, furnishing, or decoration of premises.

The manufacture or bottling of wine, spirits, beer, or cider.

Operations covered by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1928, and the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919.

It is understood that the Minister of Labour has had the intention for some time to bring the catering trade under the operations of a Board, but has waited for the results of an investigation into conditions, which has now been completed, before making an official announcement. A report based on the investigation is being prepared, and this will probably be issued in about two weeks' time.

It was stated in *The Times* yesterday that workers in restaurants and on licensed premises were not generally organized in any trade union. The Transport and General Workers' Union has a catering workers' department, but this covers a very small proportion of the persons engaged in the trade. A trade union investigation some years ago showed that many waitresses were then receiving 7s. to 17s. 6d. a week, with a higher rate ranging to 25s. in a limited number of cases. Tips, it was stated, worked out at under 2s. a week, or 4s. a week in the better-class shops. Hours, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Purcell, ranged from 51 to 73 a week.

It is usual in restaurants for the workers to be given meals, but it is probable that the average remuneration for women employees, including tips and the value of food supplied, does not exceed 30s. a week. The question of tips complicates the position in the trade in a way which has not been present in the consideration of other industries in which conditions are now controlled by a Trade Board, and it is anticipated that some reference to this matter will be made in the report to be issued by the Ministry.

THE DIFFICULTY OF TIPS

Among people concerned in the trade the general opinion was expressed yesterday that the Order was likely to prove very troublesome in working as regards hours in the big restaurants doing a supper as well as a lunch and dinner trade. It will mean a vast increase in *personnel*. While it does not affect the hotels as *hotels*, it does affect those which have separate restaurants and grill rooms open to the outside public. Early in the year a questionnaire was sent out to every branch of the catering trade through the country inquiring into hours of work, rates of pay, and other details of the business, and consequently the Order was not unexpected.

At one of the biggest hotels it was said that, if carried into operation, the changes would be very drastic and a much larger staff would be needed. It was highly probable that those for whose benefit a standardization of wages was aimed at would be the first to object to it. The secretary of a large restaurant firm said it would make no difference to them or to any of the big catering firms. The people it would affect would be the "small fry" who employ cheap labour and give poor service. It was, he thought, an unnecessary interference with trade and industry.

The manageress of a popular restaurant in one of the West End drapery houses said that this was obviously an effort to standardize rates of pay which would be very difficult unless one standardized the restaurants themselves. Many firms employed totally different types of workers, according to the class of business they did, and paid them in different ways. Their own rate of pay, averaging 12s. a week, did not look big on paper, but it was only a part of what the girls received. They had commission amounting to another 10s. or 12s. a week, and they had tips, which in that restaurant amounted on an average to about 25s. a week, and they had full meals and a uniform free. So that in actual money they had over £2 a week, and their meals. Hours of work were eased by an adjustment of staff, so that a third had the whole of Saturday off each week. "If a standard of wages higher than we are paying is decided on," she said, "we can easily get level by not paying commission and getting the girls to pay for their uniform and meals."

In a West End restaurant which employs young English waiters, who get £1 a week as well as their food, the staff acknowledged that their tips often amount to as much as £3 a week. There is no trade or business where the place and conditions of employment are so varied as in the catering trade. In some restaurants where the tables at the entrance are the most popular, there is much competition among the waiters for these, and it is said that in some foreign restaurants the waiters are unpaid, and still are only too eager to serve, owing to the universal habit of tipping. In any standardization of wages it would be found very difficult to know exactly how much a waiter's tips amount to.

WELBECK TENANTS' SHOW

DUKE OF PORTLAND ON PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURE

Speaking yesterday at the Welbeck tenants' thirty-eighth annual horse show the DUKE of PORTLAND said he regretted that he could not congratulate farmers on improved conditions since they last met. Agriculture in that district had not been in a worse plight than it was to-day for the last half-century. Nothing could save the industry from ruin except some form of safeguarding or State guarantee of prices to enable farmers to grow cereals and other crops at a profit. For many years past it had been little less than insanity that this system had not been introduced, but they could not expect it from the present Government, who were pledged against safeguarding in all its branches, and that included agriculture.

While the present Government continued in power agriculture, in his opinion, would go from bad to worse. They needed a change of Government, and that as soon as possible. He advised them most strongly to stick to Mr. Baldwin, who stood a better chance of serving the farmers than anybody else they could possibly have. He begged of them not to be led away by other people or by newspaper "stunts." (Cheers.) A united Conservative Party could assist them, but a disunited party was a great danger to the State. He implicitly believed that with a few more years of the present Government England and the Empire would be on the rocks.

At the show a brood mare belonging to W. E. Cox, of Elmton Park, Chesterfield, won the mare class, repeating her success at Bassetlaw, Chesterfield, and other shows, and beating Frithwood Bluebell, exhibited by F. G. Bingham, of Frithwoods, Elmton, another well-known mare, whose foal won the filly foal class. The third prize for mares went to Barn Monica, the property of F. W. Ibbotson and Sons, Blue Barn, Langwith, which was a winner at the County Show at Mansfield. Other prominent prize-winners included J. B. Arthur, of Whitewell, J. Boaler, of Creswell, T. Mason, of Gringley-on-the-Hill, N. Waterhouse, of Langwith, J. Bealby, of Broomhill Grange, Edwinstowe, and R. Butcher, of Creswell. The special for the best foal was won by F. G. Bingham.

The Duke of Portland entertained a large house party for the show and the international sheepdog trials, which were also held at Welbeck yesterday.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

ONE-WAY AND ROUNDABOUT SCHEMES

The Minister of Transport announces that, after consulting the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee, he has made the London Traffic (Prescribed Routes) Provisional Regulations, 1930, providing for the institution, as from 8 a.m. on Monday next, of "one-way" and "roundabout" traffic schemes at the following points:—

"ONE-WAY" SCHEMES.—1.—In Church-street and part of Green-street, Sunbury-on-Thames. 2.—In parts of White Hart-road and Broom Hill, Orpington. 3.—In part of Simpson's-road, Bromley. 4.—Along the duplicate carriageway of Gunnersbury-lane, Chiswick.

"ROUNDABOUT" SCHEMES.—1.—Around the islands at the junction of Watford-way, Lawrence-street, Goodwyn-avenue, The Broadway, and Daws-lane, Mill Hill. 2.—Around the island at the junction of High-street, Rectory-road, Beckenham-road, and Croydon-road, Beckenham.

In order to facilitate the movement of traffic in the above areas traffic direction signs have been erected and "white lines" laid down. The regulations, with illustrated diagrams attached, will be obtainable in a few days from the Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2, or through any bookseller, at a cost of 3d. a copy.

The Minister has also had under consideration the "one-way" traffic working in Dean-street and Wardour-street and at Red Lion-street, Richmond, and, after consulting the London and Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee in the matter, he has made the London Traffic (Prescribed Routes) Amendment Provisional Regulations, 1930, providing for alterations in these two traffic schemes as follows:—

DEAN-STREET AND WARDOUR-STREET, WESTMINSTER.—As from Monday next the "one-way" traffic working in these streets will be in force between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. only, instead of throughout the 24 hours as at present. During the remainder of the day "two-way" working will operate.

RED LION-STREET, RICHMOND.—The existing arrangement under which Red Lion-street is used as a "one-way" street for westbound traffic at week-ends and public holidays is to be abolished, but, commencing at 12 noon on August 16, 1930, traffic will be prohibited on these days from making a right-hand turn from Hill-street into Red Lion-street.

Copies of these regulations will be obtainable in a few days at a cost of 1d. a copy.

Any person acting in contravention of either of the above regulations will be liable to a fine of £5 for a first offence and £10 in the case of a second or subsequent offence.

RAID ON JEWELLER'S WINDOW

FOUR MEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

A further charge of having stolen a motor-car was made at the Croydon Police Court yesterday against FREDERICK BUSSEY, 26, JOHN JAMES CAMKIN, 23, JAMES CURTIS, 30, and ALAN DAW, 26, who were charged on remand with stealing jewelry from the shop of Mr. Henry John Pearson, Godstone-road, Whyteleafe. Curtis, who was injured when the car in which the four men were riding came into collision with a tram standard at Norbury, still had his head bandaged.

David H. Jones, of Thurlow Park-road, West Dulwich, the owner of the motor-car, stated that he left it in Oxenden-street, Haymarket, at 12.20 a.m. on August 1, and on returning five minutes later he saw the car disappearing round the corner.

Mr. Pearson said that he was roused by a milkman about 5 a.m., and found that there was a large hole in his shop window and jewelry was lying on the footpath. He identified as his property watches and chains which were found on Curtis.

Police-constable Lewington said that he saw a car containing four men travelling towards Whyteleafe at 3.15 a.m., and it returned about an hour later without lights. He and Police-constable Collis stepped into the road, flashed their lamps, and shouted. The speed of the car was increased, and it was driven straight at them, so that they had to jump aside. After the car had passed the lights were switched on.

The accused were committed for trial at the London Sessions.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTURE OF DELEGATES

Two delegations left for South Africa yesterday, sailing in the Carnarvon Castle. One was the Economic Mission appointed by the Government and charged with the duty of discovering what can be done to develop trade between Britain and South Africa. The members are Lord Kirkley, chairman, Sir Francis L'Estrange Joseph, Mr. John Morgan, Mr. Frederick G. Sale, and Mr. Robert Waddington. The Mission will visit not only the Union of South Africa but also Southern and Northern Rhodesia. They expect to be away three months.

Among those present to see the party off were Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade; Sir Edward Harding, representing the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Mr. J. G. Henderson, representing the President of the Board of Trade; and Sir Edward Crowe, Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade. The High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa was represented by Mr. J. G. Hubbalt.

Replying to Mr. Gillett's message of good wishes, LORD KIRKLEY said:—"We shall do what we can to discover means for increasing the volume of trade in both directions between this country on the one hand and the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias on the other. Ours is a mission in the successful results of which those whom we are visiting are, I feel sure, as deeply interested as ourselves, for our investigations are concerned solely with our common trade interests; and in those investigations all other issues, whether in South Africa or in this country, will play no part whatever."

SIR FRANCIS JOSEPH expressed the hope that the investigations will have fruitful results. Any fillip in the export of coal and of the products of heavy industries in this country could not but help materially to set industry as a whole on the pathway to recovery. It was upon those industries that our national welfare was largely based. Mr. ROBERT WADDINGTON said there was room for an increase in trade on both sides, and Lancashire in particular would welcome any additional orders that might come her way.

The second mission is composed of three members of the Empire Parliamentary Association who have been invited by the Government of Northern Rhodesia to go over and study the problems of that country. They will pay special attention to the opportunities for copper refining. The three members, Mr. J. Allen Parkinson, Labour M.P., Mr. P. J. Pybus, Liberal M.P., and Mr. H. Leslie Boyce, Conservative M.P., will return in time for the opening of Parliament in October. They were seen off by Dr. Drummond Shiels, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, representing the Government, and Sir Howard d'Egville, on behalf of the Association.

AMERICAN FINED FOR NOT REGISTERING

ALLEGED RELATIONS WITH COMMUNISTS

GRIFFIN BARRY, a United States citizen, of West Thirty-third-street, New York City, who had been remanded in prison owing to bail of £1,000 not being forthcoming, was fined £5 at Plymouth yesterday for failing to register under the Aliens Act.

The Chief Constable said the police took a serious view of the case, inquiries having established that the defendant was in close contact with active Communists in this country and in Russia. In 1920 he had been refused permission to land because of these activities.

Mr. Spear, solicitor, for the defence, said that friends all over England had telegraphed that they were willing to put up bail.

The Chief Constable said that if the suggestion was that the police had been unfair and done anything deliberately to refuse bail, he must strongly protest.

The defence was that the defendant was a journalist and a tourist agent, and had visited Russia in the course of his duties.

Mrs. Dora Russell, wife of Mr. Bertrand Russell, said she had visited Russia with the defendant as a tourist. Barry arrived in England last December and had gone direct to her flat. Twenty-four hours later he was taken seriously ill, and put into a nursing home for an operation.

News in Brief

Colchester Oyster Feast has been fixed for Thursday, October 23.

Alderman H. E. Davis, who was six times Mayor of Gravesend, is 89 to-day.

Bucks County Council has reduced its rate for the second half of the financial year from 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 2½d.

While walking over the level crossing at Holbeck Junction Station, Yorkshire, on Thursday night, Mrs. Ellen Johnson, 28, of Bath-grove, Stanningley, Leeds, was struck by a train and killed.

Ten English working-boys between the ages of 16 and 18 will leave London to-day to attend an international camp conference organized by the Y.M.C.A. at Sazawa, near Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Twelve Bradford serge weavers, all under 40 years of age, sailed from Liverpool yesterday as the nucleus of a staff to equip a new factory built at Huntingdon, Quebec, by Hiram Leach and Son, serge manufacturers, Bradford.

Notice to terminate their employment served a fortnight ago on the whole of the workers at Shotton colliery, Durham, numbering 2,000, expired yesterday and the pit closed down. The colliery belongs to the Horden Collieries, Limited.

A sentence of one month's imprisonment in the second division was altered to a fine of £30 on an appeal at the London Sessions yesterday by Patrick White, 25, convicted at Marylebone Police Court of loitering for the purpose of betting.

The contract for the steelwork in connexion with the rail and bridge-widening scheme which the L.M.S. Railway have in hand at Mirfield, Yorkshire, has been let to the Furness Shipbuilding Company, Limited, of Haverton Hill, Durham.

A coal cart crossing Blackfriars Bridge yesterday afternoon lost one of its wheels. A quantity of coal was thrown over the tramway track, and for some time tramcars going towards the Elephant and Castle had to turn back and continue the journey via Westminster.

The National Safety First Association has awarded one of its gallant conduct medals to Mr. Henry Willis, for his prompt action in rescuing a fellow-worker from probable death, at the risk of his own life, at the works of his employers, The Thames Board Mills, Limited, Purfleet, Essex.

Francis Christy and Thomas Featherstone, programme sellers at the Lancashire cricket ground at Aigburth, Liverpool, yesterday rescued a seaman who had got into difficulties while swimming in the Mersey near the cricket ground. They saved three boys from the river at the same spot during the Lancashire v. Essex match three years ago.

At the London Sessions yesterday the appeal of Luigi Mazzocchi against a conviction at the Clerkenwell Police Court for allowing a Finsbury hotel to be used for improper purposes was dismissed, but a fine of £20 was substituted for the Magistrate's sentence of two months' imprisonment with hard labour and the recommendation for deportation was upheld.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Applications are invited for Colonial Government appointments. (p. 3)

A vacancy will occur in April, 1931, for a secretary, Lincoln Territorial Army Association. (p. 3)

The Cheshire County Council invite applications for the appointment of deputy county medical officer of health for the county. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the Chair of Jurisprudence, University of Melbourne, Australia. (p. 3)

THE TOWER OF LONDON

The first of the three tours of the Tower of London, under the guidance of Mr. Walter Bell, will take place on Wednesday next, in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. The visitors will assemble at the entrance gates at 2.30 p.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO. LTD.

THE SERVICE OF BEING INTERESTING

By CALLISTHENES

Anything which interests us does us a service.

Though artists are often inclined to forget it—it is a prime virtue in a picture that it should be interesting. It is a prime virtue in a book, though authors will sometimes go on strange voyages of self-expression and edification. It is a prime virtue in a newspaper, though proprietors sometimes treat it as secondary.

It is also a high merit in men and women that they should be interesting. We forgive them a whole batch of little moral failings if they interest us.

What concerns us most in this column is that to be interesting is a great merit in a Store.

It is important that a Store should give good value. That comes first. It is important that it should give good service. It is important that it should be courteous. But these lose their savour if the Store be dull.

Most of us know what dullness means—a building drab in colour and heavy in design, windows where everything is bundled in as if nothing mattered but price and quantity, assistants whose manner expresses nothing but endurance, a management which serves up the same ideas and the same methods year in, year out—and everywhere a dreary absorption in making cash profits.

It takes a strong appetite to like shopping in such a place.

As dullness diminishes value and service, so interest enhances them.

We in this House accordingly look upon it as a duty to be interesting. Even if it were not a duty we would seek it, for one of the chief pleasures of life is to be interesting.

Much of the interest upon which visitors congratulate us is natural and inevitable. It comes because we are keen on our job, because we are ambitious, because the members of this House are efficient. It is always interesting to watch the skilled man at his work.

But we also aim at being interesting.

We keep in touch with events—for the well-informed Store is as interesting as the well-informed man. We keep our sympathies alert. We study always to have something novel apart from the merchandise. We are not obsessed with buying and selling. We are glad to see people even if they do not come to buy. We want to make Selfridge's a place where people can always enjoy themselves, can meet friends, can chat and be at ease, can watch the colourful pageant of the world.

Our reward is in the hundreds who have told us that they find Selfridge's the most interesting place in London, and in the thousands who show it by coming to us day in, day out, throughout the year.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOO

A COLLECTION FROM SINGAPORE

Mr. A. St. Alban Smith, of the Seletar Estate, Singapore, one of the most active of the friends of the Zoo in the East, has sent another large consignment of animals, partly purchased on account of the society, and partly as gifts from himself. The mammals include a Malay tapir, a female binturong with two young, and two grey tree-kangaroos. The binturong, sometimes known as a "bear-cat," is a civet-like carnivore covered with long, coarse black hair with two conspicuous tufts on the ears. The head and body together are nearly a yard long, and the tail, which is partly prehensile, over 2ft. in length. They are found in Assam, the Malay Peninsula, and in Sumatra and Java. They live in thick forest and are nocturnal; they are omnivorous in diet and even when they have been obtained quite young never become really tame. The several species of tree-kangaroo are found in the north of Queensland and in New Guinea. They differ from ordinary kangaroos and wallabies in having the fore and hind limbs nearly equal in size. Many arboreal mammals are primitive; tree-kangaroos clearly have taken to arboreal life secondarily and are amazingly awkward in their movements as if they were far from at home on trees. They are gentle creatures, entirely vegetarian.

Among the birds the rarest are two Duyvenbode's lories, new to the collection, and extremely rare even in museums. They are olive-brown, with yellow and blue markings. Another interesting bird is a Maleo, a megapode or mound-builder from Celebes. It is the size of a large domestic fowl, has glossy, dark plumage and a salmon-pink breast. The maleo does not actually build mounds, but, at the breeding season the hens leave the hills in which they spend most of the year and go down to the seashore in hundreds, where they select a steep beach just above high-water level. Each scoops a hole 4ft. or 5ft. in diameter and deposits in it a clutch of two to eight brown eggs, each egg being placed about 6in. from its neighbour.

The very fine set of reptiles, collected and presented by Mr. St. Alban Smith, includes water-, tree-, and sea-snakes, pit- and temple-vipers, geckos, terrapins, and toads of several species. Unfortunately the rarest creature in the collection died soon after its arrival; it was a species of *Doliophis*, a brightly coloured and very poisonous snake about 3ft. long. The upper part of the body is bright blue, the head, tail, and under parts a sealing-wax red. The snake held the head and neck erect, like a cobra, but without expanding a hood, and also the tail erect, the body forming a half-hoop with the two ends in the air making a vivid display. The poison glands are enormous, extending far down the body and displacing the heart backwards. Practically nothing is known of the habits of this serpent, so that its death was a misfortune.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1830. Price 7d.

His late Majesty's "cellar of snuff" was sold last week to a well-known purveyor for 400l.! The stock is said to have exceeded 16cwt. The wardrobe, now on view at Bailey's, Mount-street, will, it is calculated, realise 1,500l.

* * * * *

THE ROYAL WONDERS

Two miracles at once! Compell'd by fate,
His tarnish'd throne the Bourbon doth vacate;
While English William,—a diviner thing—
Of his free pleasure hath put off *the King*,
The forms of distant old respect lets pass,
And melts his crown into the common mass.
Health to fair France, and fine regeneration!
But England's is the nobler abdication.

CHARLES LAMB.

* * * * *

The affairs of France *progress*, as the Americans call it, tranquilly. . . .

3 per Cent. Cons. 91½ to ½.

Entertainments

BACH'S BIRTHPLACE

A NEW DISCOVERY

(By DR. SANFORD TERRY)

Thousands of pilgrims to Eisenach have paid homage to Bach in the homely medieval "Bach House" on the Frauenplan, which tradition declares and faith accepted as his birthplace. Local lore is not apt to be closely critical in such circumstances, and even Spitta endorsed a belief buttressed by nothing more substantial than a "family chronicle" long lost.

So it is not surprising that evidence has lately come to light which dethrones a legend one fain would have left unchallenged. In an article communicated to the *Eisenacher Zeitung* in January, 1928—repeated in the "Bach-Jahrbuch (1927)" later in that year—Herr Fritz Rollberg, of Eisenach, adduced the town's archives to prove that Bach's father Ambrosius, on his arrival in Eisenach from Erfurt in 1671, and for the three following years, lodged with Oberförster Balthasar Schneider in a roomy house in the Frauenberg-Rittergasse quarter at the rear of the present "Bach House," from whose back windows it was visible. Here, in March, 1673, the eldest of his sons born at Eisenach came into the world, and received his godfather Schneider's name, Balthasar.

Two years passed before Ambrosius's household received another child (1675). But Schneider's house did not shelter the infant. For in that year, or a few months earlier, Ambrosius acquired a house of his own in the Fleischgasse; in the list of rateable persons (Schossregister) for 1679-80 he appears as a "Hausbesitzer" in that district. It joined the Frauenplan and Marktplatz, and is now known as the Lutherstrasse. Apparently the house was a small one, or perhaps its amenities were not considerable. Certainly it was rated at only six groschen, less than half the cess to which Schneider's mansion was liable. In 1686-87 Ambrosius was still paying its modest assessment. Nor can we doubt that he had lived there continuously since 1680, and was living there in 1685 when Sebastian, his youngest son, was born. For, in Heft 4 (1928) of the "Mitteilungen des Eisenache Geschichtsvereins," and in the *Eisenacher Zeitung* for October 19, 1929, Herr Rollberg confirms and expands his conclusions. He is able to show from the "Schosslister" that Ambrosius was rated as the owner of the Fleischgasse house till his death in 1695, when Sebastian was a lad of 10, and that only in 1698-99 it passed out of his family's possession.

Naturally these unwelcome revelations have fired a lively controversy, for, by making the "Bach House" on the Frauenplan its headquarters, the Bachgesellschaft not only gave its imprimatur to the tradition now exploded, but has derived revenue from the pilgrims who visit "the birthplace." Moreover, this is not the first, nor even the second or third, of Eisenach's historical fabrics that have been impugned. The Lutherhaus itself, and the Lutherstube in the Wartburg, have both incurred the same cold suspicion. With the greater ardour therefore the champions of the challenged "Bach House" have armed for its defence. Especially Dr. Heinrich Alexander Winkler has broken a lance with Herr Rollberg in the *Eisenacher Zeitung* (September 27-October 8, 1929), and with no conspicuous success. The two main pillars of his precarious edifice are: (1) That Ambrosius may have owned the Fleischgasse house but *lived* elsewhere, and, if so, why not in the challenged "Bach House"? and (2) that the Frauenplan and Fleischgasse houses may have been one and the same in terms of Eisenach's seventeenth-century topography, and so the controversy be at an end with honour and satisfaction to both contestants.

But these assumptions cannot be entertained. It taxes our credulity to suppose that Ambrosius bought a home for someone else to live in, particularly as, apart from the Fleischgasse house, there is no evidence that he possessed another. It is unthinkable that a man holding his official appointment, and with a large family of children and apprentices, was a mere lodger all his days. And as to the hypothesis of topographical confusion, it is dissipated by Stadtarchivar Studienrat Kühn's investigations, published in the *Eisenacher Zeitung* of October 19, 1929. We learn from him definitely that Schneider's house was *not* the present "Bach House" on the Frauenplan, but No. 11 of the Rittergasse to the rear of it; that at the period when Sebastian's birth was supposed to have taken place in it the present "Bach House" belonged to Gymnasialdirektor Heinrich Borstelmann; that the Frauenberg-Rittergasse and Fleischgasse districts are distinct and separate; and that the site of the Fleischgasse house owned by Ambrosius is occupied by No. 35 of the present-day Lutherstrasse. The old house no longer stands, and a hairdresser's shop impertinently misrepresents it. Impertinently—for on that spot Sebastian Bach was born.

DANCE BANDS FROM AMERICA

MORE RESTRICTIONS URGED BY BRITISH PLAYERS

The admission of American bands into England was discussed at a meeting of professional dance band players in London yesterday, when it was decided to establish a dance section of the Musicians' Union and to promote a policy to secure the tightening of the restrictions on the entry of aliens and the ultimate exclusive employment of British musicians.

Mr. WILLIAM BATTEN, joint secretary of the Musicians' Union, said that there was a possibility of the existing alien restrictions so far as musicians were concerned being abolished, and if that happened there would be a large amount of unemployment in this country, as the glamour of American bands would attract the public.

Mr. JACK HYLTON said that he was not against American bands coming into England, but they should not be allowed to visit this country unless they were a big attraction. British musicians were not given the same chance as American bands. If an English band were engaged the rates were immediately cut down, and they were given longer hours to play than American bands in this country. He personally was not prevented from entering America by the American Government, but simply owing to the strength of the Musicians' Union in that country.

Mr. JACK PAYNE said that American bands undoubtedly had a glamour for the British public. There was a time when American bands could beat them at the game. They were novices then, and welcomed Americans coming over to teach them the business. Now they could play the Americans at their own game.

Mr. F. GREENWOOD, referring to a suggestion that bands should be admitted into this country on a reciprocity basis, said that American bands had gained the supremacy because America had been made a closed country. The American employer had been able to develop the material available in his own country, and if they could get similar conditions here there would be no need for the introduction of foreign musicians.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 15

THE EISTEDDFOD

MERITS OF NORTH AND SOUTH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, AUG. 8

A revolutionary departure from the practice which has hitherto governed the holding of the Welsh National Eisteddfod in North and South Wales in alternate years is foreshadowed by a proposal put forward this week at the joint session of the Gorsedd and the National Eisteddfod Association at Llanelly.

As Mr. Lloyd George remarked in his presidential address yesterday afternoon, the festival fares none too well when taken off its native heath. Last year's experience at Liverpool is a case in point. Liverpool contains probably a larger Welsh population, recruited almost exclusively from the North Welsh counties, than any town in the principality, and for this reason is sometimes jestingly referred to as the metropolis of North Wales. Nevertheless the Eisteddfod proved a financial failure there last year, and the local committee, who had entered into a guarantee bond to cover every possible loss, had to appeal for voluntary contributions to wipe out the deficit.

Even within the principality itself a marked difference exists as between North and South in their attitude towards the Eisteddfod. Usually there is the keenest rivalry between the towns of South Wales for the honour of entertaining the national festival, despite the large and sometimes preponderating English element in their population. Some of these towns have applied for it several times, Aberdare no fewer than nine times, without success, and a succession of rebuffs may develop an atmosphere of indifference if not of hostility to the claims of the Eisteddfod. In North Wales, on the other hand, the number of towns applying for the Eisteddfod is relatively small.

An attendance of 100,000 during the Eisteddfod week is now an almost indispensable condition of financial solvency. It is only in the industrial centres of South Wales, with their long Eisteddfodic and choral traditions, that such crowds are possible, and for that reason it is now proposed that Wales be divided into three parts corresponding roughly with the old provinces of Gwynedd (North Wales), Dyfed (West Wales), and Gwent (Eastern South Wales), and that the Eisteddfod visit each in turn. The effect of such an arrangement would be that South Wales would receive the Eisteddfod twice for every visit to North Wales. The proposal will come up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Gorsedd Council next year at Bangor, and although it is too early yet to forecast what its reception will be in North Wales, there is reason to believe that it will command a large measure of support in circles which are aware of the difficulties of the present situation.

CROWN AWARD UPHELD

LADIES' CHOIRS COMPETITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LLANELLY, AUG. 8

While the Eisteddfod was in progress to-day the reference committee considered the protest lodged against the award of the Crown to Mr. William Jones, the colliery lampman of Ammanford, on the ground that he was an adjudicator in two minor literary competitions. The committee decided by a majority that "in view of the very trivial nature of the breach it would be unfair and undesirable to insist upon the strict letter of the rule and thereby deprive the successful competitor of the fruit of his victory."

The financial success of this year's Eisteddfod is already assured, the receipts up to last night totalling £15,500.

Five ladies' choirs competed this afternoon, the test pieces being "Ring Out, Wild Bells" (Percy Fletcher), and "Wandering Winds" (Haydn Morris). Dr. Edward H. Fellowes, in delivering the adjudication, said there seemed to be a tendency among some of the choirs to think that if they sang as loud as possible they would gain more marks, whereas by so doing they forced the tone and spoilt the intonation. The results were:—Rhondda, 171 marks, 1; Cwmllynfell, 168 marks, 2; Dowlais, 167 marks, 3; Bargoed, 164 marks, 4; Swansea, 162 marks, 5. In the Open Violoncello Solo Mr. W. H. Read (London) said that each of the three competitors out of the 11 that entered showed perfect mastery of the instrument. The winner was Haydn Vaughan (Bridgend).

The prize of £100 for an essay on the history of Carmarthenshire was withheld for want of sufficient merit. The joint authors of an essay on the contributions of Wales to the formation and development of the United States, the Rev. T. S. Lewis and the Rev. David Jones, both of America, won 25 guineas. Out of eight entries for a composition for school orchestras Mr. Hugh Hughes (Lampeter) was the winner of £10, while Mr. Owen J. Williams (Portmadoc) won £30 for a humorous novel, and the Rev. Llewelyn C. Huws (Gwaun-cae-Gurwen) £25 for a critical essay on the life and work of the late Rev. Thomas Rees (Bangor). The prize of £20 for an essay on the history of freedom of thought in Wales from 1750 to the present time was awarded to T. O. Williams (Lampeter).

Bettws Choristers, Ammanford (Miss Ceinwen Williams), won the second Choral Competition by a wide margin. Dr. J. F. Staton, in delivering the adjudication, spoke very highly of their performance, adding that the treatment of the test pieces, "'Twas then ye sons of God" (D. Jenkins) and "The Nightingale" (Haydn Morris), had been far superior to that of other competitions. The result was Bettws, 181 marks, 1; Newport (D. B. Williams), 165 marks, 2.

SPOKEN ENGLISH

PRONUNCIATION FOR THE B.B.C.

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that it will adopt the recommendations made by its Advisory Committee on Spoken English in the case of the following words:—

Word	*Pronunciation*
Allied	Allied, but "Allied Forces"
Amenable	Amēenable
Amenities	Amēenities
Behove	Behāve
Comrade	First syllable rhymes with "Tom"
Donor	Dōnor (second syllable pronounced like "nor")
Expiration	Expyrāyshon
Explosive	"s" as in "send"
Fanfare	Fánfair
Flaccid	Fláksid
Gibberish	"g" as in "go"
Hospitable	Accent on first syllable
Joust	Jowst ("ow" as in "now")
Lyolong	Livlong
Nescience	Nésslence
Organization	Organyzāshon
Patron, Patroness	Pāytron, Pāytroness
Patronage	Páttronage
Patronize	Páttronize
Protocol	Prōtōcol
Puisne	Pūny
Questionnaire	Kwestionnáire
Record (noun)	Récord (second syllable pronounced like "cord")
" (verb)	Recórd
Reredos	Réerdos
Transference	Accent on first syllable
Vacate	Vacāyt
Vacation	Vācāyshon
Foreign Words	
Brochure	Brōshúre
Cacique	Kasséek
Harem	Háirem
Kimono	Kimōnō
Levee	Lévvy
Proper Names	
Adirondacks	Addiróndacks
Albania	Albāynia
Eros	Eeross
Riviera	Rivviáira
Seidlitz	Sédlitz
Yosemite	Yosémmity ("s" as in "send")

Mr. A. Lloyd James, the secretary of the Advisory Committee, writes in the *Radio Times* this week that the list of words is smaller than usual because the committee had to consider at the same meeting the final proofs of the handbook on English place names, which was passed for publication, and should appear within the next few weeks. The handbook contains the pronunciation of some 1,500 place names in England, with a few Welsh names from the border counties, one or two Manx names, and a few from Jersey. Incidentally, it contains the only known English word that rhymes with "walrus," which is Alrewas. Mr. James adds that the new list of words will probably cause many readers to ask when a word ceases to be a foreign word and becomes naturalized, and he states that the present classification into native and foreign must be regarded as provisional.

CANTERBURY WEEK

THE OLD STAGERS' EPILOGUE

"LADIES FIRST" OR "ALL PARK HERE"

Members of the Public	Miss CICELY BURNABY ATKINS Miss CICELY PAGET-BOWMAN Miss AUBREY FRERE Mr. PERCY LEE The Hon. DENYS BUCKLEY Mr. CHRISTOPHER HAWKES Mr. PETER FLEMING Mr. JULIAN HALL Mr. LYON PLAYFAIR Mr. CHARLES WRITEHEAD
A Park Keeper	LIEUT.-COL. C. P. HAWKES
A Secretary of State	Mr. A. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS
First Racegoer	Mr. G. E. V. CRUTCHLEY
Second Racegoer	Mrs. M. J. BARTLETT
An Airwoman	Mrs. G. E. V. CRUTCHLEY
John Citizen	MAJOR HENRY H. S. HARDY
His Wife	Miss KATHARINE WYLD
A Dancer	Miss VERA LYTHGOE-BELL
Mr. Magnolia	MAJOR A. CLARKE-JERVOISE
A Kentish Colt	Master ROGER DE GREY
An Equitmaux	Mr. NIGEL DE GREY
Old Moore	Mr. RALPH ALDERSON
A Passer By	Mrs JOAN BUCKMASTER
A Traveller	Miss STELLA ARBENINA
Spirit of Kent	Mrs A. P. F. CHAPMAN
Spirit of I Zingari	Mrs. NIGEL DE GREY
Spirit of Old Stagers	LADY CRUTCHLEY

(FROM OUR DRAMATIC CRITIC)

CANTERBURY, AUG. 8

At the end of Mr. Milne's comedy, the Old Stagers performed last night their new, original, highly traditional and very secret Epilogue. Imagine the scene. The play of the evening is done. The house, already full, miraculously extends itself. People for whom five minutes ago there was no room anywhere flock in gratefully, shepherded by Mr. Crow, the superb master of these ceremonies. She is enthroned who finds a bench; he who stands is honoured. Nor is the secret of the Epilogue yet known even to those who, having watched Mr. Milne's piece from the beginning, already hold programmes in their hands. The stalls and the walls and the benches are plunged in the same ignorance, the same expectancy, until at last ladies and gentlemen wearing the Zingari colours distribute a jealously guarded text. Breathless, you open it. "The Scene," you discover, "is laid in Hyde Park." You discover no more. The lights go out. The Old Stagers know how to keep, and how to stage-manage, their annual secret.

The curtain rises. What is this—a *revue*? Well, it is and it isn't. Long, long ago, in the days of our spontaneous grandfathers, the Old Stagers made up the greater part of their Epilogue as they went along. A grandfather was told that he was a policeman; a grandmother that she represented, perhaps, a daisy chain; they were thrust on the stage together, commanded not to leave it, not to cease talking until supplanted, and to do with feet and voice whatever came (or had in secret rehearsal come) into their heads. This admirable system had one disadvantage, which increased as audiences became more sophisticated. Some grandparents found it hard to start, and others it was almost impossible to stop. Thus of necessity a text emerged, and with it came rehearsals (though not too solemn rehearsals) and other little formalities that made the Epilogue what it is to-day. But the old spontaneity remains, the old joy in a thundering pun, the old rule that once you are on the stage you stay there. The Epilogue has become a topical *revue*, but it is not as other *revues* are.

I mean, as Topsy would say, look at this for a pun—and a stroke of political satire. The discussion is of long skirts.

John Citizen: . . . What would you say if I came into the Park in a kilt?

His Wife: I should say there had been another male-bag robbery. Besides, think of the extra material we shall use; it will give quite a fillip to industry.

John Citizen: At the present time industry would give Philip to anyone who would take him.

You perceive how the grandparental leaven works still in the topical bread? But the bread is none the worse for it. Considered in detached morsels and served on the cold plate of quotation, it may seem a trifle tough, but the loaf has a rich flavour as it comes hot from the oven, and the loaf of 1930 happens to be one of the best that the Old Stagers have baked. They have remembered everything—airwomen, the King's Prize, heavyweight boxing, the problems of team-making at the Oval and in Downing-street, the parks that are

brightened
To suit the enlightened
Electors of Labour M.P.s,

and provide Major Ratcliffe-Ellis, in the uniform of a Secretary of State, with an ingenious song. Mr. G. E. V. Crutchley and Mrs. Bartlett recall Ascot in a song and dance which, together with Mr. Ralph Alderson's contribution, are the principal successes of the evening, and Major Clarke-Jervoise, if he is for a moment tricked by his memory of a line, is evidently a darling of the gods, for what he forgets is the best line of an encore and, when he does remember it, it fairly brings the house down. If only all our lapses were so fortunately timed!

When everyone has said or sung or danced his piece, the stage suddenly becomes a place of solemn ritual. The Kent Cricket Team appears in flannels and is cheered. The Captain of England, withdrawing from the front row, finds that there is scarcely room on so small a stage for the scenery, himself and his modest retirement. Meanwhile Mrs. Chapman, as the Spirit of Kent, recites some serious verses about "Hop vines" and the "song of birds at daybreak" and "loyal hearts and true"; Mrs. Nigel de Grey, as the Spirit of I. Zingari, escorted by gentlemen with banners, tells us how "each shall play the game"; and Lady Crutchley, escorted by more gentlemen with more banners and bringing a beautiful voice to the service of a rather lighter Muse, bids us an Old Stagers' farewell. It is an astonishing evening. What an earnest savage would think of it, heaven knows—probably that Cricket was a tribal god worshipped with mixed rites. Beginning, so to speak, with a blast of the saxophone, it ends with a sedate touch of the harmonium. But then it is not designed for earnest savages. Gay or solemn, punning or transcendental, it is, for Englishmen in Canterbury Week, a continuous entertainment.

FRAGMENTS OF ROMAN GLASS VESSEL

DISCOVERY AT COLCHESTER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLCHESTER, AUG. 8

Gladiators in combat are depicted in relief on fragments of a Roman glass vessel or cup which has been discovered during excavations on the Colchester by-pass road.

One gladiator is shown in a prostrate position, and on this same portion of glass are two fully-armed Samnites in combat clearly depicted in large helmets with small swords and oblong shields. The vessel to which these interesting portions of glass belonged had been encircled by inscriptions giving the names of the combatants. The glass, which is in the possession of the Colchester and Essex Museum, is sea green in colour and is believed to be the remains of a Roman drinking vessel. One other such cup or vessel is in existence, and this was also found at Colchester. This vessel is intact and is in the British Museum. It does not show gladiators in combat, but gives a representation of a race between four chariots. There is also an inscription which gives the names of the four charioteers, as well as the name of the winner of the race.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

GROWTH OF KENT SCHEME

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DOVER, AUG. 8

Since 1922 the Kent County Library scheme has made remarkable progress, and last year, according to the eighth annual report (Kent Education Committee), the issues of books for the first time exceeded 1,000,000—namely, 1,223,030—compared with 965,216 in 1928.

The library scheme was originally passed by the county council in 1920, and it was first arranged to supply rural areas with books, and afterwards to give attention to urban districts. The report states that all villages with a population of over 1,000 now have library centres, except four, which have never made application for a centre. In May, 1927, when the special committee appointed by the Board of Education to consider the position and future policy of the public libraries in England and Wales issued their report, they criticized the absence of library service in the more populous areas of the country. In Kent there is still a large population not served by the county library, which is accounted for by the fact that branches have not yet been established in several large towns, including Dover, which has about 40,000 inhabitants.

The Kent County Library report also points out that in towns with a population greater than 5,000 a somewhat different library service from that given to the village is necessary. The service in such places needs to be more nearly akin to the municipal library service; it is necessary to acquire a building—or part of a building—which can be used solely as a library, and to employ a paid librarian. For such places the county library committee have adopted a scheme with the cooperation of the borough, urban, district, or parish council concerned. By the end of March, 1930, 12 of these branch libraries had been established: full-time branches at Ashford and Broadstairs; and part-time branches at Birchington, Cranbrook, Milton Regis, Queenborough (an autonomous library authority which has entered into a scheme of cooperation with the county library), Rainham, Sandwich, Sheerness, Swanscombe, Walmer, Westerham, and Westgate-on-Sea.

In the mining areas of the county the provision of library facilities has been difficult owing to the shift system, but centres are maintained at Aylesham, Betteshanger, Betteshanger Colliery, Chislet, Elvington, Eythorne, Hersden, Nonington, Shepherdswell, and at other villages where the population consists of mine and other classes of workers. During the year the stock of books has been increased from 101,250 to 133,746; 14 new centres have been added, making a total of 363, and the number of borrowers has increased from 49,192 to 62,323. "It is encouraging to find," says the committee, "that the percentage of non-fiction issues has again increased; the percentage this year is 13.3, compared with 12.5 in 1928 and 11.7 in 1927." The committee, realizing that many villages are without ready reference books, such as a dictionary, atlas, encyclopaedia, sent out report forms to local librarians asking whether, in their opinion, such books would be useful in the villages. Of the 328 reports returned, 149 show that such provision would be welcome. A striking increase is noted in the use of the students' section. Last year 7,560 books were sent out to individual students; this year the number is 13,126, the increase being due to the issue of the printed catalogues which have made readers aware of what books are available and stimulated the desire to read them.

EMPIRE THEATRE

"THE 'W' PLAN" AS A FILM

A BRITISH INTERNATIONAL PRODUCTION

The idea upon which Mr. Graham Seton based his war novel was an obvious temptation to the film producer. Yet, though Mr. Seton had no scarcity of powder in his book, the discharge of the artillery in the film scarcely shocked us to the degree we expected. Was this because Mr. George Merritt, the disguised German major, took his spying with too monocular an air, aware that an Englishman posing as a German officer must make good use of his eye-glass? Or was it that his dash by air into the very arms of danger was checked by the gaiety of German cafés and the charm of Miss Madeleine Carroll?

Whatever the cause, Mr. Victor Saville, in making the film, appears to have had difficulty in sustaining the note of overwhelming danger at its proper pitch, for it must be borne in mind that the mission of this particular spy was to affect the whole course of the War, and merely to have breathed without precaution was to invite disaster. If Mr. Merritt, the charmed avenger of the piece, inhales too easily this dangerous air, the film nevertheless contains a great deal that is entertaining, and in its description of an aspect of war little observed by the screen—Germany behind the lines—it has a value of its own.

Wisely, only a glimpse of the battlefield is shown, the most ambitious scenes being devoted to the mining operations which form the basis of the "W" Plan. This part of the film is handled with vigour and imagination, and is full of thrilling episodes. On the acting side, too, the film is conspicuously good, and excellent work is done by Miss Madeleine Carroll, Mr. Gordon Harker, Miss Marie Jerrold, Mr. Gibb McLaughlin, and Mr. C. M. Hallard. "The 'W' Plan" is sure to entertain those who relish straightforward melodrama of a good swinging pattern, with sufficient originality of plot and characterization to redeem it from the commonplace.

BANDS IN THE PARKS

FIXTURES FOR NEXT WEEK

Band performances in the parks and open spaces up to the end of next week include the following:—

	TO-DAY	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	G. C. and Metropolitan	8 to 10
	TO-MORROW	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Hyde Park	Welsh Guards	7.30 to 9.30
Green Park	Coldstream Guards	6 to 8
Kensington Gardens	Volunteers	3 to 5 and 6.15 to 8.15
Regent's Park	London Fire Brigade	6.30 to 9
Greenwich Park	Highgate Silver	6.30 to 9
Richmond Park	Feltham Military	6.30 to 8.30
Ruskin Park	90th R.A.	7 to 9
Brockwell Park	Royal Engineers	7 to 9
Wandsworth Common	Crystal Palace	7 to 9
Horniman Gardens	Metropolitan Police	7 to 9
Golders Hill	British Legion (City)	7 to 9
Lincoln's Inn-fields	Gothic Military	7 to 9
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Camberwell Silver	7.30 to 9.30
	MONDAY	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Old Comrades	12.30 to 2
	TUESDAY	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	O'London	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	London Fire Brigade	8 to 10
Lincoln's Inn-fields	Phono Publicity	7.45 to 8.45
	WEDNESDAY	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	Metropolitan Military	12.30 to 2
	THURSDAY	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	7 to 10
Green Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5
Victoria Embankment (Temple)	British Ex-Guards	12.30 to 2
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	G.C. and Metropolitan	8 to 10
	FRIDAY	
Hyde Park	Royal Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Villiers-street)	City Police	12.30 to 2
	SATURDAY	
Hyde Park	Roya' Parks	3 to 5 and 7 to 10
Victoria Embankment (Vi.liers-street)	British Legion (City)	8 to 10

The Cornwall branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England will publish shortly a survey and report on the county which it commissioned Mr. W. Harding Thompson to undertake. The work describes existing conditions and makes suggestions for protection and control of development.

CHANNEL SWIMMING SEASON

PROBABLE ATTEMPTS THIS YEAR

The first week of August has in recent years become recognized as the beginning of the Channel swimming season. Several attempts will, it is expected, be made this year, mainly by women swimmers. Miss Elsie West (Great Britain), Miss Peggy Duncan (South Africa), and Miss Pat Retief (South Africa) will try to swim from the French side, and Mr. I. Helmy (Egypt) will probably make an attempt to swim from the English side. A Swiss swimmer named Doria is also expected to make an attempt during the season.

Last year no one succeeded in swimming the Channel, but in 1928 two English girls, Miss Hilda Sharp, who was then only 18, and Miss Ivy Hawke, and also the Egyptian swimmer, Mr. Helmy, swam the Channel from the French side to the English. In 1923 there were also three successful attempts, two being by American swimmers, Mr. H. Sullivan and Mr. C. Toth, and one by an Argentine swimmer, Mr. E. Tiraboschi. In 1926 Miss Ederle, an American aged 19, was the first woman to swim the Channel, and later in the same year another American woman, Mrs. Corson, also succeeded, both swimming from France to England. In 1927 an Englishman, Mr. E. H. Temme, swam the Channel from the French side. Before 1923 the only successful attempts to swim the Channel were those of Mr. T. W. Burgess in 1911 and Captain Webb in 1875, both of which were from England to France.

The great increase in the number of successes since the War is due mainly to the fact that attempts are now usually made from France to England, which a close study of the tides and currents shows to be a far easier course than the reverse direction. The scientific treatment of foodstuffs for sustaining a swimmer during the time in the sea has also contributed very much to recent successes. The most important development, however, in modern swimming is the introduction of the trudgeon and crawl strokes, which were unknown to the pioneers of Channel swimming. Captain Webb, Burgess, and Sullivan all used the breast stroke and also swam from England to France.

Another important factor in the recent history of Channel swimming is the formation of a body for recognizing claims. This step was taken in 1927, when the Channel Swimming Association was founded with Lord Desborough as president. The objects of the association are to investigate all claims to have swum the Channel and to assist with information and advice those intending to make the attempt. The association endeavours to send a representative to attend as official observer at all Channel swims, and has laid down a number of generally accepted rules. It is particularly desired by the officials that anyone contemplating an attempt to swim the Channel should notify the association.

The Channel Swimming Association has recognized 11 successful attempts at swimming the Channel, for each of which a diploma has been awarded. The following table gives details of the successful swims:—

1875. August 24-25. Captain Webb (Great Britain): 21hr. 45min.
1911. September 5-6. T. W. Burgess (Great Britain): 22hr. 35min.
1923. August 5-6. H. Sullivan (America): 26hr. 50min.
1923. August 12. E. Tiraboschi (Argentina): 16hr. 23min.
1923. September 8-9. C. Toth (America): 16hr. 58min.
1926. August 6. Miss Ederle (America): 14hr. 30min.
1926. August 27-28. Mrs. Corson (America): 15hr. 28min.
1927. August 5. E. H. Temme (Great Britain): 14hr. 29min.
1928. August 18-19. Miss Ivy Hawke (Great Britain): 19hr. 18min.
1928. August 24. Miss Hilda Sharp (Great Britain): 14hr. 58min.
1928. September 1. I. Helmy (Egypt): 23hr. 40min.

CONCERTS, &c.

QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees—Chappell and Co., Ltd.
PROMENADE CONCERTS
TO-NIGHT and NIGHTLY, at 8.
SIR HENRY J. WOOD
THE B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
OPENING NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.

Overture, "Carnaval Romain"	Berlioz
Pianoforte Concerto in A minor	Grieg
Suite, "The Wand of Youth" (No. 2)	Elgar
Bolero for Orchestra	Ravel
Suite, "L'Arlesienne"	Bizet
March, "Pomp and Circumstance," No. 4, in G	Elgar

THEA PHILIPS.
ROY HENDERSON.
Solo Pianoforte—ARTHUR DE GREEF.
FULL PROGRAMMES NOW READY.
2s. to 7s. 6d. Season ticket, Promenade only, 35s., at Agents, Chappell's Box Office, Queen's Hall, and British Broadcasting Corp., Savoy-hill, W.C.2.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS,
MAROOL HOUSE, 29B, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
Study Class: Weds., 8.15, "Five Messages."
Rooms open daily, except Sundays, 10-5.
All are welcome. No fees. No collection.

ART EXHIBITIONS

LAST DAY.
ROYAL ACADEMY
SUMMER EXHIBITION.
Open 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. The Exhibition closes to-day (Saturday), August 9th.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Summer Exhibition of Pictures by Cameron, Brangwyn, Steer, Nicholls, Arnesby Brown, Segantini, Allan Ramsay. Also by painters of the Nineteenth Century French and Dutch Schools.—9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1.

Exhibition of
OLD PEWTER and OLD MAPS.
July 9-August 23. Admission free. Exhibits for SALE.
MANSARD GALLERY,
HEAL'S, 196, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

M. KNOEDLER & CO., INC.,
15, Old Bond-street, W.1.
Exhibition of SCULPTURE by HERBERT HASELTINE including the model of Maharajadhiraj Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, The British Champion Animals, "Les Revenants," &c., &c.
To-day (Saturday) 10-1.
Catalogues sold in aid of Earl Haig's British Legion Appeal.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS
Gallery will be Closed during the whole of the month of August.—73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

Imperial and Foreign News

CHINESE AIMS IN MONGOLIA

II.—CREATING A PROVINCE

Chinese colonial ambitions in Outer Mongolia, as was explained in an article published yesterday, are being promoted by the new railway from Tao An to Solun, in North-West Manchuria. The following article analyses the strategic objects of this colonization.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN MANCHURIA)

A new province in Mongolia, composed of parts of Fengtien, Heilungkiang, Barga, and Outer Mongolia, for the purpose of Chinese colonization cannot lightly be formed. It would mean a delicate political and strategic readjustment among the provincial governors, who, while united under Chang Hsueh-liang, represent a coalition of the leading lieutenants of his father, and are not willing to concede any precedence or advantage to each other. Taonan is important as the junction of two railways, completed in recent years by the Chinese with Japanese capital, and it would give the Japanese also an interest in the new province.

In the meantime colonization is proceeding in a manner which illustrates the extraordinary effect of railways, motor transport, and mechanical agriculture on the age-old problems which arise when the persevering Chinese peasants and traders meet the aloof and often intractable Mongol nomad. Railhead means, in Manchuria, the starting-point of motor-omnibus routes which may radiate from 100 to 200 miles. Under the protection of General Tsou's forces, effective Chinese control has advanced 200 miles at one stride. Many of the inferior sandy or alkaline lands in the Lower Tao valley, colonized in the past generation, have been abandoned in the last few years, the colonists moving to Taonan and Tao An, whence at the first opportunity they will move into the Solun hills and thence to the still better lands beyond the Hsingan.

In the past the accepted method for the taking over of Mongol land has been by purchase negotiated through the princes, whose complaisance has been assured by their profit on the transaction; and there has always been room for the Mongols to move on. General Tsou's method is much more radical. The whole area under his authority has been occupied by the military in advance of the colonists.

MONGOL "RESERVATIONS"

The land left to each Mongol prince is comparable to the American Indian "reservation," and affords little room for nomadic wandering, so that when the new owners take up their lands the Mongols will feel the pinch, and practically be compelled to modify their way of living. They are being encouraged to settle on the land on an equality with Chinese farmers, and schools have already been opened for teaching the children Chinese.

All land other than the allotment to each prince has been put up for public sale. Each military post is equipped with caterpillar-type and wheel-type tractors, besides ploughs and other implements, of American manufacture. Each post has built barracks, mills, and other buildings for its own use, without the forced or hired labour of Mongols or Chinese. Each post is expected to support itself by agriculture, and the tractor ploughs will later be used to open virgin land for colonists. Achievement in the first year fell far short of the plans on paper, owing in part to the lack of trustworthy subordinates, but mainly to ignorance of mechanical appliances. A fresh start has been made this year, however, and officers will be required to show that they have profited by experience.

General Tsou's main object is neither a commercial railway nor commercial land speculation, but the creation of a solid, self-supporting Chinese population along a strategically selected portion of the Mongolian frontier. For this reason every land buyer is required to show that he has, for the development of his property, capital at least equal to the purchase price. The buyer must, moreover, plough his land and occupy it, or provide tenants, within three years, failing which he loses his title. This obviates one of the chief abuses of earlier years—the buying up and holding of immense tracts, either in hope of a rise in value or because the owner had not reserved capital for exploitation.

THE INNER LINE

This insistence on agriculture and population reveals the strategic objects of the colonization. The general region of the Taonan plain and the Hsingan hills has more than once been the key to dominion in Far Eastern Asia. Strategically it was the vital frontier of both the Liao and the Chin dynasties, which in succession maintained "northern capitals" in the vicinity of Taonan to hold the Mongolian frontier. Although the plain does not compare in fertility with the Heilungkiang plains, the inner line of communications traverses it and crosses the Hsingan into Outer Mongolia. It was an alliance with the Mongols of the Cherim League, and those north of Jehol, that gave the Manchus the strategic power of initintive against North China, guarding their western flank and making it certain that they must, in the end, move into the Peking plain.

Whether or not Manchuria, again commanding the southern Hsingan and the Jehol passes—and Shanhaikwan to boot—is destined to dominate North China once more, the Solun Railway will mean a most important increase in strategic power. It will at the same time give Manchuria a voice of more authority in the affairs of North China and, by turning the flank of the Gobi desert, give a new force to the Chinese claim of sovereignty over Outer Mongolia. It was the Gobi that always weakened Manchu authority from Urga northward. It has been the Gobi that has kept direct Chinese pressure from Outer Mongolia since the collapse of Chinese authority.

Now, for the first time, a Chinese population can be brought to the edge of the most open and fertile lands of Outer Mongolia, and placed between Outer Mongolia and Barga; and that by the inner line of

(Continued at foot of next column)

POLITICAL CHANGES IN TURKEY

SECOND PARTY TO BE FORMED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

YALOVA, AUG. 8

During the past 48 hours important decisions about Turkish internal politics have been taken here. The President of the Republic, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, who is spending the summer here, has been consulting the Prime Minister, General Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, Fethi Bey, and others about the future economic and financial policy of Turkey.

It can definitely be stated that there was a certain divergence of views. It is understood that one school favoured the continuance of the present policy, which has a somewhat nationalistic tendency, while the other school advocated a broader-minded economic and financial policy coupled with certain administrative changes.

The upshot of the matter, I understand, is that a new political party under the leadership of Fethi Bey is to be formed forthwith. Fethi Bey will consequently relinquish the diplomatic post which he has so ably filled for the last five years. At the same time it is extremely possible that the Ghazi Pasha will resign the presidency of the Popular (Kemalist) Party, the only one which at present exists, and will not take so active a part in internal politics. Presumably two parties instead of one will henceforth constitute the Turkish body politic, one led by General Ismet Pasha, the other by Fethi Bey. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that these two parties would differ greatly in essentials. It is nevertheless possible that the formation of a new party may lead to the dissolution of the Grand National Assembly, all the members of which belong to the Popular Party, and to a general election.

It has been apparent for the past few days that some kind of crisis was brewing. The official *Milliet* published this week a report which Herr Schacht and Herr Müller made into the state of Turkish finances during 1929. Their report, which has been sedulously hushed up until now, contains some pertinent criticism of the Government's handling of the financial situation. Its publication now is in the nature of a political manoeuvre. Men in close touch with the Ghazi Pasha have also informed me that for a long time past he has been considering how a political change could be brought about. One of the main difficulties is known to have been Fethi Bey's unwillingness to re-enter Turkish political life.

The news from Turkish Kurdistan continues to give rise to anxiety, and it is announced that the Government is taking new measures, some which are of a defensive nature. It is unofficially reported that Fevzi Pasha, the Chief of the General Staff, is to go to Kurdistan forthwith, and the name of Shukry Naily Pasha, commander of the Army Corps in Constantinople, is mentioned as that of the future Commander-in-Chief in Turkish Kurdistan.

Meanwhile, the police have discovered the existence of an important Communist organization with its headquarters in Constantinople; and 60 people, some of them quite well known, are said to be under surveillance pending early arrest. The official *Milliet*, which gives this news, adds that the organization is in touch with an important Communist committee abroad; this is presumed to be the Third International.

THE ALLEGED INCIDENT AT TANGA

GERMAN CONSUL'S EXPLANATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, AUG. 8

The facts of the alleged incident at Tanga, in Tanganyika Territory, during the visit of the German cruiser Karlsruhe on July 26, are given by Dr. Speiser, the German Consul, as follows:—

Dr. Speiser went on board the cruiser at Mombasa and journeyed to Tanga, where the sailors held an open-air musical ceremony called *Zapfenstreich*. According to the regulations governing the ceremony about 30 sailors, followed by the ship's band, marched up and down, once in front of an hotel. Later in the evening the Provincial Commissioner ordered the police to close the hotel bar, and, when Dr. Speiser inquired the reason, the Commissioner told him that he thought the march past the hotel was a military display. The following morning Dr. Speiser called officially on the Provincial Commissioner and explained that the march was not intended in any sense as a military display. The Provincial Commissioner replied that the explanation was satisfactory, and asked the Consul to convey his compliments to the Commander of the Karlsruhe upon the excellent behaviour of the ship's officers and men.

With regard to the allegations that he made references to the Battle of Tanga in his speech and had expressed the view that the Germans must try to reconquer Tanganyika, Dr. Speiser says:—"These statements that I mentioned or discussed the Battle of Tanga or the landing of British troops are pure fiction, without a word of truth in them."

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 8

In official circles here it is stated that no reply has been received from the German Consul at Tanga, in Tanganyika Territory, to the request for a report about the events alleged by a London newspaper to have occurred there during the recent visit of a German warship.

The tone of many of the Press comments on the reported incident is one of satisfaction that an opportunity should have been taken to show the British that Tanganyika is mandated territory and not a colony. The *Vossische Zeitung*, which is usually regarded as representing reasonable and moderate opinion, says:—"The indignation over the 'German provocation' and the 'German naval parade in an English (!) harbour' would impress us more if we had more confidence in the policy of the mandatory to whom this temporarily suspended German colony has been entrusted by the League."

The Socialist *Vorwärts*, which speaks for more voters than any other newspaper, but represents a class with little interest in matters of foreign policy, is the only newspaper so far to suggest that, if the incident occurred, it showed a lack of tact on the part of the Germans concerned, and that tact is not a bad thing. For this it is sharply taken to task by Nationalist newspapers.

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* says:—"If the visit of the Karlsruhe has helped to emphasize the fact that German East Africa is legally a mandated territory and not a British colony, that can only serve our interests. No one will be surprised if those British circles which seek the annexation of German East Africa are less pleased about it."

communications whose value it needs no Napoleon to demonstrate.

No other nation will have any financial interest in the railway, and it will run in a region remote from both Japanese and Russian interests. The virtual independence of Mongolia will be challenged in a way it has never been challenged before.

(Concluded)

LENA GOLDFIELDS ARBITRATION

CHAIRMAN'S EVIDENCE

The Arbitration Court which is considering the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government, each of whom alleges breach by the other of a concession agreement to which they are parties, sat again yesterday at the Royal Courts of Justice. The Court consisted of Professor Dr. Otto Stutzer, of Freiburg University, neutral arbitrator, who presided, and Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., appointed by Lena Goldfields, Limited. The Soviet Government had withdrawn from the arbitration and was not represented.

Dr. V. R. Idelson, who appeared for Lena Goldfields, Limited, continued his opening statement, speaking alternately in German and English. From the affidavits he had read on the previous day, he said, one thing was clear already: no man who worked for Lena was a happy man. There was a growing feeling of uneasiness. They were always at war, one day with the professional union, one day with the workmen, and all days with different Government departments. They were always being threatened with fines or imprisonment. Nevertheless, in the first period of Lena's work in Russia—say up to the late spring of 1929—the position was difficult but still bearable. After that the position became increasingly unbearable.

ENGINEER'S AFFIDAVIT

Dr. Idelson read an affidavit by Mr. Harry Ward, a surveying engineer, who entered the employment of Lena in September, 1926, and served as administrative assistant to Mr. Stutz, the general manager of the company's enterprise at Revda. The affidavit stated that under the concession agreement the Russian Government had agreed to transfer the works at Revda as a going concern to the company. When, however, the company took over the works, which had been represented as in good condition, but were not, supplies there were only sufficient to last a week, whereas according to normal practice at least three months' supplies should have been in hand and delivered to the company. The agents of the U.S.S.R., when they learned of the concession agreement, had transferred as much as they could of the tools and supplies, and even plant and machinery, to Government trusts in the Urals. A joint committee representing the Government and the company sat later to settle the company's claim on this ground, which was finally assessed at about 800,000 roubles (£80,000)—the affidavit stated that it should have been much more—but so far as Mr. Ward was aware the company had not received this compensation.

In the summer of 1928 and ever since, the affidavit continued, tremendous difficulties and delays had arisen and continued increasingly about supplies, particularly clothing, which the company were obliged to provide for their workmen under collective agreements, trade union regulations, or the Labour Law. The open markets became closed to the company, and the Government trusts became reluctant to sell and were apparently under orders not to assist the company. Eventually, in 1928, the Central Government in Moscow took over the orders for the whole of the requirements of Lena, but they were always behindhand in supplying them. The local labour inspector blamed Lena for not obtaining proper supplies of clothing, and as a result Mr. Stutz and practically all the Russian managers of the departments at Revda were heavily fined in October, 1928. The company paid the fines.

Under the terms of their different collective agreements the company had to pay their workmen and employees much higher rates of wages than were paid by similar Government enterprises in the Urals. In 1925 the company's workmen and employees at Revda were being paid at the rate of 8 kopeks an hour. In every subsequent collective agreement the rates were increased, and by 1929 the last collective agreement provided for a minimum standard wage of 19 kopeks an hour.

SIR LESLIE SCOTT observed that there were here two separate complaints. One concerned the rise of wages since 1925; the other was that the wages paid by Lena were always higher than the rates paid by the Government for similar work.

"DIRTY CAPITALISTS"

Dr. Idelson replied that the real ground of complaint was that, despite the fact that the company were paying better wages and treating their workers better, they were always called the dirty and awful capitalists who came there to exploit labour.

At the end of 1928, Mr. Ward's affidavit went on, he noticed that the local trade unions were bringing a great deal of pressure to bear on the trade unionists employed by Lena at Revda, and threatening them with the loss of their privileges as trade unionists unless they left the company and sought work with neighbouring Government enterprises. In November, 1928, the labour session of the Sverdlovsk Court sentenced six departmental managers and officials of the company at Revda to periods of imprisonment from one year to three months for alleged violations of labour regulations. The trials were a farce; the prisoners were not allowed to explain or properly to defend themselves.

The affidavit next described how Mr. Ward was transferred by Lena to Sverdlovsk in December, 1928, and to Degtiarka two months later, as manager of the company's works there. While he was at Degtiarka the supplies of raw materials, food, clothing, and other goods became daily worse and worse, until at the beginning of this year Degtiarka was receiving almost nothing. In 1929 the railway authorities constantly failed to supply the company with railway trucks. They were told that there was a general shortage of trucks throughout Russia in 1929; yet the Government trusts were certainly accorded preferential treatment in the supply of trucks. Through the failure of the Soviet authorities to supply oats, and also because of the behaviour of the Government trusts in taking workmen away from Lena, construction work and building operations at Degtiarka eventually ceased altogether. The works at Degtiarka and the private quarters of 26 employees were raided by the Ogpu on December 15 and 16, 1929. The company's books, accounts, and correspondence were searched, and some correspondence was taken away.

Dr. Idelson drew attention to the date of the raid by the Ogpu. All the raids and searches upon the company's enterprises took place on the same day, he said.

After instancing a number of alleged interferences with machinery at the Degtiarka concentrating plant between April and June, 1929, and a forest fire which placed the works in great danger, Mr. Ward stated that, although he had no evidence on which to base his suspicions, he was convinced that these occurrences were the result of an organized plan on the part of certain Communists who were desirous of harming the company's enterprise, with a view to preventing Lena from carrying out important experimental work by specialists sent out to Degtiarka for this purpose.

Replying to Sir Leslie Scott, counsel said he did not propose to call evidence to prove this last statement in the affidavit, but he submitted that it was of value as an indication of the state of mind of the employees of the company.

Sir Leslie Scott said that whether there was any connexion between these acts of *sabotage* and the experimental work of the specialists had got to be proved. There was no evidence here of a direct kind that these acts were directed by officials of the Soviet Government.

Dr. Idelson agreed.

"NOT WANTED IN RUSSIA"

Mr. Herbert Guedalla, the chairman of Lena Goldfields, Limited, gave oral evidence to supplement an affidavit and memorandum by him which were before the Court. Examined by Dr. Idelson, he said that the accusation in the Russian Press that his company had carried on espionage and counter-revolution had never been made to himself by the Soviet Government. He was in Russia last March and saw Kamenev, the head of the concessions committee, who never made any suggestion of the kind to him. When the company started in 1925 they experienced no political difficulties, but he noticed a change in 1929. The impression he then received was that they were not wanted in Russia any more.

For their work in Russia, he continued, the company issued fresh capital in 10-year notes for £750,000, and they also obtained large credits. Up to the end of 1929 the company spent £3,400,000 in Russia. By the beginning of 1930 it was a very well equipped enterprise. They were always making profits, but it must be remembered that they were going through a period of reconstruction. If they had wanted profits only they could have made much bigger profits. All that time they paid note interest, of course, but no dividends.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning.

Solicitors to Lena Goldfields, Limited: Messrs. Guedalla, Jacobson, and Spyer.

The total cash subscriptions for the new Rupee Loan, reported by our Simla Correspondent yesterday, amounted to 12.88 crores of rupees [£9,660,000], whereas the figure given in the telegram was 1.28 crores.

THE FRENCH STRIKES

FACTORS IN THE TEXTILE DISPUTE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LILLE, AUG. 8

There was no change of any importance in the textile strike to-day. The employers and the men's leaders did not meet, and there is no sign of their doing so. A small number of men in the engineering industry returned to work because their employers had accepted their demands. At the same time the carpet workers of Tourcoing, who have a separate union, came out on strike, so that the general total of strikers hardly changed.

The fact which emerges very plainly from observations on the spot is that the strikes as a whole are in no way due to the Communists. On the contrary, the Communists would like to see them collapse to the discredit of the present leaders. The movement is carefully organized and deliberately undertaken by the regular unions, with a full sense of responsibility. The moment was not that which the unions would have chosen, but it was forced on them by factors beyond their control. One is that, while the cost of living figures are drawn up in May and in October, the incidence of the sowing and harvest seasons, with its effect on the prices of staple foodstuffs like wheat and potatoes, regularly causes a rise in the cost of living in July. To this was added this year the cost of social insurance, and the handling of this question in certain quarters, together with the existing lag of wages behind prices, provoked an explosion of resentment among the men.

Either as the result of a misunderstanding or (as the men's leaders firmly believe) fearing an attempt to get the machinery of social insurance in the Lille area into the hands of the employers' association, the men were at one time led to believe that the employers would assume the whole charge of the insurance law. It was then admitted that the men could not afford the premiums. The employers' scheme was apparently rejected by the Ministry of Labour, and when the time came the men's hopes were disappointed. This, and a personal factor which seems to have embittered the relations between the employers' association and the unions, precipitated the strike. In the engineering trades the men's leaders base great hopes on the fact that a number of employers have broken away from their associations and accepted the men's terms. Here the unions come into collision with the Communists, who, anxious to bring about a general strike, are trying to persuade the men who have returned to work to come out again. The only place where the Communists have any real hold is Halluin, where a Communist municipal council and the C.G.T.U., or Communist Union, have succeeded in causing a general stoppage of work.

CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

I made a tour of the whole area to-day. From Lille, with its picturesque Flemish buildings and half-demolished ramparts, a belt of factories and workmen's houses extends all the way to Roubaix. Many of the mills are owned by descendants of the British manufacturers who, on an invitation from France, started the French cotton industry a century ago. The country is not blackened by coal and smoke; the fields between the mills are green, and the towns themselves are bright and cheerful. Roubaix and Tourcoing are practically one. The streets of workmen's dwellings are not noticeably different from other streets except that the houses are smaller. Most of them are new and there is nothing like a slum. Tourcoing is crossed by a pretty cobbled street planted with trees.

The average wage of the adult male cotton worker in the Lille area is about 220f. [approximately £1 15s.] a week for 50 hours' work (including two hours' cleaning). Women earn 150f. to 160f. In the wool trade men earn on the average 240f. a week, women 155f., and boys 110f. to 130f. The best paid men are the carpet workers, who can earn 350f. a week, and the worst paid are the carders and dyers, with only 140f. Family allowances vary from 2.40f. a day for one child to 21.60f. for six children. The rent of a subsidized house of four or five rooms or a five-roomed flat in a modern block is about 125f. a month.

SUGGESTED BURMESE ARMY

DEFENCE AFTER SEPARATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, AUG. 8

In the Legislative Council to-day U Ba U, member for Mandalay Town, moved that the Government should take the necessary steps to organize a Burman Army. As Burma was to be separated from India a Burman Army was essential, and he further urged that Burma should have a small naval force, with its base at Kyaukpyu, where Burmans could be trained as sailors, and also an Air Force.

The Burman Kings, U Ba U said, had efficient armies, and efficient material still existed. Burmans honoured the soldier's calling, and the response for recruits would be great. The Burman Army should be commanded by experienced British officers already in Burma, and it would gladly fight for Great Britain if required.

The Home Member welcomed the motion. It was necessary that Great Britain should know that Burma desired an Army of her own, but, as questions of the Army concerned the Government of India only, the official members of the Council would not take part in the debate.

The motion was carried without opposition.

DEATH OF GENERAL REINHARDT

LAST WAR MINISTER OF PRUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, AUG. 8

General Walter Reinhardt, the last War Minister of Prussia, died to-day, at the age of 58.

Born in Stuttgart on March 24, 1872, Reinhardt received a commission in the 119th Wurtemburg Grenadier Regiment in 1891. From 1901 onwards his career was passed mainly on the General Staff. At the outbreak of the War he commanded the 13th Army Corps, and in January, 1915, became Chief of Staff. In June, 1916, he took over the command at Verdun of the 118th Hessian Infantry Regiment, and in the autumn of 1916 became Chief of Staff of the 2nd and later of the 7th Army. On November 3, 1918, he was appointed departmental director in the Prussian War Ministry, where he organized the demobilization. After the retirement of General Scheüch as Prussian War Minister he succeeded to this office on January 3, 1919, and in August of the same year, on the dissolution of the Prussian Ministry of War, became the first Chief of Military Direction of the Reichswehr. He retired from the Reichswehr in October, 1927.

A VENUS OF RHODES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, AUG. 8

An account is given in the bulletin of the Ministry of National Education of a marble statue of Venus which has been recently discovered in Rhodes.

The statue, which has now been placed in the Rhodian Museum, was found lying at the bottom of the sea by some divers engaged in exploring the old harbour. It is 6ft. in height and represents the goddess with the lower part of her body covered with draperies. Both arms are missing, but it is clear that one hand rested on her breast while the other held up her draperies. Professor Jacopi has identified the statue as a "Venere pudica" dating to the middle of the fourth century B.C. The extreme delicacy and anatomical skill displayed showed the work to be from the chisel of an eminent craftsman. The statue is thought to have been thrown into the sea after one of the barbaric invasions.

PRODUCTION COSTS IN AUSTRALIA

TARIFF BOARD'S VIEWS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, AUG. 8

Frank opinions, based on a year of tariff-making unprecedented in the history of Australia, are expressed in the annual report of the Tariff Board. It is declared that, although a new tariff and embargoes have, in many cases, resulted in the local market being secured to the Australian manufacturer, it is essential not only that prices should not be raised but that they should be very materially reduced. A lower general level of costs in Australia is necessary. Such articles as boots, blankets, concrete mixers, corsets, canned fruits, pickles, sand, soap, gears, and motor springs are singled out as fully justifying the shelter of protective duties, "but it is unquestionable that many other protected articles are selling at prices equal to the landed cost of similar imported articles." The report instances brass rods, wool felt, account books, battery containers, and glass lamp bowls. Discussing the reasons for this, the Tariff Board suggests "seriously" higher labour costs, less efficient plant, lack of co-operation between employers and employees to secure increased output, and the lack of rationalization. "If the present high cost of production and distribution in certain industries is maintained and Customs revenue lost, the burden on other industries will become unbearable. The only hope of maintaining the flow of exports is to reduce the general level of costs."

The Federal Parliamentary Session concluded to-day, when a considerable amount of legislation was passed through its remaining stages. One of the many Bills passed was the Arbitration (Amendment) Bill, which [as stated in *The Times* yesterday] had been amended by the Senate so as to provide that the decisions of the Conciliation Commissioners should be subject to review by the full Arbitration Court and for the restoration of penalties for breaches of an award, which had been deleted from the existing Act. Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, appealed to all parties in industry to give the measure a fair trial. It might, perhaps, he said, open a new era in Australian industry.

AUSTRALIAN BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, AUG. 8

Mr. Justice Dethridge, of the Australian Arbitration Court, has issued his final report on the charges made by Mr. Roland Green, a member of the Federal Public Accounts Committee, that every other member of the Committee had accepted a bribe from the broadcasting companies whose claims against the Government for compensation were being examined.

The Judge completely exonerates Mr. Coleman, the chairman, and the other members of the Committee, as well as Major Conder, manager of the Dominion Broadcasting Company. In regard to Mr. Green, the Judge says that there was nothing to suggest that he was intentionally giving false evidence. "Though he was an honest witness," the Judge says, "his memory and observation were inaccurate."

Dame Rachel Crowdy arrived at HONOLULU yesterday to attend the second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference, which opens to-day.—*Reuter.*

THE U.S. DROUGHT

EFFECT ON STOCK MARKET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 8

The weather and crop reports are still occupying the attention, not only of farmers, but also of business men and Government officials. The announcement by Mr. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, yesterday, confirming President Hover's statement on August 5, to the effect that the gravity of the situation varies greatly in different districts, has done something to check the stories of a wholesale disaster which had begun to gain currency. Even when such exaggerations are discounted, however, it remains certain that the damage is already very widespread, and in some districts alarming.

Bradstreets, basing its opinion on reports of its own correspondents in various parts of the country, will say to-morrow:—

All in all, the situation seems to bear a closer resemblance to the year 1901, when the corn crop fell to only 1,500,000,000 bushels, than any other year in memory, except that then corn was most seriously injured, whereas the long continuance of this year's heat and drought has seriously involved other crops.

It is impossible to estimate the accuracy of the prophecies by Mr. Hyde and Farm Board officials concerning the effect which the damage to other crops, especially to corn, will have on the wheat surplus, since it is too early to know how successful the Farm Board has been in its propaganda to persuade farmers to use wheat for fodder.

It is thought that the next 10 days will be the most critical. Mr. J. B. Kincer, chief of the Division of Agricultural Meteorology, said to-day that it was in any case unlikely that the drought would be broken simultaneously in many places. "I don't like calling this a catastrophe," he said, "but I don't like to think what may happen if the drought is not broken within the next two weeks." The Weather Bureau is still unable to make any confident prediction of early relief from the drought, but fairly extensive rains are thought to be possible by the middle of next week. In view of the drought, milk distributors in New York announce a rise of 1 cent [½d.] per quart in the price of milk, to be effective on Monday. This follows an increase in the wholesale price, but there seems to be some doubt whether the present effects of the drought really made the rise necessary.

In the New York Stock Market news of the drought dominated the market, already made nervous by news of the reduction in steel ingot production and the unexpectedly drastic decision of Warner Brothers' Pictures to omit the quarterly dividend. The volume of trading was heavier than it has been for two weeks, and leading stocks dropped from 1 to 12 points in the wave of selling, which continued almost all day. Stocks of companies engaged in canning, manufacturing of agricultural implements, railway stocks, and others thought likely to be influenced by crop failures, all suffered sharp breaks.

THE CAPTIVE WOMEN MISSIONARIES

FOOCHOW (FUKIEN), Aug. 8.—The British Consul, Mr. A. J. Martin, left for Yenping this morning for the purpose of interviewing Luh Sing-pang, the rebel leader, who is menacing Foochow, in an endeavour to obtain the release of the captive women missionaries, Miss Harrison and Miss Nettleton.—*Reuter.*

Telegrams in Brief

King Feisal of Iraq, who is travelling *incognito* as Prince Usama, arrived in BERLIN yesterday for a short visit.

A prize of £5,000 has been offered by an American, Colonel Eastwood, for the first non-stop flight from MADRID to Dallas Point, New York.—*Reuter.*

M. Joseph Achille Le Bel, an eminent chemist, who was a member of the Institut Français and a foreign member of the Royal Society, died in PARIS yesterday.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Theodore Marriner, head of the Western European Division of the United States State Department, arrived at Southampton yesterday, bringing with him the American instrument of ratification of the London Naval Treaty.

Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, has demanded immediate satisfaction for the assault upon Mrs. Hearne, the wife of a British railway official, who was stabbed near Nanking, and the arrest and trial of the culprit.—*Reuter.*

Divers yesterday found in six fathoms off Västervik the wreckage of the Lufthansa mail seroplane which crashed while flying from STOCKHOLM to Stralsund on Wednesday night. The bodies of the pilot and wireless operator have not been found.

In the election for the Presidency of the BRAZILIAN State of Minas Geraes for the period 1930 to 1934, the Liberal candidate, Senhor Olegario Dias Machile, polled 329,223 votes, and his opponent, Senhor Fernando Mello Vianna, 882 votes.

A law to regulate the import of wheat and rye, with a view to protecting home-grown grain, came into force in LATVIA yesterday. Only merchants who purchase certain proportional quantities of Latvian grain will in future be allowed to import foreign grain.

The body of João Pessoa, President of the State of Parahyba, who was assassinated on July 26, arrived on Thursday at RIO DE JANEIRO, and was taken to the Cathedral there, where it lay in state until the burial yesterday. Because of a clash between law students, who wished to pay a last homage to Pessoa, and police, public demonstrations have been forbidden in São Paulo.

N.Z. AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, AUG. 8

After conferring with the Leaders of the Reform Party and the Labour Party, Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister, informed the House of Representatives to-day that the Government considered the Taxing Bill and the Tariff Bill the most urgent measures, and that they must be passed before his departure for the Imperial Conference. Both the Opposition Leaders acknowledged the importance of New Zealand's representation at the Conference and assured the Prime Minister of their cooperation in expediting business to permit of his attendance.

The Budget debate was concluded and the debate on the Imperial Conference agenda will be taken on Monday.

SAMOAN SHARE IN GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, N.Z., AUG. 8

The annual report on Samoa records marked improvement. There is now good ground to hope, it says, that cooperation with the Samoans of the Mau will be feasible at no distant date, though the possibility of isolated incidents cannot be ignored. Temporary arrangements have been made for Samoan representation on the Legislative Council, but it is intended, when conditions permit, to arrange for Samoan selection of these representatives, and also to reinstitute the Fono of Faipules [Native Council] or to provide some other equally suitable means of associating the Samoans in the Government.

Other Foreign News on following page

ROUND EUROPE CONTEST FOR TOURING AIRCRAFT
Challenge International de Tourisme, 1930

B P ONCE AGAIN
MISS WINIFRED SPOONER

1st Place in heavy category
4th in general classification

On every point where fuel tells, Miss Spooner won—on B P Special

Full marks for reliability. The whole 4,700 miles flown at 102 m.p.h. —and the top speed of the machine only 110. Beaten in the take off and landing only by Herr Morzik in a machine with wheel brakes.

Follow Miss Spooner's wise lead – come to B P for your fuel. The New B P is a petrol which will get the best from any car. You can buy it everywhere. 'High overall volatility' for instant pick up. 'Heavy hydro-carbons' for full power. 'Light fractions' for easy starting. The New B P gives you more yet costs no more. Use it always!

Miss Winifred Brown who won the King's Cup race round England, used B P Special throughout.

AFRIDIS NEAR PESHAWAR

LAUNCHING THE ATTACK

FIGHTS WITH THE RAIDERS

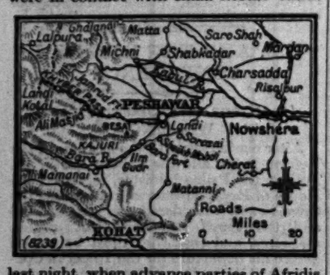
CAVALRY ACTIVE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 8

Afridis belonging to the hostile *lashkar* [the strength of which has been estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000] are reported this evening to have reached the village of Sorozai, about three miles south of Peshawar City. An attack is believed to be developing.

During Wednesday and yesterday two squadrons of the Royal Air Force bombed the Afridis gathering in the valley of the Bara River. The outposts of the troops holding the Bara Fort-Jamrud Fort line were in contact with small hostile bands



last night, when advance parties of Afridis penetrated into the villages between the hills and Peshawar. One party was encountered by our troops at Landi, about a mile from the city, and lost one killed and possibly some wounded.

To-day cavalry searched the villages in the neighbourhood of the caves west of the Kajuri Plain, where the main body of the *lashkar* was believed to be in hiding, and air bombing of Trans-Border districts was continued. Afridis found in the vicinity of Bara Fort and the village of Sheikh Mohdi, north-east of the fort on the way to Peshawar, were bombed this afternoon and pursued by cavalry.

TROOPS CONCENTRATED AT PESHAWAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 8

How the Afridi raid will develop is still uncertain. Every clan of the tribe is involved, and the Orakzais are holding a big *jirga* [tribal council] to-day to decide whether or not to take part in the movement.

There is a large concentration of troops at Peshawar to meet all eventualities, and for three days the Royal Air Force has been bombing tribal gatherings at the foot of the Bara Valley and the villages of men who have joined the *lashkar*. The air bombing has doubtless driven some of the raiders into the caves in the foothills, but there is no indication so far that the operations of the defending forces are producing a general retirement of the Afridis.

FURTHER RIOTING AT SUKKUR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Aug. 8

Another outbreak of rioting occurred at Sukkur at 1 o'clock this morning, two persons being killed and seven wounded. Dacoities are reported from the Sukkur, Rohri, and Panoakil *talukas* [revenue areas]. Armed police have been sent for the protection of the villages of Kandhari, Mando Dairo, Chak, Ruk, and Bagerji. The trouble is spreading northwards.

ARMY RESERVISTS FOR POLICE

LOYAL RESPONSE FROM THE DECCAN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 8

Details are now available of the method by which the Bombay Government is raising additional police for service in Gujarat. Colonel Haughton, Recruiting Officer at Poona, was placed in charge of the formation of the battalion, which is being recruited from the ranks of Army reservists, mainly Mahrattas, whom Colonel Haughton knows well, having commanded three Mahratta regiments.

Directly the staff was appointed a letter was written to about 1,400 reservists throughout the Deccan, explaining the position and suggesting that they should offer themselves for enlistment as temporary police on condition that their reserve pay was not interrupted. The replies showed the great loyalty of the writers to the British Raj and affection for their old regiments. Already 360 men have been enrolled and given a short course of intensive training. Further recruits are arriving daily, and no difficulty is expected in reaching the desired number, although this is not a good time for recruiting, as the men are busy working on the land.

The Congress reply to yesterday's conviction of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Patel, and others is to proclaim a three days' *hartal*.

One *hartal* more or less does not make much difference in Bombay, but there is a certain humour about the present *hartal*, as to-day is a Moslem holiday and to-morrow is the Hindu holiday known as "Coconut Day." The comments of the Congress Press reveal a curious mentality.

The *Free Press Journal* says the Magistrate's judgment is a surrender to the logic of force and an endorsement of war by the Executive on the liberties of citizens. "The Congress, in the public mind, stands vindicated, while the Executive stands convicted of reducing the law to a mockery. Pandit Malaviya gave the Administration an admirable opportunity to prove that the Congress estimate was wrong, and that, whatever violent clash of policy and opinion between citizens of the Congress persuasion and the Executive there might be, the rule of law remained intact as an institution of sanctity to the citizens and the Executive. That opportunity has been flagrantly thrown away. The Congress programme, it would seem, cannot ask for more ardent recruiting agents to its flag than the Executive."

The *Bombay Chronicle*, which holds that the judgment is amazingly bad law, says that Pandit Malaviya took part in the proceedings in order to give the world a glimpse of the real situation regarding this and similar prosecutions. Not, a thousand judgments, says the newspaper, will convince the world, which respects justice and fundamental liberties, that Pandit Malaviya and his co-accused were guilty of the offence with which they were charged.

The "War Council" of the Bombay Congress Committee has now decided to take the procession advertised for Sunday through Hornby-road instead of past Arthur-road Gaol, as previously announced. It is not known whether the police will object to this proposal, but as Hornby-road on a Sunday is generally as deserted as Queen Victoria-street is on Sunday afternoons, there is no reason why the procession should be prohibited for considerations of traffic.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S FINE PAID

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.—Pandit Malaviya, who was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Rs.100 or, in default, serve 15 days' simple imprisonment, has been released.

A person whose name is not known paid his fine this evening. Immediately after his release the Pandit proceeded to Chowpathy Sands, where a public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Committee was in progress. His arrival was greeted with an outburst of cheering. —*Reuter.*

GANDHI-NEHRU PEACE DISCUSSIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, in a statement to-day on his visit to the Nehrus in Naini gaol, said he was still in communication with the Viceroy in regard to their proposed visit to Yeravda to confer with Mr. Gandhi.

Replying to a statement by Mr. Abul Kalam Azad that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had told Congress members that the Viceroy was inclined to Dominion status with reservations, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said he had discussed the matter with nobody other than Mr. Gandhi, the Nehrus, and two other members of the Congress, of whom Mr. Azad was not one. There was no question of publishing the communications which had taken place. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that he and Mr. Jayakar had placed certain facts before the three Congress leaders and had left them to draw their own conclusion.

THE CHINESE REDS

MOSCOW'S PREDICTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 8

The Soviet newspapers in Moscow and Leningrad state that the recent occupation of Changsha by Chinese Communists is merely the prelude to the extension of Soviet authority over the whole of the Provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi. *Izvestia* publishes an outline of the programme that this "new Soviet Government" in China intends to carry out. Among the items are the confiscation of the property of imperialists, all the big enterprises, banks, means of transport, and land; the destruction of administrative machinery; the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-shan, and others; and the cancellation of agreements with foreign Powers and of foreign concessions. There is also an item concerning the defence of the U.S.S.R.

During the last few days the military and political specialists of the Soviet have displayed unusual interest in Chinese matters, especially in the extensive measures for the fortification of the Rivers Amur and Sungari, which, they allege, Chang Hsueh-liang has undertaken. The Soviet Far Eastern Army and the military and political commanders, Blücher and Domenko, are the subjects of long articles in Soviet publications, including even the economic newspapers, which lay stress on the friendly relations which the Soviet has established with the Chinese masses. Apparently it is intended that the Far Eastern Army shall play some new part in connexion with the present events in China. Radek yesterday forestalled imputations as to Soviet intentions in an article stating that the Soviet Government did not intend to show its natural sympathy with the Reds in China by intervention in Chinese internal affairs. The Soviet Press, however, repeats that the success of the present Red campaign in the neighbourhood of Changsha is a matter of concern to the masses of the whole world and not merely an internal Chinese question. *Pravda* declares that the British Government has already begun war on the Chinese Soviets.

Apparently in consequence of the new attitude of mind in Moscow there is complete silence about Chinese-Soviet negotiations in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute, although the Chinese delegation arrived in Moscow in the first week of May.

CRITICAL SITUATION AT HANKOW

HANKOW, Aug. 8.—A demand from the Communist forces for $100,000 [£10,000] was received to-day by the National City Bank here. If their demand is not complied with, the Communists threaten to enter the city. Two Communists who were captured on the premises of the light and power company which supplies the city are alleged to have been involved in a plot to put the lighting supply out of action and to cut the telephone wires of the city.

A portion of the Gendarmerie and some of the bodyguard of the garrison commander mutinied to-day, but were overpowered and disarmed by loyal troops. The situation in the city is, however, regarded as critical.—*Reuter.*

CHINA STATION COMMAND

VICE-ADMIRAL HOWARD KELLY APPOINTED

The following flag appointment was announced by the Admiralty yesterday:—

Vice-Admiral W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., to be Commander-in-Chief, China Station, in succession to Admiral Sir Arthur K. Waistell, K.C.B., to date December 12.

Our Naval Correspondent writes:—

Admiral Sir Arthur Waistell is being relieved on the expiration of the normal term on this station, which since the War has been reduced from three to two years. Vice-Admiral Kelly is at present second-in-command in the Mediterranean. He was captain of the Gloucester when she shadowed the Goeben and Breslau during their dash for Constantinople in August, 1914. An interpreter in French, he was liaison officer at the Ministry of Marine in Paris in 1916-17, and later became Commodore of the Allied Forces in the Adriatic, where he carried out the provision of a mobile barrage in the Straits of Otranto. When in 1919 a British Naval Mission to Greece was asked for by M. Venizelos, Commodore Kelly was placed in charge of it, with local rank as vice-admiral. He attained flag rank in the Royal Navy in May, 1923; was Rear-Admiral of the First Battle Squadron in 1923-24; commanded the Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, in 1925-27; and was British naval representative at the League of Nations Advisory Commission, 1927-29.

LORD BIRKENHEAD

A bulletin issued from Lord Birkenhead's house at 3.20 yesterday afternoon stated: "Lord Birkenhead has had another restless night, but there is no extension of the broncho-pneumonic process, and the strength is maintained." At 9.30 last night a further bulletin stated: "There is no material change in Lord Birkenhead's condition."

NEW CANADIAN CABINET

A WELL-BALANCED MINISTRY

GENERAL APPROVAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 8

Although the new Cabinet is not a "Cabinet of all the talents," it is generally agreed that Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister, has secured representative men from all the Provinces, with a fair and judicious allocation of portfolios. He has balanced the Cabinet by the inclusion of old Parliamentarians with administrative experience, such as Sir George Perley and Mr. Stevens, while fresh blood has been brought in by the selection of untried members who give promise of a vigorous and progressive administration. Fourteen of the Ministers are Protestants, and there are five Roman Catholics, of whom three are French Canadians.

There is more than a sprinkling of men who served in the War, which is a gratifying feature to ex-Service men. Five of the new Ministers have brilliant war records and decorations, while Sir George Perley was the Wartime High Commissioner of Canada in London. The ex-Service men in the Cabinet include Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways, Dr. Murray MacLaren, Minister of Pensions, Colonel Sutherland, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Weir, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, who was Mr. Bennett's chief lieutenant in the election campaign, has expressed himself delighted with the Cabinet. Ontario has seven portfolios in the Cabinet, Quebec five, and the other provinces one each. Among Quebec's representatives Mr. Maurice Dupré, the Solicitor-General, is a Rhodes Scholar and a graduate of Oxford. The general consensus of opinion is that the affairs of the Dominion have been committed to safe hands.

It is unlikely that those Ministers who have at present no seats in Parliament will be opposed in the by-elections. Nominations for the by-elections will be held on August 25, and the special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment will be called in the first week of September.

Mr. Bennett, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Stevens, and Colonel Sutherland will probably be Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference. Although Mr. Bennett is keeping the portfolio of Finance himself for the time being, radical changes in connexion with this department are contemplated after the Imperial Conference.

TWO NEGRO YOUTHS LYNCHED

INDIANA MOB'S REVENGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Aug. 8

A mob of 10,000 people, gathered from all over Grant County, Indiana, last night broke into the gaol at Marion and lynched two negro youths, aged 19 and 18. The younger one, who was arrested in the morning, is said by the police to have confessed at noon that he and two others were responsible for the murder of a young white man and an attack on the girl with whom the murdered man was sitting in a motor-car outside Marion the night before. The other two who were said to be implicated in the murder were also arrested.

By 9 o'clock the mob had assembled outside the gaol, howling for the death of the three negroes. Their first charge was repulsed by tear gas bombs; the second was successful. When they entered the gaol the leaders of the mob found two of the negroes kneeling in the cells, praying. They were dragged out, beaten, and then hanged, one from a window of the gaol, the other from a tree. The third prisoner, being in an inner cell, was overlooked.

NEW RAT POISON

A PASTEUR INSTITUTE PREPARATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 8

The Pasteur Institute, always foremost in the warfare against rats, has discovered a virus which will, it is hoped, effectively destroy these pests.

The poison is known as *bacillus typhi murium*, and can be obtained in tubes containing 20 grammes [about ⅔oz.]. If kept in a cool, dark place, it preserves its toxic qualities for a good length of time. The contents of a tube must be dissolved in 9oz. of cold water which has been previously boiled. In this bread cut up into dice, or rolled but unground grain should be thoroughly soaked (a few minutes, it is stated, will be sufficient for the bread, but the grain will require an hour's immersion), and then strewn about in the infested area. The rat which eats the bait will immediately contract a deadly and highly contagious disease, and in a few days every rat with which it has come into contact will be dead. The virus is innocuous to human beings, domestic animals, game, or poultry, and can therefore be freely employed without the least danger.

R.A.F. PILOT KILLED

CRASH ON SUSSEX DOWNS

The Air Ministry announced last night that as the result of an accident at Falmer, near Lewes, to a Siskin machine of No. 25 (Fighter) Squadron, Hawkinge, No. 364,199, Sergeant Owen Herbert McNair, the pilot and sole occupant of the aircraft, was killed.

The accident was seen by large numbers of London Territorial troops who had been marched to the Downs for manoeuvres, which included operations by aircraft. The machine crashed within a few yards of some of the men.

LIGHT AEROPLANES IN FRANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Aug. 8

A hundred light aeroplanes have been bought by clubs and private owners since the Air Ministry announced on April 29 that it would contribute towards the purchase price and running expenses of privately-owned machines. Sixty-eight have been bought by individuals and 32 by clubs.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

The Committee of the London Flour Millers' Association met yesterday to consider further the price of London straight-run flour, which had been advanced on the preceding day by 1s. per sack, to 34s. 6d. for country deliveries, and 33s. 6d. for the London area. It was decided that the price should not be further increased.

EMPIRE TRADE

UNIONISTS AND REFERENDUM

NEW OFFICIAL LEAFLET

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

If the evidence of leaflets issued by the Conservative Central Office is to be accepted as authoritative the Referendum as a means of deciding whether or not any scheme of Imperial preference involving a tax on foreign foodstuffs should be adopted has now disappeared after a chequered life of less than six months from the Conservative Party programme.

Mr. Baldwin put forward the idea of a Referendum in his speech at the Hotel Cecil in March, and he has since made it plain that it was Lord Beaverbrook who had first proposed it to him. The announcement was received with enthusiasm, and the *Daily Mail* said:—

Mr. Baldwin has agreed to a Referendum on the question of food taxes. This sensible arrangement will enable the electors to decide at first hand one of the most momentous issues which could possibly be placed before a people.

The enthusiasm waned quickly, however, and both Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere have since denounced the Referendum in vigorous terms. Mr. Baldwin has always taken the view that the Referendum was not a principle but a piece of machinery adopted to secure the unity of the Conservative Party, and that if it could be proved to him that it was a bar to unity, and that unity could be achieved in any other way, he was open to consider the question. In April the Conservative Central Office issued a leaflet under the title "This is Baldwin's Pledge to You," in which the definite statement was made that

there will be no food taxes at the General Election and no food taxes without a direct vote of the people.

The leaflet added:—

What Baldwin asks is that you should give him power to go into conference with the Dominions in order to make a bargain which will enable us to sell more manufactured goods to them and so create more employment and more wages for our workers.

If in return for those benefits to our workers the Dominions say to us that they can supply us with food and raw materials that we need, and ask us to help them by putting taxes on foreign foodstuffs and allowing theirs in free—then Baldwin will put that bargain before the electors of the country by means of a Referendum.

That means that every voter will be asked to fill in a ballot card saying either "Yes" or "No" to the proposed bargain and the votes of the people will decide the question.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S OBJECTION

Lord Beaverbrook objected to the leaflet, and stated in a speech at Hastings in May that everything pointed to the conclusion that the Central Office dreaded the parrot-cry of "Dear food" more than any other issue. He added:—

The Central Office appears to me to be using the Referendum, not as a spear with which to fight for Empire free trade, but as a shield behind which to shelter itself from the issue of a tax on foreign foodstuffs. And because the Central Office has made this misuse of the Referendum the whole country is coming to the opinion that it should be scrapped.

During the present week a revised copy of the leaflet to which Lord Beaverbrook took exception has been issued from the Central Office, and there is now no reference whatever to the Referendum. The pledge that there will be no food taxes at the next General Election is repeated. The first paragraph of the leaflet is unchanged, but the second and third paragraphs now read as follows:—

If as a result of the negotiations with the Dominions there should emerge any form of agreement that gives substantial benefits to our industries and our workers and demands in return corresponding benefits for our Dominions in the form of taxes on foreign foodstuffs with which they can amply provide us—then Baldwin will put that bargain before the electors of the country. The voters will then be able to judge for themselves whether the agreement is to the benefit of the country and the Empire and vote accordingly.

It is assumed, therefore, that the failure of the Referendum to secure unity in the party has now been realized and that it will no longer figure as a part of the Conservative programme. Mr. Baldwin, in his speech to the Conservative members of Parliament and candidates in June, made it clear that there were only two alternatives—food taxes at the next election, which is ruled out by the pledge which is renewed in the leaflet, or a second General Election after a special Imperial Conference has been held.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT

A FASCIST CRITICISM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Aug. 8

The topic of the day in the Italian Press is the world-wide growth of unemployment, and by the side of high praise of the Fascist schemes to provide work in the coming winter are printed black pictures of the situation in other countries. To-day's *Popolo d'Italia*, in a long reference to the unemployment crisis in Great Britain, writes:—

"Our thoughts turn to the rapid measures which our own realist, Mediterranean, Italian, and Fascist method would adopt to solve that crisis: a rural policy, exploitation of the land still uncultivated, a return of labour to the countryside, renewal of mining machinery, a proper balance between working hours and wages, large colonial enterprises."

After referring to the abortive efforts of both Conservative and Labour Governments to solve the problem, the journal continues:—"Meanwhile the unhappy state of affairs grows worse. The mines are still working with steam plant, and this in the century of electricity. Nearly all machinery, particularly in the cotton industry, is of old nineteenth-century pattern. The workers, although they may belong to the Labour Party, want to do little work and to receive imperial wages which the Continental worker does not lay claim to, and on Saturdays all wish to go off to the country like wealthy people and Cabinet Ministers. In this way much wealth remains under the soil and distress is encamped on its surface; one-half of the land is not exploited from the agricultural standpoint, while 2,000,000 unemployed fill the towns.

"A great Empire, the greatest of all times, is abandoned almost to its own devices. Again, while in past centuries there was in every Englishman the blood of a navigator or of a colonist, the British subject of to-day no longer cares to sail for distant lands. After having colonized vast areas overseas, the colonizing will of the race seems exhausted."

REPORT ON REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

The report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade which has been considering the question of the compulsory registration of accountants was issued yesterday. The Committee express the unanimous opinion that "it is not desirable to restrict the practice of the profession of accountancy to persons whose names would be inscribed in a register established by law."

The findings of the Committee appear on page 6.

UNEMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS

THE PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALIA

CANADIAN FIGURES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, Aug. 8

Trade union officials estimate the number of unemployed in Australia at 180,000, and the number of employed last year as 1,854,000 men and 865,000 women, boys, and girls. These unexampled unemployment figures are partly due to the winter and the repercussion of the disastrous coal strike in New South Wales; but these causes dwindle in importance compared with the economic and financial factors upon which future calculations are being exclusively based.

Two years ago Australian external credits were worth £199,000,000; last year they declined to £157,000,000; in the current year they are expected to amount to no more than £54,000,000. Secondary industries would be in a position to make up some of this lost wealth, were it not for the substantially reduced spending power of the community. Certain sheltered industries, such as sugar and cattle, are proving a handicap rather than the reverse. It is from her primary industries that Australia draws her chief wealth, and the products of some of these, notably wool, are now selling at prices below the cost of production. The plight of other countries does not encourage optimism about the immediate future.

The Australian War debts amount to £282,000,000, upon which, since 1918, £205,000,000 has been paid in interest. War pensions amount to nearly £8,000,000, and their peak has not yet been reached, as in the current year they increased by £1,000,000. Similarly, old age and invalid pensions are increasing, and, in the current year, are costing £11,400,000. At present the old age and invalid pensioners are almost as numerous as the unemployed, and approximately half of the people who have reached 60 live wholly or in part upon the Government's charity.

That these conditions were unforeseen by the majority of Australian politicians, whether Federal or State, is manifested by the utter lack of preparedness to deal with them. One Victorian Labour Minister admits: "We have been living like Eastern potentates, and we are all equally to blame."

Measures are being taken to ease the distress. New South Wales is raising £3,000,000 by means of a tax of 3d. in the pound; Victoria is raising £800,000 by a penny tax. These two amounts probably represent the proportion of unemployment between the two States. South Australia faces the problem with tied hands owing to her serious financial position; Tasmania is being helped by the Commonwealth; West Australia and Queensland are the least affected, partly owing to the absence of uneconomic secondary industries consequent upon the uncrowded state of their towns, partly owing to sound government, notably in Queensland.

The future depends upon the ability of people and politicians to realize the necessity for concentrating on an increased export trade which will involve the cutting down of the costs of production, the reducing of overhead charges, and by living less "like Eastern potentates." Even so the improvement can only be gradual.

CANADIAN OUTLOOK

GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, Aug. 8

The Premiers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba interviewed Mr. Bennett, the new Prime Minister, to-day and offered to cooperate in every possible way in order to relieve unemployment. A programme is to be drafted within a few days for submission to Parliament, which will meet in special Session, in September. Mr. Brownlee, the Premier of Alberta, says that unemployment is particularly bad in that Province, and contends that immigration should be stopped for two years.

The total of unemployed in Canada is roughly estimated at 150,000. Official returns to the Department of Labour from 70 per cent. of the organized trades show that 10 per cent. of trade unionists were unemployed on May 30, compared with over 11 per cent. on December 31.

Statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the month of June from 7,256 firms showed that 1,021,951 persons were employed, an increase of 45,413 over the figures for May. Unusually large advances were registered in logging and construction, while transport, manufacturing trade services, mining, and communications also showed increases. The trend of employment was upward in five of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, and Winnipeg all showing gains. The employment statistics do not include agriculture, fisheries, or domestic service.

LORD STONEHAVEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Aug. 8

Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, was the guest of the Federal Ministry at a farewell luncheon to-day at which all parties were represented. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, in his tribute, said that Lord and Lady Stonehaven had mixed well with the Australian people. Lord Stonehaven, in the course of his reply, said that his term of office had been pleasant, if it had not been easy.

THEFT OF MAILS

The morning's mail of letters addressed to 12, Grosvenor-crescent, London, S.W.1, yesterday, has been stolen. Will correspondents who wrote to this address on August 6 and 7 respectively please communicate again immediately?

The following organizations are affected:—

Joint Council of the Order of St. John and British Red Cross Society.
Central Bureau of Hospital Information.
British Hospitals Association.
Wireless League.
British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Hospital Officers' Association.

ELECTRICITY SCHEME FOR EAST ENGLAND

* The Central Electricity Board announce that they adopted the East England Electricity Scheme, 1930, on July 31, and in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, they have published the Scheme as adopted. Copies can be obtained, price 1s. 6d. each, from H.M. Stationery Office.

NEW SOVIET CLAIM

TO TRY FOREIGNERS ABROAD

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

Krylenko, the Chief Prosecutor of the Soviet Union, has, with the help of the Communist Academy in Moscow, worked out the details of the new Criminal Code which is shortly to be laid before the supreme organ of the Soviet Government for approval.

The new Code reiterates the claim that the jurisdiction of Soviet tribunals extends beyond Soviet frontiers, and that these tribunals may try and pronounce sentence not only on Soviet citizens, but also on foreigners for offences committed in other countries.

Several proposals in the earlier drafts of the new Code have been modified, but the general principle of extending the practice of banishment, with or without service in compulsory labour gangs, is retained for the purpose of combating "over-production by Red tribunals of prisoners behind bars" in the prisons of the central provinces of the Soviet Union. Krylenko explained that the number of prisoners in "strict solitary confinement" in the R.S.F.S.R. (Russia proper) is at present about 200,000, and it is hoped that the new Code will reduce this number to 40,000 by removing prisoners from the overcrowded prisons to remote provinces.

The Code instructs Soviet Courts strictly to observe class principles in passing sentences. All offences or crimes are regarded as committed "against the class-war," and are divided into two categories: offences especially dangerous to the class-war and offences less dangerous to the class-war. Offences of the first category are all acts aimed against the "proletarian dictatorship" and all activity which undermines the constructive work of the Soviet Government. Persons in this category must be punished by "class-measures of direct suppression: shooting, solitary confinement, banishment, confiscation of belongings." The second category of "less dangerous" offences includes pilfering, unpremeditated murder, manslaughter, and other offences not yet enumerated. The penalties prescribed are confinement in houses of correction for periods up to two years, compulsory labour up to one year, dismissal from post, fines, and censure.

The new Code, Krylenko explained further, provided the Soviet authorities with more "elastic methods of bringing citizens to justice" than the Code which is in operation at the present time.

SOVIET ANTI-RELIGIOUS UNIVERSITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Aug. 8

The establishment is announced by Moscow of a new "anti-religious university," which will absorb several existing institutions. The university will enjoy special rights for fighting religion and be under the direct patronage of the Soviet Government.

REDUCED COLLECTION OF RATES

OPERATION OF NEW ACTS

According to estimates furnished by local authorities in England and Wales, and published in a Ministry of Health statement yesterday, the amount collected by these authorities from ratepayers during the financial year 1929-30 was £155,500,000, a decrease of £10,750,000, or 6¼ per cent., on the previous financial year. It should be borne in mind that there was a loss of rates due to the operation of the Agricultural Rates Act and the Local Government Act, and the grants made under these Acts were £2,100,000 and £10,900,000 respectively, bringing the estimated total receipts for the local authorities to £168,500,000. This is an increase of £2,250,000, or 1.4 per cent., compared with the rates collected in 1928-29.

It is estimated that the local rates levied fell from 13s. 2½d. in 1928-29 to 12s. 4¼d. in 1929-30, a decrease of 6.5 per cent., and that the rates actually collected fell from 12s. 5d. in 1928-29 to 11s. 6d. in 1929-30, a decrease of 7.4 per cent. Any comparison, however, has been seriously vitiated by the fact that in a great majority of rating areas rates were levied on the new valuation in areas outside London.

The total rateable value of England and Wales on April 1, 1929, was nearly 9½ per cent. larger than the value on which the rates were levied in the previous year, the increase being wholly due to an increase of nearly 13½ per cent. in the 1,672 rating areas in which the new valuation lists came into force after April 1, 1928.

The extreme range of the amounts in the pound for the year 1928-29 was, in the case of the urban areas, from 7s. in Bournemouth County Borough to 27s. 11d. in Gelligaer (Glamorgan), and, in the case of rural parishes, from 6d. in a parish in Cumberland to 28s. 6d. in a parish in Glamorgan.

RED CROSS DIAMOND JUBILEE

THE DUKE OF YORK'S MESSAGE

The British Red Cross Society has received the following message from the Duke of York on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee:—

I am desired by the Duke of York to express to the British Red Cross Society his very warm congratulations on the occasion of their jubilee.

His Royal Highness is proud to be the chairman of the council, and is confident that the society, which holds so fine a record of service to humanity, will ever continue to uphold the high traditions of the past 60 years.—P. K. HODGSON, Private Secretary.

FUNERAL OF SIEGFRIED WAGNER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, Aug. 8

The funeral of Herr Siegfried Wagner, who died last Monday, was held at Bayreuth this morning. Among those who attended were the former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Prince Albrecht Wilhelm of Prussia, and Herr Hans von Wolzogen, the biographer of Richard Wagner.

THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen, it is understood, will cross in the Royal yacht from Cowes to Portsmouth on Monday morning, arriving in Portsmouth Dockyard at 8.30 a.m., and will leave Portsmouth for London by train at 10 a.m.

LORD RATHCREEDAN

News has been received in London that Lord Rathcreedan, who was beginning a world tour with Lady Rathcreedan, was taken ill in the boat on the way to South Africa and is now lying seriously ill at Cape Town.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS

Major J. S. Hughes, M.C., has been selected for command of the 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. L. Pike, M.C., who has been appointed to the Staff.

AMERICAN GOODS FOR INDIA

FOURTEEN DAYS' TRANSIT

AIR AND SEA ROUTE

Goods from Canada and the United States will shortly be carried to India in 14 days, as compared with the usual five weeks, under a scheme which will make use of the India Air Mail. The new arrangement will involve all the aviation and express delivery companies in Northern America, the White Star and Cunard shipping lines, and Imperial Airways, and will provide the first express service for freight across half the world.

It is intended that goods for transit on this service shall be gathered in by air and railway to the American port, shall be shipped on one of the fast liners like the Majestic and the Aquitania to Southampton, shall then be taken to London on the special boat train by which the passengers travel, met by transport of the Imperial Airways at Waterloo, and immediately dispatched from Croydon on the India Air Mail. Plans for this close linking up of connexions have now been completed, and the service will shortly be opened.

The cost of this fast transit, it is understood, will not be heavy. The additional charge above ordinary rates for the same journey will probably be 2s. 6d. a kilo. This is obviously a small express fee for so large a saving of time. The average period occupied in the transport of freight from America to India by ordinary means is about five weeks; the organizing companies believe that with an arrangement of sailings, where possible, to fit in with the departure of the air mail from Croydon, that can be reduced to 14 days, and it is anticipated that much important traffic will be attracted.

LAMBETH CONFERENCE

THE FINAL SESSION TO-DAY

The following official record of the proceedings in the Lambeth Conference was issued yesterday:—

At the opening session of the Conference this morning a message of greeting was received from the Baptist Union of Great Britain signed by the Rev. M. E. Aubrey. The Conference concluded the discussion on the Doctrine of God. The following Bishops spoke:—the Bishops of Liverpool, St. Albans, and Vermont, the Archbishop of the West Indies, the Bishops of Croydon, Hankow, and Gloucester, the Archbishop of Melbourne, the Bishops of Ely, Colombo, and London, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Ripon, and Bishop Knight. The Conference then proceeded to the consideration of the Encyclical Letter to be issued at the close of the Conference.

The Conference holds its final session to-morrow (Saturday) and its concluding service in Westminster Abbey at 10.45 on Sunday, when the Bishop of Rhode Island will preach.

FINE AND WARM

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE WEEK-END

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

The spell of wet weather over England virtually came to an end on Thursday evening, for the few scattered showers that developed yesterday yielded insignificant amounts of rain. In spite of the prolonged sunshine that was enjoyed over practically all the South-East half of England, temperature there averaged only a little higher than of late and was barely up to the normal for the time of year. This was doubtless due to the fact that the westerly breezes were drawn from high latitudes and were decidedly cool when they reached our Western coast.

The distribution of pressure that had come about since the depression to the north of Scotland filled up includes a large anticyclone extending from the Azores to France. During the week-end this anticyclone should dominate the weather over the South-East of England and cause it to be mainly fine and rather warm.

Farther to the north and west the influence of depressions moving north-eastwards out on the Atlantic will be felt at times. The north-western parts of Scotland and Ireland will almost certainly get some rain, and the intermediate districts considerably cloudy periods, though probably not much rain.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

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Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	PRUNELLA	2.30 & 8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	JEALOUSY	2.30 & 9
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	TRAFFIC	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	2.30 & 8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.30 & 9

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	B.B.C. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA 8

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT	1 to 11
Astoria	AROUND THE CORNER	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	VENGRANCE	2.15 to 11
Capitol	CHEER UP AND SMILE	12 to 11
Carlton	WITH BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Dominion	PHANTOM OF THE OPERA	2.30 & 8.30
Empire	THE W PLAN	12 to 12
Kensington	EVIDENCE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11
New Gallery	SO THIS IS LONDON	2 to 11
Plaza	DEVIL'S HOLIDAY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	SONG O' MY HEART	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE BLUE ANGEL	1 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES	12.15 to 11.45
Tivoli	RAFFLES	12 to 11

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate south-west wind; mainly cloudy, slight rain or drizzle locally; moderate day temperature; rather close, with warm night.

Week-end Forecast for British Isles.—South-westerly winds and rather unsettled weather with occasional rain, mostly in the north and west. Fair periods predominating in the south-east. Becoming warmer. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Goods from Canada and the United States will shortly be carried to India in 14 days, instead of the usual five weeks, under a scheme which will make use of the India Air Mail. (p. 10)

Territorial troops of the 47th (2nd London) Division, now undergoing their annual training, engaged in a rearguard exercise near Aldershot yesterday. (p. 7)

The Lambeth Conference yesterday concluded the discussion on the Doctrine of God. (p. 10)

The opening meeting of the International Horticultural Congress was held in London yesterday, when papers were read on Vegetative Propagation. (p. 12)

The arbitration proceedings in the dispute between Lena Goldfields, Limited, and the Russian Soviet Government were continued at the Royal Courts of Justice yesterday. Mr. Guedalla, chairman of the company, gave oral evidence. (p. 9)

A proposal has been made by which the Welsh National Eisteddfod would be held twice in South Wales for every meeting in North Wales. (p. 8)

A Departmental Committee of the Board of Trade has reported against the compulsory registration of accountants. (p. 6)

The question of meat inspection was the principal subject discussed at the International Veterinary Congress in London yesterday. (p. 12)

An appeal for unification of the law of the sea was made by the Conference of the Comité Maritime International at Antwerp. (p. 3)

A report has been issued on the results of the first six months' work in connexion with the cancer clinics started a year ago by the Willesden Urban District Council. (p. 12)

A new research fellowship for the promotion of historical studies has been founded at King's College, Cambridge. (p. 13)

There were some close contests at the London District Rifle Association meeting which ended yesterday at the Pirbright Ranges. (p. 12)

The British Red Cross Society has received a message from the Duke of York on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee. (p. 10)

POLITICS

Our Special Correspondent at Bromley states that there is still a possibility that four candidates may take part in the forthcoming by-election in that constituency. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Afridi raiders had reached a village about three miles south of Peshawar last night. During the day the Royal Air Force and cavalry were engaged with hostile gatherings. There is a large concentration of troops at Peshawar to meet all eventualities. (p. 10)

The Soviet newspapers state that the recent Communist occupation of Changsha is only a preliminary to the extension of Soviet authority over the Chinese provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi, one journal even outlining the programme which is to be carried out. (p. 10)

There is no appreciable change in the textile strike situation in the Lille area. Our Special Correspondent deals with some of the principal factors which have brought about the dispute. (p. 9)

The Australian Tariff Board, in its annual report, insists that a lower general level of costs in the Commonwealth is necessary if the flow of exports is to be maintained. (p. 9)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen are expected to return to London from Cowes on Monday. (p. 10)

Vice-Admiral W. A. H. Kelly has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, China Station, in succession to Admiral Sir Arthur K. Waistell. (p. 10)

SPORT

Race meetings were begun at Lewes, Chepstow, and Thirsk yesterday. (p. 4)

The Cowes yachting week was continued yesterday, when White Heather II. won the race for the big class boats. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Higher Treasury Bill Rate; American Business Outlook; Brewery Companies' Prosperity; The Progress of Building Societies; An East African Sugar Estate; Silk and Safeguarding; and Lower Freight Index Numbers. (p. 16)

In Lombard-street yesterday loans were in good supply at 1½ to 2 per cent. The general working rate for three months bills was 2 9-32 per cent. Gold movements at the Bank of England resulted in a net influx of £409,000. Silver was unchanged at 15 15-16d. per ounce. (p. 16)

Dull conditions prevailed in the Stock Markets yesterday. British Funds reacted owing to unfavourable exchange movements, but rallied in the later dealings. There was a better tone in the Foreign Market, and Argentine Railway stocks advanced farther. Industrial shares were mostly rather lower, though Motor shares were firm. In the Mining Market the strength of South African shares was the chief feature. (p. 16)

THE NEW CANADIAN CABINET

The new Canadian Cabinet, under MR. BENNETT, the Conservative leader, takes office at a critical time. Within the Dominion the economic depression and the unemployment against which the late Government had to struggle remain to test the resource of the new PRIME MINISTER and his colleagues; and it comes into being on the eve of an Imperial Conference of exceptional importance. But in difficulty there is always opportunity for the leader who has energy and foresight, and the decisive success of his party in the recent elections amply proves that MR. BENNETT is such a man. The Conservative triumph at the polls far surpassed the hopes of all but the most optimistic of his followers. In the last Parliament the party had only ninety seats out of 245; in the new one the Conservatives have 139 seats—which gives them a clear majority against the combined votes of the Liberals (now less than ninety strong where they had 123 seats before) and the smaller groups. In every Province of the Dominion, except British Columbia, the Conservatives gained seats. This sweeping victory, it is generally recognized in Canada, is in great measure due to the vigour of the leader under whom the party fought. MR. BENNETT was born in New Brunswick, but he moved West early in life and he has the Western outlook and the Western quality of exuberant eagerness. Since he assumed the leadership of his party three years ago he has infused new life into it. The brilliant debating power of the Calgary lawyer has encouraged his fellows within the House; and outside the vigour of his personality has roused the winning spirit. The party therefore went into the election in just the mood to take advantage of the discontent that inevitably handicaps Governments that have been long in office. It is no disrespect to his colleagues to recognize that, as MR. BENNETT has been the outstanding member of his party in Opposition, so he will be the dominating figure in his Cabinet. It is significant that he is not only taking up the duties of Prime Minister and of Minister for External Affairs, but is also taking charge of Finance, and will thus have tariff policy—the issue upon which the Liberals hoped to win the election—in his own immediate care. Under a leader who has so completely changed the party fortunes within a few years that, where there was defeat and apathy, there is now success and enthusiasm, the new Cabinet starts its career with high hopes. Its future will depend upon the degree of its positive achievement, for the complexity of the business of government, in Canada as elsewhere in the post-War world, dooms mere "carrying on" to certain failure. The decision to call an early session of Parliament to deal with the threatening problem of unemployment is an indication that MR. BENNETT is aware of the urgency of the popular demand for action. In Canada the evil is not as great as it is in England, but it is serious enough to provide a severe ordeal for his Government.

One of the paradoxes of Canadian politics—the party allegiance of Quebec—has been greatly modified by the election. It was an accidental result of circumstances that for so long the Conservative French Roman Catholics of Quebec should vote solidly for the Liberals. The prestige of LAURIER kept the electors of the Province from following what would have been their natural bent, and when the influence of his memory began to wane the quarrel over conscription gave the Liberals a renewed hold upon this stronghold. In the last Parliament the representation of the Province was still almost entirely Liberal. Only four of the sixty-five members from Quebec were Conservative. In the new Parliament there are twenty-four Conservatives. It is only natural that the high protection advocated by MR. BENNETT should win the votes of the Quebec industrialists; but, while it would have been as natural for them to vote Conservative before, they remained Liberal in earlier elections. It is true that the bitterness aroused by the conscription controversy has lessened with the passing of time, and MR. BENNETT was never himself concerned in it; but, on the other hand, the Conservatives in Saskatchewan had been identified with the Protestant vote; so that, in so far as religious matters are concerned, there was no reason why all Quebec should not continue to oppose MR. BENNETT's party. The fact that twenty-four Conservatives have just been returned makes it clear that a great many Quebec electors voted, not on religious lines but according to their fiscal views—a change plainly due to the less rigid attitude of the Church. This is a new turn in politics of great importance to the parties, to the Church, to the Provinces, and indeed to the Dominion as a whole. The complete identification of the Church with one party was politically unhealthy; it is better for the Church to have its adherents in both parties, and it is infinitely better for the State. The division of Quebec between Conservative and Liberal also modifies another unhealthy factor in the politics of the Province—the identification of the French racial strain with one political party. This is a development which, if it can be made to continue, must have an effect on the growth of the distinctively Canadian national outlook. At present, of course, it has only been begun and may be retarded; but, so far as it goes, it is welcomed. The immense size of Canada and the varying interests of its different areas make for a certain regionalism in politics; but the conflict that springs from genuine needs can be somehow adjusted; the conflict that arises simply from race or religion can only weaken national spirit.

The tariff question, for example, is one that must, in such a vast Dominion, bring out the regionalist point of view. When tariffs are in debate the farmer and the manufacturer will always fear that the interests of the other are being unduly favoured. But, as each depends on the other, their dispute must be settled with mutual concessions that tend to strengthen nationalism. There can be no question that the tariff policies of both Conservatives and Liberals, as propounded in the recent elections, are derived from strongly nationalist sentiment. Both parties are thinking in terms of Canada, the nation; and both are anxious for cooperation within the Empire. There is only a difference—not so very great—in the methods they propose as best suited to achieve this end. There is really no ground for the view held in some quarters that the defeat of the Liberals and their policy of protective tariffs with preferences for British goods is in some way a set-back to the idea of Imperial cooperation. The Liberals were compelled, largely by the extreme protectionism of their neighbours in the United States, to adopt strong tariff measures, and they sought to encourage Imperial trade with preferences. The Conservatives will be more highly protectionist and they do not believe in the preferences proposed by the late Government; but that is not to say that they are opposed to the encouragement, by active help, of trade within the Empire. It would be absurd to suppose that the Conservative leader is less ardent in his devotion to the Empire than his predecessor. In economic matters, it may be said, the Conservatives are a shade more thoroughgoing in the nationalism of their methods than the Liberals; in the political sphere the Liberals are a trifle more intent upon nationalist symbols than the Conservatives. But fundamentally there is no difference between the two parties in either case, and those who see in the verdict of the Canadian electors a blow at the Imperial cause ignore the whole trend of Empire development.

Under the White Ensign

By this evening, when Navy Week comes to an end, a large number of people—probably well over 200,000, if last year's rate of increase has been maintained—will have taken the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes something of the strength of the Royal Navy in men and ships and material. In the Royal Dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, and Devonport they will have gone on board battleships, old and new, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines; will have watched the firing of torpedoes, depth charges, and naval guns, and displays of deep sea diving; will have visited MR. WYLLIE'S panorama of Trafalgar, and will have learnt something of the vocational training by which the men of the Navy are fitted during the last few months of their service for civil occupation ashore. They will also have had the satisfaction of feeling that the shillings and sixpences charged for their admission will have done something for the assistance of various naval and marine charities. So far as it goes, the impression left by these visits and the few hours spent in the naval atmosphere of the dockyards is all to the good. The pity is that the number of those brought under the influence of these visible reminders of the past and present history and composition of the Navy is after all so infinitesimally small a proportion of the population. That, of course, is unavoidable. For the vast majority of the people of this island the Navy is necessarily the invisible as well as the silent Service. But that is no reason why the lesson of Navy Week should be confined only to those who are able to visit the dockyards in person. To each and all of us, as it comes round each year, it should never fail to bring home the thought that our security and our life depend, more than on anything else, upon the efficiency and strength of the men and ships that sail the seas of the globe under the White Ensign. Our country is before all things a naval country; our Empire is a naval Empire; and, as MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD said at the Naval Conference, the Navy is Us.

Channel Swimmers

Test matches and county cricket are not the only forms of outdoor sport that have reason to deplore the uncertainties of our British weather. Channel swimmers, whose short "season" generally begins a few days before the moors are open for grouse shooting and ends soon after the first consignments of partridges have been placed on the market, are even more dependent upon climatic conditions, though in their case it is the temperature of air and water rather than the amount of the rainfall that matters. They stand, or rather swim, in a class by themselves, a distinctive and extremely rare species of hardy annuals. Unlike all other men and women, except perhaps mountaineers, who engage in competitive feats of physical skill and endurance, they contend not with each other, but with certain of the most incalculable forces of Nature. Unless the atmospheric conditions and winds and tides and currents are propitious they have practically no chance of accomplishing what they set out to do. The prospects of failure are, in fact, so great that the number of those who have succeeded in over half a century of spirited effort can only just not be counted on the fingers of two hands, though many times their number have made the attempt and been obliged to give it up, sometimes after covering a greater distance than the direct point-to-point mileage and with the opposite shore, so to speak, almost within their grasp.

The game of cross-Channel swimming, like almost all other sports, was begun by an Englishman, when in 1875 CAPTAIN WEBB swam from this country to France. The start of both of the next two attempts was also from the shores of England, but since then it has been found that it is easier to make the crossing from the other side, just as the pilot of an aeroplane is more likely to cross the Atlantic from west to east than if he flies in the opposite direction. Largely because of this discovery there has been a marked increase in the number of attempts, failures as well as successes, in the last seven or eight years, and, thanks to the fillip given to mixed bathing by MR. LANSBURY, it is confidently expected that long before the Channel is undermined by a tunnel it will have been crossed on the surface by a male or female champion from the Serpentine. At present Great Britain holds the record with five successful crossings, three of them by women; the United States has produced four winners, two of whom were women; and Argentina and Egypt one each. No doubt, now that the sport has been regularized and placed under the rules and regulations of an official association, it will continue to attract competitors in increasing numbers from all parts of the world. Three men and three women have already announced their intention of making the attempt in the present season, and the less daring mortals who even at the risk of sea or air sickness prefer more stereotyped methods of crossing the Channel can at any rate wish them all the best of luck.

Snuff and Snuff Boxes

Soon after the death of KING GEORGE IV. his "cellar of snuff" was sold to "a well-known "purveyor"; and, according to the announcement quoted in another column to-day from our issue of August 10, 1830, about sixteen hundredweight of it fetched £400. The habit of snuffing was on the decline by then. It had had a long run. Nearly a century and a half had passed since BEAU NASH had set fashion against smoking. Snuffing had outlived lace ruffles and flowered waistcoats and wigs and swords. It lingered, according to TALLEYRAND, in high diplomatic circles, partly because ambassadors and other great ones found snuffing an aid to reflection. If by that he meant that offering and taking a pinch of snuff gave a man time to think of a new ruse or quibble, he would realize to-day that cigars and cigarettes can be used with much more exasperating duplicity and procrastination. His other reason was the sounder. Diplomatists continued to snuff because monarchs continued to make them presents of snuff boxes. It was the regular thing. KING GEORGE IV. on his coronation had spent more than £8,000 on snuff boxes for ambassadors and so forth; and a cynic has suggested that when snuff boxes went out decorations came in. But, though snuffing in the grand manner might live on in the remote fastnesses of the aloof, it could not remain fashionable in the world of the Reform Bill and of "Silly Billy." And then Germany began to make cigars; and England reduced the tariff on them. Much to the dislike of QUEEN VICTORIA, who hated tobacco in all forms, it was early in her reign that the smoker's bluff puffing—in stables or in kitchen—began to blow away the elegant ritual of snuffing, and the snuff boxes began to find their way to the collectors.

An elegant ritual it may have been in the hands and nose of a dandy; and there is a tendency nowadays to suppose that snuffing was always and everywhere a display of elegance rather than the satisfaction of a desire. But snuffing lingered on in other circles than the diplomatic; and many a living man must have memories of some old great-uncle or so in the country whose way of taking snuff very strongly suggested that the elegant gentlemen whom we see in the costume plays to-day flicking lace and tapping tortoiseshell and waving white fingers have no snuff in their boxes and no tickle in their nostrils. COWPER would never have dared to make the tobacco pipe accuse the snuff box of leading to "sniv'ling and blowing of noses, "such a noise as turns any man's stomach to "hear," if there had been no truth in the charge; and it is difficult to imagine SIR JOSHUA sparing many airs and graces to the shifting of the trumpet and the taking of snuff: he is more likely to have sneezed so hard as to drown the talk about RAPHAEL and CORREGGIO. It is certainly not for the display of proficiency in the social arts that wise men in university common rooms take a pinch of snuff at a certain point in the course of dinner or dessert; and, though few common rooms or clubs nowadays care to make a parade of the snuff mull—the ram's head ornamented with cairngorms and a silver plate announcing the donor's name—most of them keep snuff, and keep it handy, for sensible people who know how its occasional use clears the brain and uplifts the heart. And it is not for elegance or for show that many a public-house, especially in the Northern parts of England, keeps—and keeps full—upon its bar the great horn of snuff for the use of all. Nowadays, at any rate, people take snuff because they like it; and if the reviving fashion for it owes anything to the opportunities of elegance, it can only be among women, who doubtless find that more attention can be attracted by a graceful taking of snuff than by any gesticulation with cigarette-holder or with lipstick. There remains the possibility that snuff is creeping into favour again because the art shops want to produce and to sell snuff boxes. That would be good news indeed. The great service which snuff has rendered to humanity is the enrichment of art with the snuff box; and, now that pipes (meerschaum or wood) and cigarette cases and the rest of the smoker's apparatus have been done to death, it would be interesting to see what modern art could make of something in which the art of the polite century was supreme.

THE BATH ROAD IN WILTSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hesitate to trouble you with another letter, but Mr. Morrison's recent statement, quoted in reply to the letter of remonstrance sent by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, lets the official cat out of the bag with so much *naïveté* that a word may yet be in season. The Ministry of Transport proposes to go through with the work as "necessary" (which few believe) and likely to "provide a substantial amount of employment during the winter."

Well, there we have it! Was ever a pretext more futile? It would be cheaper to put men to dig holes on Hackpen or Martinsell and fill them up again. We should at least keep our beautiful road, and, even if the taxpayer had to part with his £360,000, he would yet save the cost of maintenance on the new speedway which the Government seems determined to thrust upon us.

I am yours sincerely,
H. A. V. RANSOM.

Merle Cottage, Marlborough, Wilts.

THE TORTURE OF NOISE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Noise may be torture, but vibration is worse. An experiment on a small scale leads me to suggest that a ribbon of rubber inserted at the edge of a road would obviate a great deal. The rubber would have to be of equal depth to the solid or hard core of the road, which acts as the medium of lateral vibration to adjacent buildings.

Yours, &c.,
C. TYRRELL GILES.

Copse Hill House, Wimbledon.

A GARDEN-OWNER'S PRIVILEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Like "Nemo," I too am the "happy owner" of a garden in a city of some 70,000 inhabitants. Like him, I find that the opening of it on Sundays is never abused. We make no charge for admission, but in a prominent position we place a box for purely voluntary contributions to a local hospital. No one is asked to give. Many of the visitors are very poor, but they delight in helping those sick people who cannot have the joy of sauntering in a well-kept pleasaunce. On the two Sundays on which the garden was open last month 952 coins were contributed. These included one farthing, 141 half-pennies, 466 pennies, and 199 sixpences; and I was privileged to send a cheque for nearly £14 to the hospital. May I commend our method to "Nemo" and other "happy owners"?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE WHITEHEAD.

The Shrubbery, Oxford.

ELECTORAL REFORM

LORD CRAIGMYLE'S MEMORANDUM

GROUNDS OF PUBLICATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On my return from Bavaria my attention has been directed to a letter of Lord Ullswater in your issue of July 28. I greatly regret that any action of mine should be resented by him.

(1) Lord Ullswater appears to be under the impression that if a statement of a member's view in a discussion is, for convenience of his colleagues, put into writing and circulated, then that statement becomes "evidence," and is impounded as such, and its author is disabled from freely handling his own work. This is a total misapprehension. On the contrary, my statement to the Conference contained no evidence not already open to the public.

(2) Lord Ullswater's misapprehension, however, extends not only to opinion but to matters of fact. The Memorandum published in *The Times* is, he suggests, the original statement made to the Conference, but surreptitiously altered. This is contrary to fact in both particulars. The Memorandum contains the results of fresh investigations and also much supplemental matter, gathered together and placed by me before the Conference long after the circulation of the original statement. This was the Memorandum sent to the Prime Minister and published by you. Its compilation and transmission were necessary so as to prevent an inadequate case, instead of the fuller one actually made, from holding the field.

(3) You have been good enough of your own accord to correct promptly Lord Ullswater's suggestion that changes and fresh matter had been introduced without notice to the Prime Minister.

The suggestion of surreptitious alteration is incredible. But Lord Ullswater has made it: and he writes as if the Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister contained a great deal of matter not submitted to the Conference. The actual fact is (I have before me the typed speech which I read to the meeting) that every point and particular of the changes and additions made were plainly and clearly laid by me before my colleagues, Lord Ullswater himself being present and presiding.

Yours,
CRAIGMYLE.

Craigmyle, Torphins, Aberdeenshire, Aug. 6.

PAYMENT FOR IMPORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. E. D. Simon wants the answer to two questions:—(*a*) Do exports always pay for imports? (*b*) Does it matter whether he buys an English car or an American one?

The answer to both questions is in the affirmative. Exports always pay for imports in the long run; the "long run," however, can easily be 50 to 100 years, dependent on the postponement of final settlement by ledger entries represented by paper promises to pay. Therefore the export that pays for to-day's import may not be made for 100 years. As there is no known method of postponing eating for 100 years, the "import-export" school of thought is not entirely satisfactory.

Clearly the delayed-payment system works both ways. Sometimes it is advantageous to this country and sometimes disadvantageous. The problem is so to organise your tariff as to keep your average of employment as steady as possible.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN HOLDEN.

Norton Priory, near Chichester, Sussex, Aug. 7.

BRITISH MOTOR VEHICLES IN EAST AFRICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have received through the courtesy of Mr Galton Fenzie, the honorary secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, extracts from the Customs return for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika showing the East African motor trade imports for the years 1927, 1928, and 1929.

An analysis of these figures emphasizes the very poor grip the British motor trade has on the East African market. Imports from England amount to merely 12 per cent. of the trade. In motor-cars it is only 13½ per cent. of the total, motor-lorries 4 per cent., motor-tractors 4 per cent., parts and accessories 22 per cent., tires and tubes 24 per cent.

In Mr. Galton Fenzie's view, to which those of us familiar with local conditions will amply subscribe, foreign competition cannot be defeated unless manufacturers of British cars can produce a car which can compare in price and load-carrying capacity with its foreign competitors. The British manufacturers of motor-cycles have apparently applied themselves to the problem, as over 90 per cent. of the motor-cycles imported into East Africa were of British manufacture. The total import trade figures for motor-cars, lorries, tractors, motor-cycles, lubricating oil, &c., for the combined territories of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika are as follows:—1927, £1,496,102; 1928, £1,588,940; 1929, £1,883,729.

I feel the publication of these statistics in *The Times* may induce the British motor trade further to examine this market and so adjust their miserable 12 per cent. participation of the entire trade. It is as well to remember that a good deal more attention is now being given to East African roads, and the time is opportune for a closer study of the East African market by British manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,
CONRAD L. WALSH.

3, Lombard-street, E.C.3, Aug. 5.

GLUT OF FOREIGN PRODUCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the closing words of the article on Black Currants that appeared in yesterday's issue of *The Times*, it is stated that "it may be assumed that even at the low prices which have ruled of late none of our competitors gives the fruit away."

I venture to point out that it may well pay the foreigner to sell even at a loss for a time; it may well pay foreign Governments, in order to help to solve their own unemployment problems, to grant subsidies to soft fruit, as is the case with German wheat. When the British grower has been driven out they can look to reap a harvest.

The Secretary of the Swanwick and District Fruit-growers' Association, writing to me last week on the joint action that they hope to take to press the matter on the attention of the Government, said:—

Something drastic must be done to save the industry, as so much land is going out of cultivation.

Yours faithfully,
A. EADEN.

Bartley Farm, near Southampton, Aug. 5.

BOMBING PRACTICE IN BERKSHIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Having been born at Woolstone, in full view of the White Horse, and having kept in touch with the neighbourhood all my life, may I add my protest to the proposed piece of vandalism of the Air Ministry in turning that most beautiful stretch of downs into a bombing area? No one who knows the Downs in all their aspects, at all seasons of the year, can contemplate the Air Ministry's suggestion with a second's patience. If a bomb fell on Wayland Smith's Cave and smashed the stones no compensation in the world could give it back. What the real origin of the cave is matters not—it is there—perhaps it is older than Hadrian's Wall, no one knows really. Again, with the unemployment figures over two millions, how can anyone regard a proposal with any approbation which would throw a respectable, hard-working section of the workpeople out of work, say, roughly speaking, in a radius of seven miles, all of whom are dependent on horse training for their livelihood? I for one cannot.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. PALMER.

65, Alexandra-road, Reading.

AN APPRECIATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me, as a working journalist who has spent several years in Berlin recently, to express my admiration for the work of your Berlin Correspondent, whose accuracy Mr. Harold Cox calls into question.

While in Berlin I had occasion to look through some 50 German newspapers daily. But it was to *The Times* that I turned always for the best summary of current German events.

I may add, and I think this a very remarkable thing, that in the first instance my attention was drawn to the value of your Berlin dispatches by a distinguished German pressman, and that I subsequently met other German journalists—I could name at least two—who found *The Times* invaluable to them in their own work.

I am your obedient servant,
C. E. CARROLL.

Egham, Surrey, Aug. 6.

KANCHENJUNGA

LESSONS OF THE EXPEDITION

"A LAW UNTO ITSELF"

We publish below the first of two articles in which Mr. Smythe, the leading British member of the international Kanchenjunga Expedition, will sum up the achievements and lessons of the adventure.

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(By F. S. Smythe)

The international Kanchenjunga Expedition marched out of the terrible land of the giants of the Himalaya in two sections at the end of June, having given up the attack on Kanchenjunga itself after the first week in May, and gone aside on the way home to climb Jonsong Peak (24,340ft.) and Dodang Peak (22,700ft.). After a few days' festivities in Calcutta we took ship for our several native lands. We are all rather thin.

Before the War little was known of the peculiar mountaineering problems presented by the greatest peaks of the Himalaya. Peaks of 22,000ft. and 23,000ft. had been conquered by such pioneers as Dr. Longstaff and Dr. Kellas, the Duke of the Abruzzi had reached a height of 24,000ft. in a bold but unsuccessful attempt on the Bride Peak in the Karakoram, and two of the giants, Kanchenjunga and Nanga Parbat, had been also vainly attempted. In the light of subsequent experience, however,

these attempts can only be regarded as tentative, if valuable, reconnaissances into altitudes formerly deemed impossible of access. The lack of knowledge about the special equipment and the elaborate camping and transport organization necessary and the absence of real information of the effect of altitude on the bodily functions made attempts on the greater peaks in those days foredoomed to failure.

After the War, however, a new era of mountaineering was inaugurated by the three assaults on Mount Everest, in which Colonel Norton and Mr. Somervell showed that man's body is capable of acclimatizing itself to pressures of air as low as those into which Everest thrusts its crest. Curiously enough Everest is the only great Himalayan peak which can definitely be said to be accessible to mountaineers. Other great peaks may defy all comers for many generations, and among these I would number Kanchenjunga.

A TERRIBLE SLOPE

Our attack on Kanchenjunga from the Nepalese side was largely based on Mr. Douglas Freshfield's analysis of the most likely lines of attack in his book "Round Kangchenjunga." Photographs of Kanchenjunga from the Kanchenjunga glacier appeared to indicate a mountain face of reasonable angle. Actually they gave an entirely false impression of this huge face. Distortion and foreshortening misrepresent the scale and steepness of the rock and ice slopes, while in place of the rocky shelves which Mr. Freshfield thought might form the head of the Eastern Kanchenjunga Glacier, leading easily upwards to the col in the north ridge separating Kanchenjunga from the Twins, there is instead a rock and ice slope 4,000ft. high set at an impossible angle.

Considering that, with the exception of Colonel Tobin and Wood Johnson, not one of the party had had previous Himalayan experience, the project of approaching the Base Camp site through Nepal by way of two high passes, the Kangla (16,000ft.) and the Mirgin La (15,000ft.), was ambitious. Had we known what difficulties confronted us, in particular the lateness of the winter and consequent lowness of the snow-line, we should certainly have preferred the alternative route by way of the Teesta and Lhonak valleys and the 20,200ft. pass of the Jonsong La. The Jonsong La would have been much less difficult in spite of its height, and, as we proved later, we could have worked our transport in relays of trustworthy porters.

There are two types of Himalayan Expeditions, the large expedition with its correspondingly elaborate bandobast, and the small expedition burdened only with a light transport. The present expedition was probably the largest climbing expedition that has ever visited the Himalaya, and in its transport was unwieldy and top-heavy. The chief advantage that a small expedition has over a large one is that it can live on the country much more. Had it not been for the generous help of the Maharajah of Nepal our expedition would have been impossible, as not enough supplies could have been obtained from the sparsely populated valleys through which the expedition passed. The large expedition has, of course, several advantages over the small expedition. In the case of illness there is a reserve of climbers to carry on with the work; the climbing party can be split up into two or more groups, one group undertaking the work of establishing high camps, leaving the others free to rest before their attempt on the summit.

ICE AVALANCHES

But provided its members keep fit the small expedition has other advantages besides those of easier provisioning. It is mobile; it needs comparatively few porters and it can take its pick from first-rate men, thus making its plans secure and free from labour troubles. The ascent of the Jonsong peak proved that four men backed up by good porters are capable of overcoming a great peak. The greater giants of the Himalaya, such as Everest and Kanchenjunga, demand the large expedition, if only on grounds of health, for altitude will surely weed out the climbing party, leaving perhaps from eight or ten men not more than two or three fit to make the final attempt on the summit.

Himalayan mountaineering only resembles Alpine mountaineering so far as the actual technique of climbing is concerned. In scale, snow and weather conditions, route finding, and general organization it is so different that only by experience can the Alpine-trained mountaineer learn safely to tackle its manifold problems—and this experience is gained all too frequently at the cost of valuable lives.

Kanchenjunga is not merely a mountain built on a greater scale than an Alpine peak. It is a mountain that is a law unto itself. Its northern and north-western faces are among the most desperately dangerous mountain sides in the world. Had we realized how dangerous this side of Kanchenjunga was we should have abandoned any attempt on it at the outset. But, not unnaturally, it was some time before the climbers were able to accustom themselves to conditions entirely different from those which any of them had previously experienced, and it was not until the mountain discharged an avalanche upon us of almost

cataclysmic dimensions did we realize how utterly different was the work compared to that of the Alps. This at least was a bitter lesson, for it cost the life of Chettan, a porter of almost unparalleled Himalayan experience.

In the Alps the risk of being overwhelmed by an avalanche is sometimes taken, but such a risk is usually incurred only for a few minutes when passing beneath a hanging glacier or under unstable ice pinnacles in an ice face. On Kanchenjunga the risk lasts as long as the party is on the mountain. Communication between camps must be maintained, and parties go to and fro between camps. Thus, one short stretch of ground exposed to avalanches may have to be traversed not once but many times, and the probability of accident is greatly increased. Himalayan porters do not appreciate danger; they place implicit trust in their sahibs, whom they are prepared to follow anywhere. Thus the sahib incurs a grave responsibility risking the lives of his porters and cannot afford to betray such magnificent confidence.

Ice avalanches are Kanchenjunga's deadliest weapon. Ice walls, forming the edge of hanging glaciers 1,000ft. thick and running for miles across the face of the mountain, bar approach. These hanging glaciers are in a constant state of downward movement. They break off in masses weighing millions of tons, which fall for thousands of feet down the granite precipices.

The avalanche that on May 9 ended our attempt to reach the North ridge of Kanchenjunga covered about a square mile of snowfield with débris several feet thick, which weighed at a rough estimate about 2,000,000 tons. Other and greater avalanches fell later, in particular one that completely swept the route between Lower and Upper Camp 2 and, not content with this, the site of Lower Camp 2, fortunately evacuated a few days before, nearly a mile from the foot of the mountain face. It is difficult to appreciate the scale of such monstrous falls, and I shall always remember the period spent on Kanchenjunga as the most continually nerve-racking that I have ever experienced. In several of the camps one never felt secure, although everything possible was done to pitch them in protected sites. It is easy to be wise after the event, but even such a great mountaineer as Mummery was deceived by the "scale of things" and perished on Nanga Parbat, together with his two Gurkha followers.

The second attempt on Kanchenjunga by the North-west ridge a week later taught lessons of a different kind. Owing to scale and deceptive foreshortening the difficulty of this route was underestimated, for its length alone militated against any attempt. Yet an attempt was made, more as a forlorn hope than anything else, and, as we expected, it failed. Even if the knife edge of ice and rock, carved and split into icy towers, had proved practicable to the expert climbers of the Expedition, the impossibility of establishing camps on the crest and of getting up laden porters would have made it a hopeless proposition. To tackle routes of advanced Alpine difficulty on such peaks as Kanchenjunga is a mere waste of time.

HORROR OF WIND

Curiously enough we seldom met with dangerous snow conditions and saw only a few snow avalanches. Generally speaking conditions were similar to those of the Alps during late winter and early spring. Most of the party were expert winter mountaineers and ski runners, so that the danger of being involved in a snow avalanche was slight. As regards weather, Kanchenjunga is great enough to make its own local conditions and these are not favourable to the mountaineer. Sudden storms of wind and snow are liable to strike with but little warning. Wind, in particular, will ever be the climber's bitter enemy and on the upper ridges blows for days on end with paralysing intensity. Porters will face most things but wind demoralizes them completely. Perhaps in its fury they recognize the wrath of the Gods.

Himalayan ice is frequently unusually tough and cutting steps in it is a more gruelling task than in the Alps. This toughness or plasticity is probably due to rapid evaporation combined with a great range of temperature varying from an almost tropical sun heat during the day to zero temperature at night. It is this capacity for bending that is partly due to the size of ice valances. Where Alpine ice would break away in small quantities at a time Himalayan ice does not fall until large overhanging masses of it are no longer able to resist the tug of gravity. The ice ridge encountered on the Ramthang Peak afforded an interesting example of this peculiar tenaciousness. Though appearing to be precariously poised on the crest of the ridge it was found possible to traverse edges and masses of ice that could not exist in Alpine ridges. It is undoubtedly this quality of elasticity and tenaciousness that results in the extraordinary ice ridges of many Himalayan peaks such as Siniolchum and the Wedge Peak.

NOT IN OUR TIME

Will Kanchenjunga be climbed? The answer is Yes, but most likely not in this generation and not by present-day mountaineering methods. The only route offering any hope would appear to be that attempted in 1929 by the Munich Expedition. But the difficulties are so great on the final rock pyramid that, taken together with the effects of altitude and the inevitable wind, it is doubtful whether they can be overcome.

In an analysis of the Munich Expedition as compared with the Everest Expedition in the *Himalayan Journal* Colonel E. F. Norton compares the respective dangers and difficulties. Progress on Everest was more than twice as fast as that on Kanchenjunga, yet, whereas on Everest a height of 28,000ft. was reached, on Kanchenjunga but 24,400ft. was reached after 5½ weeks of gruelling work before bad weather enforced retreat. The Bavarians considered that they had overcome the principal difficulties. Such, however, is far from the case. These difficulties had scarcely begun. Altitude and its effects only begin to be really serious over 24,000ft., and being on the sheltered side of the mountain they had not yet begun to experience that terrible west wind which sweeps the upper part of the north ridge with such merciless severity. And last, but not least, is the final pyramid—a rock pile rivalling the upper part of the Matterhorn in its steepness and technical difficulty.

Present-day oxygen apparatus is too heavy for such climbing as is offered by Kanchenjunga, and it is the conviction of the present expedition that only by some medical means which will artificially acclimatize the climber so that he is able to put forth the same effort as he would at sea level, or at least on Mont Blanc, will the upper part of Kanchenjunga be justifiably assailable. The present expedition were lucky to escape from an avalanche; the Munich Expedition were luckier still to escape with no loss of life after being overtaken by a storm of great severity.

(To be continued)

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Pictures on page 14.

Calcot (Reading) is petitioning for a post office. Its postal facilities, limited to a pillar box, have not been extended during the past 25 years, while its population has quadrupled.

HORTICULTURISTS IN CONGRESS

OPENING MEETING IN LONDON

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES

The International Horticultural Congress, which was opened in London yesterday by Mr. G. W. E. Loder, President of the Royal Horticultural Society, is the ninth of the series, and its purpose is the study of plant life. The delegates and members number close on 600, and 48 different countries are represented. The congress will last until August 15. Meetings and the reading and discussion of papers are held in the Caxton Hall, and visits are to be made to research stations, nurseries, and botanical gardens.

The following are the delegates of Governments:—

Dr. E. C. Auchter, Principal Horticulturist in charge, Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A.
D. Bois, Professeur de Culture au Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle; ancien President de la Société Botanique de France, &c.
F. Cayeux, Président de la Chambre Syndicale des Marchands Grainiers Français, 8, Quai de la Megisserie, Paris 1er, France.
H. Duperrex, Directeur, Ecole cantonale d'horticulture, Châtelaine, près Genève, Switzerland.
J. Fürell, Baross-tér, 14.I.9, Budapest VII, Hungary.
Prof. P. Hoser, Professeur d'Horticulture, Ecole supérieure d'Agriculture, Jerozalimska 45, Warszawa, Poland.
S. Lysbakken, Statens Havebrugskonsulent, Oslo, Norway.
W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.
Prof. Dr. S. Mágocsy-Dietz, Universitätsprofessor, Illés-Utca, 25, Budapest, VIII, Hungary.
H. Van Orshoven, Directeur van den Tuinbouw, Ministerie van Landbouw, Brussels, Belgium.
M. Schetelig, Gärtnereibesitzer, Lübeck, Germany.
Prof. C. J. F. Skottsberg, Director of Göteborgs Botaniska Trädgård, Sweden.
F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, London, S.W.1.
H. V. Taylor, Commissioner for Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, S.W.1.
R. Tenhaeff, Kaufmann in Straelen, Rheinland, Germany.
Jonkheer G. F. van Tets, President of the Koninkl: Ned. Maatsch v. Tuinbouw en Plantkunde, Zeist, Holland.
A. Thorsrud, Landbrukshoiskolen, Aas, Norway.

For the opening meeting yesterday the Conference met at the Hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, by whom this London meeting has been organized. Mr. LODER, welcoming the delegates and members as President of the congress, spoke in English, French, and German.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

He said that for more than a century and a quarter the Royal Horticultural Society had laboured to encourage the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, and plants; but never before had it the honour of receiving an assembly so distinguished by the wide range of the interests it represented. The occasion imparted a fresh significance to the time-honoured words of England's immortal poet—"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin." He wished to emphasize the international character of the gathering, and to claim for flowers their deserved share in a true "entente cordiale" between nations of the world. Gardeners in England could never forget the debt they owed to the example of France, of Italy, of Belgium, and of Holland in the past, or the countless treasures which enriched their gardens from the countries of North and South America, Japan, and China. No congress of horticulturists would be complete without representatives of Germany. Some of the greatest names in the history of horticulture and botany, held in honour all the world over, came from that race. If he selected one for special mention—Georg Pritzel—it was because the Royal Horticultural Society was engaged in republishing in an amplified form, under the able editorship of another botanist of German descent, Dr. Otto Stapf, his immortal work.

In conclusion Mr. Loder said:—"In welcoming you to this congress and to this country we also welcome you to our parks, our orchards, and our gardens, with their flowers and trees and lawns, which we prize so much. Here, at least, are possessions of which Britain can never be deprived by the auctioneer's hammer, to be wafted away to wealthier shores. They are the heritage from past ages of horticulturists, and remain among the enduring glories of our land. We hope you will seize the opportunity of visiting them, and also our research stations, nurseries, and botanical gardens."

LORD DE LA WARR, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, welcoming the congress on behalf of the Government, said the Minister of Agriculture regretted that he was unable to be present. The importance of the congress was recognized by the Government. It provided a basis of good understanding among peoples. Horticulture was rendering a double service by cultivating a love of the beautiful in flowers and by helping to produce human food. This country produced about £36,000,000 worth of horticultural food every year, but it was importing a great deal more than that; and consequently the Ministry encouraged and supported horticulture as an aid to agriculture.

The main subject of discussion at the congress is "Propagation—Vegetative and Seminal." Owing to the large numbers of papers to be read it has been necessary to divide the congress into three sections—A, propagation subjects; B, fruit subjects; and C, tropical and sub-tropical subjects. The sections meet in different rooms at the Caxton Hall.

PROFESSOR J. H. PRIESTLEY, University of Leeds, said that to understand the process of vegetative propagation it must be understood how shoots and roots were organized, and how they grew. In ordinary sexual propagation, the seed and the new plant developed from a single cell—the fertilized egg; but in vegetative propagation, a single isolated cell from the higher plant never propagated the plant. A relatively massive piece of tissue must always be the starting point.

DR. H. FAES (Switzerland), dealing with "Vine Propagation," said that hybridization had played an important part in obtaining a series of vine stocks carrying the characteristics of the respective parents. Since the appearance of phylloxera in Europe it had become necessary to graft European vines on resistant American stocks. Hybrids had thus been obtained which possessed a natural resistance sufficient to withstand cryptogamic diseases and phylloxera.

MR. W. G. FREEMAN, Imperial Institute (late Director of Agriculture, Trinidad and Tobago), described the vegetative propagation of cacao, which is used chiefly in the preparation of cocoa and chocolate. He said that as the result of investigations, commenced in 1910 by the Trinidad Department of Agriculture, into the performance records of several thousand trees it was shown that cacao trees varied naturally in their bearing capacity; that such bearing capacity was not affected fundamentally by manurial treatment; that on ordinary estates there were 20 to 50 per cent. very poor bearers (annual yield less than 1lb. of cacao) and another 20 per cent. under 2lb.; and that heavy bearing trees could be selected which transmitted heavy yield to their progeny—seedling, budded and grafted. These results had been confirmed by similar work conducted in Java from 1912 onwards, and, as far as establishing the existence of naturally heavy and poor bearers, in the Gold Coast also.

DR. W. T. MACOUN, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, speaking of national tastes in apples, said that an attempt had been made to learn from all parts of the world where apples were eaten what were the favourite varieties, and what kind of an apple was liked most from the standpoint of size, shape, colour, flesh, and flavour. The apple was a well-known and much used fruit over a large part of the temperate zones. An apple that was red, regardless of its name or quality, seemed to be popular with the largest number of persons in every country, but there were some in most countries who knew an apple by name and who appreciated high flavour and good quality. While most of these consumers of apples were agreed on what was a pleasant flavour, there was quite a difference of opinion as to what was the best kind of flesh, and those who preferred an apple with firm, crisp, juicy flesh saw little in an apple with soft, melting flesh, even though it was juicy and had a highly agreeable flavour.

The congress adjourned until Monday. The Government received the delegates and members at a reception at Lancaster House last night. To-day is to be devoted to excursions.

INQUEST ON R.A.F. PILOT

A theory that an R.A.F. pilot, who crashed at Barrowby, near Grantham, Lincs, last Wednesday, had flown there to salute a friend, was advanced by his commanding officer at the inquest at Grantham, yesterday, on the body of PILOT OFFICER WILFRED SAWYER, who was in the 41st (Fighter) Squadron R.A.F., stationed at Northolt. His machine struck a tree, crashed, and burst into flames, Sawyer being burnt to death. The commanding officer said that everything pointed to Sawyer having flown to Casthorpe to salute a friend. It was an inclination for young pilots to fly over a house, if they knew anybody living in it, for the purpose of signalling them. The CORONER, in returning a verdict of "Accidental Death," said that Sawyer alone was responsible for what had happened.

THE VETERINARY CONGRESS

IMPORTANCE OF MEAT INSPECTION

Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, attended the International Veterinary Congress at the Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, and offered the many foreign delegates, who have been discussing various professional problems during the week, "a belated, but none the less sincere, welcome on behalf of the Government."

He said that in this country the Ministry of Health on the one hand and the Ministry of Agriculture on the other had achieved in fields of work common to both Departments a whole-hearted cooperation which had yielded nothing but good in effectively controlling diseases of human beings and animals. Real international harmony, he proceeded, was not to be sought by a mere reduction of armaments, but by proving that the nations of the world had many interests in common. Bacillus had no nationality or frontiers, and the germ could only be overcome by recognizing that it was cosmopolitan. There was no more insistent need to-day than that of extending and widening the frontiers of knowledge.

DR. H. U. L. E. BERGER, Director of the State Veterinary Services at The Hague, said that meat inspection and meat hygiene should rest on a legal basis. The law could be executed by municipalities or by the Government, but the inspection should be uniformly made throughout a country under the supervision of Government experts, whose head should be the direct adviser of the Government. Inspecting veterinarians should not be allowed to practise. The establishment of public slaughterhouses should be encouraged and humane slaughtering be made obligatory. Meat inspection, in fact, should become international with regulations built up on a scientific basis.

A special tribute was paid to Professor R. von Ostertag, of Stuttgart, the whole assembly, at the suggestion of the chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Brittlebank, rising and applauding him in appreciation of the international value of his work on meat inspection. PROFESSOR OSTERTAG said the inspection of animals for slaughter and of meat formed the first line of defence of humanity against dangerous animal parasites. The remarkable results obtained in connexion with the control of diseases which were transmissible from animals to man, including meat poisoning, showed the importance of veterinary control of the meat trade.

A series of papers were given on "Veterinary Science, with Special Reference to Milk Production and Distribution." Mr. A. GOFTON, chief veterinary inspector, Edinburgh, said that in England and Wales eight or nine counties had appointed whole-time veterinary officers, but there were intensive dairying districts where no systematic inspections were carried out. In Scotland the Milk Acts were leading to an extensive survey of dairy premises and to progress in raising the standard of housing for dairy stock. Suggestions had been made in some directions that the coliform test should be abandoned, but he hoped that these would not be entertained.

PROFESSOR SVEN WALL, Director of the State Veterinary Bacteriological Institute, Stockholm, said he thought that in a herd infected with contagious-abortion the regulations for treatment of the milk for removing the infection should not be restricted to individual animals, but should apply to the whole herd.

PROFESSOR OSTERTAG said he thought that all dairies should be under veterinary control. The trade slogan that sound milk can only be obtained from healthy cows could only be fulfilled by official regulation of the veterinary control of milk. In England the Milk Order of 1926 achieved this, and the Milk Laws in Germany aimed at the same result.

The congress will conclude to-day.

MORE LOOMS PER WEAVER

INDICATIONS OF A DEADLOCK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, AUG. 8

There are indications that a deadlock has been reached in the negotiations between the central committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association and the representatives of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation on the employers' application for an extension of the more-looms-per-weaver system to the whole county. To-day's conference in Manchester sat for two hours and a half, and at the close Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, stated that the meeting had been adjourned until next Friday afternoon to enable them to consult their larger committee.

Before the conference started the operatives' representatives had a separate meeting, at which, I understand, they decided to inform the employers that they were willing that negotiations for an extension of the more-looms-per-weaver system should be resumed by a joint committee, but that in the meantime the eight-looms experiment at Burnley must be discontinued. When this proposition was put before the employers it was met with strong opposition. One employer stated that there could be no hope of reopening negotiations with the Weavers' Amalgamation, so long as they made it a condition that the Burnley experiment must cease. The operatives' representatives refused to waive that condition, and that, I am informed, brought about a deadlock.

Unless there is a change of front by the operatives before next Friday it is suggested by leading manufacturers that they may be told that it is the employers' intention to give their members permission to adopt the system without any further negotiations.

CANCER CLINICS AT WILLESDEN

RESULTS OF FIRST SIX MONTHS' WORK

A year ago the Willesden Urban District Council decided to open "cancer clinics" in the borough. A report of the work carried out during the first six months of the existence of these clinics has now been issued.

The clinics were advertised by means of articles on cancer prepared by members of the medical staff of the council and inserted in local newspapers; further advertisement was secured by means of posters and leaflets in which the importance of seeking early medical advice when cancer was suspected was emphasized. In addition the help of doctors practising in the borough was sought to make the clinics known. As a consequence of these efforts 52 patients attended, of whom 22 had read the articles in the Press or the advertisements and 19 had come because of information obtained at the Health Centres. Of the remaining 11, eight had been influenced by posters and three had received copies of the leaflet on cancer. It was further ascertained that 27 patients had come because treatment at home or by private doctor or in hospital had failed or proved unsatisfactory, in 18 cases the articles or advertisements had awakened fear that some condition formerly looked on as trivial might be cancer. Five patients were sent to the clinics by councillors, health centres, or health visitors. One patient came because of inability to pay a private doctor's fee, and another because time could not be spared to attend a hospital.

Of these 52 patients one was found to be suffering from cancer in an early stage. Of the others, 17 had "conditions requiring operation or treatment," and 11 had "conditions known to be forerunners of cancer, while six were suffering from conditions the relationships of which to cancer have not yet been established." Information is not given in the report about these conditions. It is claimed that the cancer clinics have been the means of securing treatment for 12 patients suffering from cancerous or pre-cancerous conditions at a stage of the disease when there is every reason to believe that a cure will be effected or the danger removed. In 20 cases a definite statement that the patient was not suffering from cancer was made and great relief, in consequence, afforded. The cost of the clinics during the first six months has been £105.

TWO LIVES LOST IN ROWING BOAT MISHAP

Two visitors are believed to have lost their lives owing to the capsizing of a rowing boat off Ventnor, Isle of Wight, yesterday morning. The alarm was first raised by some men working on the higher levels of the town. Two rowing boats from the shore immediately proceeded to the spot indicated, followed later by a motor launch, but the boat could not be located. The pleasure steamer Lorna Doone later sighted the upturned boat off Woody Point, but there was no trace of the occupants. Police inquiries have shown that two visitors are apparently missing from their apartments. They are a Mr. Ratcliffe and a Miss Allen, said to come from Tooting, S.W.

THE MILLENARY OF BARNSTAPLE

OPENING CELEBRATIONS TO-DAY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARNSTAPLE, AUG. 8

The borough of Barnstaple was *en fête* to-day in preparation for the celebration of the millenary of the borough, which begins to-morrow and extends over four days. The town is gaily beflagged, and the illuminations of numerous fairy lights at night add to the festive scene, while over Barnstaple's long bridge streamers flutter in the breeze blowing up the river, and banners bid visitors welcome to the borough of 1,000 years. On every hand there are evidences of the pride of the citizens in the interesting history of the town.

In the year 930 Barnstaple was a typical Saxon Burh or Borough, known as Beardestaple—namely, the staple or market of Beard. At that period King Athelstan established a mint there, and tradition further avers that he granted a Charter with rights of market and fair. King Athelstan was in Devon late in 929, holding the Witan at Exeter and spending the Christmas there. In the thirteenth century Sir Henry de Tracey was Lord of Barnstaple, and was entrusted with the task of subduing William de Marisco, the piratical Lord of Lundy, the romantic island sentinel of the Bristol Channel. In the fourteenth century Barnstaple achieved much prosperity. The municipal power was growing, the manufacture of cloth was an important industry, and Barnstaple shipping maintained its importance. The Armada year, 1588, is of special interest, for five ships sailed from the port to join Sir Francis Drake's fleet, and it has been suggested that it was a Barnstaple ship which first sighted the Armada and brought the news to the participants in the historic game of bowls on Plymouth Hoe. Many reprisal ships sailed from the Taw at this period, returning with prizes and rich spoils, and the history of the town is a tale of fascinating military and maritime adventures. The period 1630-1730—the years of the Civil War—saw the town change hands no fewer than four times with much dramatic incident. The year 1685 was marked by the birth of Barnstaple's famous poet and dramatist, John Gay, whose most noted play was *The Beggar's Opera*.

A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMME

The millenary programme of celebration is a comprehensive one. It commences with a carnival on the River Taw to-morrow night, followed on Sunday with a united thanksgiving service in the Rock Park, when the singing of the massed choirs will be led by Dr. H. J. Edwards, honorary freeman of the borough, and for over 50 years organist of the parish church, who has composed a special march to be rendered during the millenary by one of the leading military bands, who are giving concerts on Monday morning. The honorary freedom of the borough will be conferred on Alderman A. J. Reavell at the Guildhall, and in the afternoon the official opening of a considerable park extension will take place. On the following day there will be sports and an ambitious firework display on the riverside such as has never before been witnessed in Devon.

In conjunction with the millenary, an all-British and national market was officially opened by the Mayor, Mr. J. T. Dunn.

SIR BASIL PETO, M.P., one of the speakers, observed that the spirit of "buy British," was now accepted by all three political parties, and that was a great advance. Thus they had gone far in the direction of finding a national policy to meet a national need.

The millenary celebrations will be continued in September when some hundreds of children will perform in Barnstaple sports ground a pageant entitled, "Barnstaple through the Centuries."

RIFLE SHOOTING

LONDON DISTRICT R.A.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

PIRBRIGHT, AUG. 8

Major-General C. E. Corkran presented the prizes on Pirbright ranges this evening at the conclusion of one of the most successful meetings which the London District Rifle Association has held in post-War years. Entries were larger than last year, and the shooting was quite up to the Brigade of Guards standard.

There was a very hard fight for the McCalmont Team Cup, which was won by the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, by one point only, from the 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who in turn beat their 1st Battalion by a single point for second place. The Association's Individual Aggregate Championship Cup was won by Drill-Sergeant Turner, 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, who, in the same competition, won the Brigade of Guards Cup and the Gregory Jewel. R.C.M. Sykes, The Life Guards, retained the Household Cavalry Championship Cup, which he won last year. The principal scores to-day were as follows:—

MCCALMONT CUP: Rifle teams of 12, five rounds snap and five rounds rapid at 300 yards, five rounds deliberate at 600 yards.—1, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, 513; 2, 2nd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 512; 3, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 511; 4, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 455; 5, 1st Battalion, Coldstream Guards, and 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, equal, 449; 7, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, 436; 8, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, 432; 9, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, 421.

HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY CUP: Teams of eight, battalions from Brigade of Guards excluded, conditions as for McCalmont, h.p.s., 480 points.—1, Guards Depot, 293; 2, Life Guards, 292; 3, Royal Horse Guards, 252.

SQUADRON AND COMPANY MATCH: Teams of five, 10 rounds with movement 300 to 200 yards.—1, H.Q. Company, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, 72; 2, No. 2 Company, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 71; 3, G Company, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, 69.

SQUADRON AND COMPANY MATCH: Teams of four, 10 rounds with movement 600 to 100 yards.—1, King's Company, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, No. 1 Company, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, and C Company, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, equal, 51.

MACHINE GUN CUP: Teams, Household Cavalry, one machine-gun section, Foot Guards, two machine-gun sections; Cavalry, two points per hit; Foot Guards, one point.—1, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, 41; 2, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, 38; 3, 3rd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, 23.

LIGHT GUN CUPS: Light gun pairs, 40 rounds per gun.—The Cavalry Cup.—1, 1st Life Guards; 2, Royal Horse Guards. Infantry Cup.—1, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, 37; 2, three teams of 2nd Battalion Scot Guards and one of 3rd Battalion Coldstream Guards, equal 36.

THE RAPID MATCH: Five rounds at 300 yards, h.p.s. 20 points.—Officers.—1, Second Lieutenant R. F. B. O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion Irish Guards, 18; 2, Captain O. W. Smith, 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant M. D. Erskine, Guards Depôt, equal 17; 4, Lieutenant G. F. Johnson, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, and Second Lieutenant P. Stewart Fothringham, 1st Battalion Scots Guards, equal 16. Warrant Officers and Sergeants.—1, R.Q.M.S. Gornell, Guards Depôt, 20. Corporals and Guardsmen.—1, Guardsman Carson, 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, 20. Young Soldiers.—1, Guardsman Seymour, 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, and Guardsman Andrews, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, equal 18.

SNAPSHOOTING MATCH.—Five rounds at 300 yards, h.p.s. 20 points.—Officers.—Capt. O. W. Smith, 2nd Batt. Gren. Gds., Lt. M. D. A. Sanford, 1st Batt. Coldstream Gds., and Lt. M. D. Erskine, 1st Batt. Scots Gds., equal, 13; 4, Lt. C. A. R. Coghill, 2nd Batt. Scots Gds., 12. Warrant Officers and Sergts.—1, Lance-Sgt. Knight, 3rd Batt. Coldstream Gds., 16. Corporals and Guardsmen.—Lance Corporal Wildsmith, 2nd Batt. Gren. Gds., and Lance-Corporal Watt, 1st Batt. Scots Gds., equal, 17. Young Soldiers.—1, Lance-Corporal Patrick, 3rd Batt. Gren. Gds., 13.

DELIBERATE MATCH: Five rounds at 600 yards, h.p.s. 20 points.—Officers.—1, Lieutenant Lord Dalrymple, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, 20; 2, Lieutenant G. W. Browning, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 17; 3, Lieutenant C. A. R. Coghill, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, 15; 4, Second Lieutenant R. F. B. O'Callaghan, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, 12. Warrant Officers and Sergeants.—1, R. Sergeant Lucas, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, and Corporal Riches, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, equal, 20. Corporals and Guardsmen.—1, Guardsman Tams, 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards, and Guardsman Tallentin, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, equal, 20. Young Soldiers.—1, Guardsman Andrews, 2nd Battalion, Coldstream Guards, 20.

REVOLVER MATCH: Six rounds rapid at 20 yards, h.p.s. 30 points.—Officers.—1, Captain H. F. d'A. S. Law, 1st Battalion, Irish Guards, 28; 2, Lieutenant G. F. Johnson, 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, 28; 3, Captain T. B. Trappes-Lomax, 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, 27; 4, Lieutenant G. W. Browning, 1st Battalion, Grenadier Guards, 27.

NEW LIFE-BOAT FOR THE SCILLY ISLES

The new motor life-boat which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has built for St. Mary's, in the Isles of Scilly, will be handed over on Monday next. The boat is a gift to the Institution from the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., being one of five motor life-boats which have been given by shipping companies in response to the appeal which two years ago the Prince of Wales made to shipping to help the life-boat service. She carries enough petrol to travel 150 miles without refuelling, and can take 95 people on board in rough weather. The life-boat station at St. Mary's has the fine record of 258 lives rescued from shipwreck, and the "Cunard" is its second motor life-boat, replacing another which was built in 1919.

SIR GUY LAKING'S DEATH

At the inquest yesterday on the body of SIR GUY LAKING, 26, who died in St. George's Hospital on Monday after being taken suddenly ill the previous day, Dr. John Taylor, pathologist, who made a *post-mortem* examination, said that the cause of death appeared to have been diabetes with coma caused by obstruction of the pancreas by a cyst which had been there a long time. The CORONER (Mr. Ingleby Oddie) recorded a verdict of "Natural death from diabetic coma consequent upon the cyst."

THE BROMLEY ELECTION

LIBERAL CANDIDATE ADOPTED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROMLEY, AUG. 8

Bromley to-day showed no outward sign of being concerned in a by-election. The contest will, in fact, be fought at a most inopportune time. August is the month when the maximum number of people are away from home on holidays, and Parliament is in the earliest stages of a recess which, following an unusually long Session, finds politicians eager to rest awhile from political strife. In addition, the by-election at Bromley will be fought on an 18 months old register of voters, which means that many of those who are entitled to vote have left the constituency, while many who have entered the constituency and are on the new electoral roll will not be entitled to vote.

Notice appeared last night in the *London Gazette* that the writ for the by-election would be issued six days hence. It is probable that nominations will be received on August 22 and that polling day will be fixed for September 2.

Mr. E. T. Campbell, the Conservative candidate, was adopted at a meeting held last week and is opening his campaign on Monday. Arrangements have already been made for the holding of about 30 meetings in different parts of the division, and a number of members of Parliament have promised their support at these meetings.

Mr. Wilfrid Fordham was adopted as the Liberal candidate at a meeting held this evening, when he outlined his programme. Mr. Albert Ashworth, who was the Labour candidate at the General Election, has not yet been adopted, but it is regarded as certain that he will contest the seat again at this by-election.

The appearance of a fourth candidate, in the interests of the United Empire Party, still remains a possibility. In any event it is definitely stated that meetings will be organized by that party whether they have a candidate or not. It has been stated that Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Combs, who, immediately after the death of the late member, announced that he would contest Bromley as a United Empire Party candidate, meant that he would do so at the next General Election and that he is not prepared to stand at the present by-election.

MR. FORDHAM, the Liberal candidate, speaking last night at the meeting at which he was adopted, said that unemployment and free trade would be the two main issues during the by-election. He stood for the same policy in regard to unemployment as his party put forward at the General Election—a policy of national development. He considered that his Conservative opponent, as a candidate who was acceptable to both the Conservative central office and Lord Beaverbrook, was in an impossible position because he was supporting a man who said that food taxes were vital and another man who said he would not even put them before the country to decide on. All he would say about Socialism was to remind the electors of what the Socialist party had promised at the last election and what they had done as a Government.

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW

MILITARY JUMPING WON BY SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, AUG. 8

The weather in Dublin improved to-day, when the competition for military jumping was held at the Horse Show. Teams of three officers paraded before the Governor-General of the Free State in the following order:—

Belgium, Captain B. de Babandere, Lieutenant Georges Ganshof, and Captain G. Misonne; England, Major J. Hume Dudgeon, Lieutenant J. Talbot Ponsonby, and Lieutenant C. Gray; France, Lieutenant Du Breuil, Lieutenant Bizard, and Lieutenant Clave; Italy, Captain Leuqid, Captain Lombardo, and Major Count Bettoni; Switzerland, Major C. G. Kuhn, Lieutenant F. B. Daetwiler, and Lieutenant O. K. Engalther. Irish Free State, Captain D. Corry, Captain J. G. O'Dwyer, and Captain T. P. Finlay.

The Free State Army Band played the National Anthems of the several countries as the teams stood to the salute in front of the Viceregal box, and the competing officers were given an enthusiastic reception by a huge crowd, the British team being greeted with particular cordiality. When "God save the King" was played the crowd joined in singing it, and there was a remarkable demonstration of enthusiasm as Major Hume Dudgeon led his men around the jumping enclosure on the first round.

The Belgians registered only 16 faults, England made 15, France 24, Italy four, Switzerland six, and the Irish Free State nine. On the second round the Belgians were debited with a total of 36 faults; England improved with an aggregate of 22 faults, and the French had a gross score of 36 points. After the brilliant first round the Italians seemed to have the competition in their grasp, but Captain Lombardo's horse was restive and failed badly at the double bank. Italy's aggregate of faults was 21, leaving the Italians a single point in front of the British. The Swiss jumped splendidly, finishing with an aggregate of 17 faults. This left the Irish team with the formidable task of completing their final round with only seven faults in order to win. They were unable to do this, and had a total of 26 faults.

The result of the competition, therefore, was as follows:—1, Switzerland, 17 faults; 2, Italy, 21; 3, England, 22; 4, Irish Free State, 26.

The prize for the best individual was awarded to Lieutenant Du Breuil, of France.

LORD THOMSON IN DUBLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, AUG. 8

This morning Lord Thomson, the British Minister for Air, who is the Governor-General's guest during Horse Show Week, visited the headquarters of the Free State Air Force at Baldonnell. He flew over Phoenix Park and the city in an aeroplane piloted by Captain Heron, the acting-commandant of the force. Afterwards Lord Thomson paid a visit of courtesy to Mr. W. T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council.

NEW SUSSEX OPEN SPACE SCHEDULED

MR. PEPLER, Chief Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health, speaking at a meeting of the South-West Sussex Regional Town Planning Committee at Littlehampton yesterday, said that the scheme of the Brighton and Hove Committee for the preservation of the Downs between Brighton and Newhaven had been under discussion by landowners and tentatively agreed to. The committee unanimously decided to schedule the upper portion of Highdown Hill, Goring, a favourite viewpoint between Worthing and Littlehampton, as an open space. The Worthing Committee, it was stated, had already taken steps for the scheduling of the famous Miller's Tomb on the eastern side of the hill.

"THE NEW FACE OF LONDON"

MR. FRANK T. WINTER, 7, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., writes to point out that an article written by our Architectural Correspondent in Wednesday's issue of *The Times* mentioned the names of Messrs. Frederick Etchells and Edward Welch as being the architects for the new building of Messrs. Crawford, Limited, in High Holborn. The joint architects are Mr. Frederick Etchells and Mr. Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SCHOLARSHIPS

The "Charles R. E. Bell Fund" Senior Travelling Scholarships of £150 each have been awarded by the London Chamber of Commerce to J. B. Wright (Sheffield) and J. P. Furnivall (Catford). Both candidates will reside abroad for a period of not less than six months. The successful candidate for the Junior Scholarship of £60 was Rowland Kibble (L.C.C. Dalston Central School, Lansdowne-road, London, E.8).

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS

Notice is given that the list of appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the year 1931 will be closed on the following days:—Wednesday, December 31, 1930 (Hilary Sittings); Tuesday, March 31, 1931 (Easter Sittings); Tuesday, May 19, 1931 (Trinity Sittings); Wednesday, September 30, 1931 (Michaelmas Sittings).

Obituary

CAPTAIN FOSTER

THE STORY OF THE TREVESSA

The death of Captain Cecil P. Foster, which took place at Barry, Glamorgan, yesterday, recalls a stirring story of the sea.

Captain Foster was master of the Hain Steamship Company's steamer Trevessa, which foundered in the Indian Ocean on June 4, 1923, while on a voyage from Western Australia to this country. She left Port Pirie on May 25, and all went well until midnight on June 3, when she was overwhelmed in a gale of unusual tropical violence. S.O.S. messages had been sent out, and replies were received that the Runic and two unknown vessels were hurrying to her assistance. After abandoning ship the Trevessa's crew took to the two lifeboats. They waited for 14 hours for the rescuing ships, but set sail next morning. Under stress of weather the step of the

Court Circular

H.M. YACHT VICTORIA AND ALBERT, COWES ROADS, AUG. 8

Princess Helena Victoria has left the Royal Yacht.

The Marquess of Huntly has left 24, Grosvenor-square for Orton-Longueville, Peterborough.

The Earl of Altamont, who has been staying in Ireland, will leave London to-morrow for Scotland.

The Earl and Countess of Iveagh have left London to join their yacht, and expect to be away for some weeks.

Earl and Countess Stanhope have left Chevening, Sevenoaks, for Switzerland, and do not expect to return till September.

Lord and Lady Askwith expect to return to 5, Cadogan-gardens on Thursday from Vichy. They will leave almost immediately for Street Ashton House, Rugby.

The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Pearson has left London for the Continent and will be at Deauville for a short time.

Sir William and Lady Max-Muller expect to return to London about September 7 from abroad.

Sir Cecil and Lady Neumann have left North Berwick for Norway and Sweden.

Sir James and Lady Greig have left London for Ardovie, near Brechin, Angus.

Colonel Sir Robert Johnson has returned to London from Ceylon, where he has been for the last three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles and Lady Bedford returned to Oak Tree Cottage, Woking, on Wednesday from Switzerland.

Colonel and Mrs. Lloyd C. Griscom have arrived at Lockerley Hall, Romsey, Hants, for the shooting season.

The Lord Mayor of London, who travelled from Scotland for last night's Veterinary Congress Conversazione at Guildhall, has rejoined the Lady Mayoress at Gullane, and will be there for the next three weeks.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain left London yesterday for the Continent.

Mrs. Wilfrid Harris, accompanied by Mr. Kenneth Harris and by her daughter, Mrs. Richard Ransom, left yesterday for the Cape.

Mrs. Ulick Verney, who has given birth to a daughter at Lausanne, will return shortly to Miremont, Leysin Village, Switzerland.

Mrs. Mary Frances Mostyn, of Tower View, 84, Dunchurch-road, Rugby, was among those who joined the fifth Southwark Pilgrimage to Lourdes in thanksgiving on recovery from a serious illness.

The King has been pleased to ordain that Miss Anne Cecil Kerr and Miss Margaret Mary Kerr, and Gertrude Minna, wife of Captain Francis Wendell Butler-Thwing, late the Coldstream Guards, shall henceforth enjoy the same rank and precedence as the daughters of a Marquess as would have been due to them if their father, the late Major-General Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, K.C.B., had survived his nephew, the late Robert Schomberg, Marquess of Lothian, and had thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Marquess of Lothian.

FUNERALS

MAJOR H. DAVIES-EVANS

The funeral of Major Herbert Davies-Evans, of Highmead, Cardiganshire, eldest son of the late Colonel H. Davies-Evans, Lord-Lieutenant of Cardiganshire, took place at Llanwenog Church on Wednesday. Canon Jenkyns and the Rev. A. Linzee Giles were the officiating clergy. The mourners included Miss Cynthia Davies-Evans (daughter), Colonel T. Delmé Davies-Evans, and Mrs. Davies-Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davies-Evans (brothers and sister-in-law), Major and Mrs. Campbell Duckworth (sister-and brother-in-law), Mr. Arthur Duckworth, M.P., and Mr. Delme Davies-Evans. Among those present were:—

The Earl of Lisburne, Lord and Lady Kylsant, Sir Henry Phillipps, Sir Marteine Lloyd, Sir Dudley Williams-Drummond, Major J. C. Harbord, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle-Jones, Mr. Pryse-Rice, Major Stewart, General Vaughan, Mr. David Gwynne, Mrs. Lewes, and Miss Lloyd.

MISS MCCALMAN

The funeral of Miss Dorothy Marie McCalman, M.A. (Oxon), tutor at the Training College, Oxford, took place at the churchyard at St. Erth's on Wednesday, following the service at the Catholic Church, Hayle, conducted by the Rev. J. Boverniser. The mourners included:—The Rev. and Mrs. Hugh McCalman (brother and sister-in-law), Miss Elsie and Miss Kate McCalman (sisters), and the Rev. and Mrs. J. Sayer.

COWES REGATTA

VISITORS AND DRESSES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

COWES, AUG. 8

To-day the wind lessened and the weather warmed a little, but the sky was overcast much of the time and held a threat of rain. The King again sailed in Britannia; and the Queen in the morning landed at East Cowes and went for a drive about the island.

The Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke again went sailing to-day in Westward, and Major Hughes, Miss Hughes, and Miss Dorrien-Smith were on Corrie. Marchioness Camden was in the Squadron in the morning wearing a navy coat and skirt and felt hat to match, with a navy and white-spotted crêpe de Chine scarf and carrying a cinnamon-brown oilskin. She was talking to the Dowager Lady Glentanar, who was in a navy coat and skirt and felt hat with a shaded red and grey crêpe de Chine scarf and a navy mackintosh cloak lined with red. Lady Baring, in a reseda-green stockinette jumper suit, a green felt hat, and a green-patterned crêpe de Chine scarf, was talking to many friends on the lawns, as was also Lady (Edward) Beauchamp, in a white crêpe de Chine dress and white beret with a short scarlet kasha coat. Sir Victor and Lady Warrender were together, she in a white-pleated serge skirt with a navy and white-striped jumper, navy cardigan, and navy beret. Priscilla Countess Annesley was in a white crêpe de Chine dress with a pleated skirt and a short navy coat with a navy and red crêpe de Chine scarf.

Mrs. Charles Drummond was shopping in the town in the morning, wearing a navy coat and skirt with white blouse and a natural-coloured straw hat trimmed with navy petersham; and Lady Bowden, in a white crêpe de Chine dress with a short coat of navy crêpe de Chine and a white felt hat trimmed with blue petersham, was, with Sir Harold Bowden, also in the town.

The Countess of Hardwicke and Mrs. Shenley gave a large tea-party in the Squadron grounds in the afternoon, their guests including Lady Montagu of Beaulieu, Mrs. Sloane-Stanley, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Piercy, and the Hon. Mrs. Henley.

Many parties were entertained in the evening to see the display of fireworks which concludes the town regatta to-day. Commodore Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Williams-Bulkeley, who came ashore in the morning, had a party on board the Andria. The Dowager Lady Glentanar is not giving her usual dinner and dance this year.

Among others seen during the day were:—Sir William and Lady Portal, the Earl of Albemarle, Sir Godfrey Baring, Sir Claude and Lady Champion de Crespigny, Sir Charles Allom, Mr. Crosier Bailey, Mr. W. G. Jameson, Lady Cope, and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert Stourton.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS

The King has given authority for the wearing of the following decorations:—

Mr. David Smith Webster, Insignia of Chevalier of the Order of St. Olav (First Class), conferred upon him by the King of Norway, in recognition of valuable services in the capacity of honorary Consul of Norway at Colon.

Mr. Robert Percy Jones, Veterinary Adviser to the Siamese Government, Insignia of Commander of the Third Class of the Order of the Crown of Siam, conferred upon him by the King of Siam, in recognition of valuable services.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. P. S. FISHBURN JACKSON AND MISS S. J. CHURCH

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place on August 28 at Holy Trinity, Kensington Gore, between Philip Sydney Fishburn Jackson, Royal Artillery, elder son of the late Colonel S. C. Fishburn Jackson, C.M.G., D.S.O., The Hampshire Regiment, and of Mrs. Jackson, of Dinard, France, and Sybil Julia, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Percy William Church (37, Queen's-gate, S.W.7).

MR. J. O'DWYER AND MISS PROUDLOCK

The engagement is announced between John O'Dwyer, R.E., only son of Lieutenant-Colonel M. O'Dwyer, I.M.S., retired, and Mrs. O'Dwyer, of 408, Clive-court, W.9, and Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Proudlock, of 8, Queen's-ride, S.W.13.

THE REV. S. C. WOODWARD AND MISS G. M. CAVELL

The engagement is announced between the Rev. Stanley Carr, son of the Rev. H. and Mrs. Woodward, of West Rasen Rectory, Lincolnshire, and Gwendoline Minna, third daughter of the Rev. Alexander and Mrs. Cavell, of Gunness Rectory, Lincolnshire.

MR. A. H. POOLE AND MISS J. D. FURBER

The engagement is announced between Alick Hugh Poole, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Poole, of Farley Copse, Binfield, Berkshire, and Joan Doreen, younger daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lionel Furber, Twyford, Berkshire.

MR. T. C. PLOWDEN-WARDLAW AND MISS E. E. BECKER

The engagement is announced between Mr. Thomas Campbell Plowden-Wardlaw, youngest son of the Rev. James T. Plowden-Wardlaw (late rector of Beckenham) and Mrs. Plowden-Wardlaw, and Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Owen C. Becker, of Oneonta, New York.

MR. M. CASTLE-SMITH AND MISS E. J. WINCH

The engagement is announced between Musgrave Castle-Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Castle-Smith, of Corner Cottage, Lyme Regis, Dorset, and Esmé Josephine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Winch, Broomhall, Horsham, Sussex.

MR. C. R. CADGE AND MISS PRATTEN

The engagement is announced between Christopher Rawlinson, only surviving son of the late Edward Cadge and Mrs. Cadge, of Loddon, Norfolk, and Elizabeth Rio, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Edward Pratten, Mead House, Chislehurst, Kent. The marriage will take place next spring.

MR. J. E. L. ENGLAND AND MISS S. B. LONGLAND

The engagement is announced between Mr. John Edgar Lewis England, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. England, of Westwood, Tettenhall, Staffordshire, late of Penarth, and Miss Sadie Bell Longland, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Longland, late of Grendon, Burbage, Buxton, and Matlock-mansions, Dandenong-road, Melbourne, Australia.

MR. V. R. A. COWPER AND MISS BATHER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Valentine, only son of the late Captain C. V. de M. Cowper, R.N., and Mrs. Cowper, and Sylvia, only daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. R. H. Bather, of Brackenhill, Rowledge, Farnham.

MR. A. BLACKBURN AND MISS M. HARDIE

The engagement is announced between Aubrey, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Blackburn, and Marion, younger daughter of the late Thomas Dunn Hardie and of Mrs. Hardie.

MR. M. C. JUDKINS AND MISS K. O. TREMLETT

The engagement is announced between Myrton, elder son of the late Mr. C. H. Judkins and of Mrs. Judkins, The Gables, Nuneaton, and Katharine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tremlett, Hartshill, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

MR. A. N. SYKES AND MISS HODGSON

The engagement is announced between A. Neil Sykes, elder son of Mr. A. H. Sykes and the late Mrs. Sykes, of Oak Hill, Huddersfield, and Sheila Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hodgson, of Oaklands, Ulverston.

The marriage between Mr. Wilfred Button and Miss Osyth Cay will not take place.

CANTERBURY WEEK BALL

The second of the county balls arranged during Canterbury Cricket Week in aid of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital was held last night at the County Hall. In the decoration salmon and flame coloured gladioli and sweet peas predominated. Shields bearing the colours of I. Zingari and the Band of Brothers were picked out with coloured lights. The balls were arranged by a committee that included:—

Lady Katharine Hardy (chairman), Viscountess Broome, Lady Northbourne, the Hon. Mrs. Miles-Lade, the Hon. Mrs. Milo Talbot, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Powell-Cotton, Mrs. Bullock Marsham, Miss E. A. Hardy, Miss Frances Irby, Major H. G. James (hon. secretary), Miss R. Honey (assistant hon. secretary), and Mr. G. E. Parish (hon. treasurer).

Among those who took tickets, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Lord and Lady Northbourne, Lady Broome, Sir Edmund and Lady Davis, Sir John and Lady Prestige, Mr. Lawrence Hardy, Mr. Charles and Lady Katharine Hardy, the Hon. Mrs. Milo Talbot, Sir Theodore Brinckman, Colonel and Mrs. Bullock Marsham and officers, 3rd Carabiniers, the Mayor of Sandwich (Mrs. Andrews-Uthwatt), Major C. S. Field and officers, Buffs' Depôt, Mrs. Lycett, Mrs. Lindle, Mrs. W. K. Whigham, Mrs. Allen, Miss Beatrice Cairnes, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. White, Miss Frances Irby, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Cremer.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW FELLOWSHIP AT KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, AUG. 8

A research fellowship has been endowed at King's College by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Ehrman, of San Francisco, in memory of their son, Sidney Hellman Ehrman, a research student of the college. The fellowship, which will be open to the whole University, is for the promotion of historical studies.

LONDON, AUG. 8

The following honour degree examination results are announced:—

B.Sc. (Internal).—Honours.—First Class.—(The students whose names are printed in italics in square brackets have been awarded Honours after a two years' course of study as internal students, and are therefore not yet qualified to receive the Degree.)—[*Buck, A. C., Battersea Polytechnic*]; BURDEN, K. C., and BUTLAND, A. N., Northampton Polytechnic Inst.; DAVIES, T. A., Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds Coll. and Northampton Polytechnic Inst.; HEADMAN, G. G., and SHORTER, D. E. L., Northampton Polytechnic Inst.

Second Class.—ADDAMS, M., Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds Coll.; CASTLE, N. C., and GRAHAM, H. C., Battersea Polytechnic; HAMILTON, A. S., Northampton Polytechnic Inst.; HUTT, W. J., Battersea Polytechnic; JASPERTAS, S., E. Lond. Coll.; JONES, R. H., Battersea Polytechnic; MOOLGAOKAR, S., Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds Coll.; OXFORD, G. H., Battersea Polytechnic; VESSEY, A. W., Northampton Polytechnic Inst.; [*Viney, W. J. K., Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds Coll.*]; WHITBY, S. L., and WHITEHEAD, E. D., Battersea Polytechnic.

B.Sc. (Engineering) (External).—Honours.—First Class.—BEAUMONT, F., Northampton Polytechnic Inst.; COOK, A., Huddersfield Technical Coll.; ELDRED, R. J., E. Lond. Coll.; FLETCHER, A. H., Cardiff Technical Coll.; HOUGH, F. A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham; HUDSON, C. S., Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds Coll. and Fr. st.; KING, L., Univ. Coll., Southampton; LINDSAY, L., Bradford Technical Coll.; PITTS, N. H., Univ. Coll.; RHODES, J., Bradford Technical Coll.; SWINDLEHURST, R. J. K., The Polytechnic; TAYLOR, W. F., Battersea Polytechnic; THOMAS, D. F., and WATSON, E., Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Technical Coll.

Second Class.—BARTER, R. H. P., Imp. Coll.—City and Guilds College; BERRY, D. W., Bradford Technical Coll.; BRAIDWOOD, J. A., Heriot-Watt Coll.; BUCKLAND, E. A., Univ. of Birmingham; COATES, R. H., Royal Technical Coll., Salford; ELLIOTT, J. S., Sunderland Technical Coll.; FARRIDGE, T. J., Univ. Coll., Southampton; FERNS, J. L., Private study; FOGG, G. H., Hull Municipal Technical Coll.; GOUGH, F. E., Smethwick Municipal Technical Coll. and Pr. st.; HALL, L. E., Loughborough Coll.; HINKLEY, F. T., Sunderland Technical Coll.; HOWELL, C. H., Welsh Trent Technical Coll.; MILLER, W. J., King's Coll.; PATE, L. H., The Polytechnic and Private study; TOWNSEND, E., Huddersfield Technical Coll.; TREWEEK, A. C., Brighton Technical Coll.; TURLEY, J., Private study.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES AT CAMBRIDGE

The Registrary of the University has announced that titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during the month of July, 1930:—

ANSELL, M. E., Girt., B.A.; BARNEY, C. M., Girt., M.A.; BEVIS, E. E. J., Girt., B.A.; BEWICK, H., Girt., B.A.; BRADBROOK, M. C., Girt., B.A.; BRYAN, M. A., Girt., B.A.; CROWN, N. M., Girt., B.A.; CLARKE, R. M., Girt., B.A.; CLEMENTS, F. M., Girt., B.A.; CLOGG, A. G., Newnh., M.B.; COSBY, I. M., Newnh., B.A.; DAMER, E. M., Newnh., B.A.; DAVEY, D. L., Girt., B.A.; DAVIE, L., Girt., B.A.; DAVIES, E. E., Girt., B.A., M.A.; DAVIES, E. G., Newnh., B.A.; DEAN, D. S., Girt., B.A.; DRIVER, J., Girt., B.A.; ERAUT, M. J., Girt., B.A.; GLANVILL, M., Girt., B.A.; HARDY, M. M., Girt., B.A.; HOWORTH, D. J., Girt., B.A.; HUNTER, M. M., Girt., B.A.; LANSDELL, J. B., Girt., B.A.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

The REV. L. D. HAMMOND, vicar of Dartford, Kent, has been appointed vicar of Walsall—patron, Lord Bradford.

The Rev. A. G. Fryer, rural dean of Wickford and rector of Rayleigh, Essex, has announced that he will shortly retire.

The Rev. Charles Green, of Carew-road, Eastbourne, celebrates his hundredth birthday to-day.

The work of restoring the roof of the north aisle of the ancient parish church of Wrexham, work necessitated by the ravages of the death watch beetle, has now been completed. The cost was approximately £2,500.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

AN ARCHITECT'S FORTUNE

Mr. JOSEPH SAWYER, F.R.I.B.A., of The Tower, Kenley, Surrey, formerly connected with Messrs. Charles Bunting, Limited, brewers, of Uttoxeter, Staffs, and at his death largely interested in that concern, who died on May 17, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £129,325, with net personalty £124,972. He left:—

£1,000 each to the Purley Cottage Hospital, Mr. Garside, brewer with Charles Bunting, Limited, and Mr. Wood, secretary of Charles Bunting, Limited.

A life annuity of £150 to his "faithful servant," Kate Emily Romain; £500 each to his groom, Henry Cecil Unwin, and his head gardener, William Paine; one year's wages to each other in or outdoor servant in his service at his decease whether under notice or not; his St. Leger, 1821, racing cup and one of his hunters as he should select to his friend, Herbert Vaughan.

Mr. FREDERICK STOKES, of Hartington-road, Sherwood, and Union-road, Nottingham, incorporated accountant, who died on May 4, aged 64, left £46,053, with net personalty £43,647.

By his will he leaves £2,000 to the Nottingham University, but by a codicil he revokes this gift, saying: "My reason is that the increases in taxes and duties have now got to such a pitch in this country that there will be very little left out of my life's savings if I do what I would like to do in the way of legacies. Further, my 50 years' experience of the University product makes it doubtful to me whether—except in special cases—the training is any good for this work-a-day world, and further still, as it seems a part of the policy of the Government to keep all sorts and conditions of men and women 'studying, &c.,' until they are well on in years, I think the Government had better pay for them."

COLONEL THOMAS EDWARD SANDALL, C.M.G., M.D., of Springfield, Montalt-road, Woodford Green, Essex, formerly of Banbury-road, Oxford, who died on May 31, left £7,701, with net personalty £5,738.

Mrs. ISABELLA MONTGOMERIE, of Cornwall-gardens, Earl's Court, S.W., who died on July 4, aged 81, widow of Frederick Butler Molineux Montgomerie, of Cromwell-place, S.W., and daughter of the late Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsay, left estate of the gross value of £3,168, with net personalty £2,998.

Miss MARY ISABEL BAGEHOT, of Bell Hill Cottage, Enborne, Newbury, Berks, formerly of Campden Hill-road, Kensington, W., who died on May 30, left estate of the gross value of £26,258, with net personalty £23,481. She left:—

£500 to the Women's University Settlement, Southwark; £500 to the Loan Fund of the Medical Women's Federation, "in remembrance of the splendid achievements of the women doctors and surgeons in the Great War"; and £100 to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, "in remembrance for the kindheartedness of a matron there towards myself and towards a boy whom I brought to the hospital as an out-patient to undergo an operation."

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BIRSE, Mr. David, of Kirktonbank, Kirriemuir, Scotland, retired hotel-keeper (personal estate)	£4,574
CRAWFORD, Mr. Keith Fenton (61), of Braemore-road, Hove, and Bassishaw House, Basinghall-street, E.C. (net personalty £22,249)	23,882
CURTIS, Mr. Herbert (79), of Ansteys Lea, Torquay (net personalty £10,231)	11,046
DAVIS, Miss Essie Flora (63), of The Shaw, Oxted, Surrey, daughter of the late F. A. Davis, of Clapham, S.W. (net personalty £3,932)	6,642
DINGLEY, Major John, V.D., J.P. (60), of Eagle House, Launceston, formerly commanding the Launceston Territorial Company, formerly a member of the banking firm (founded 1855) of Messrs. Dingley, Pethybridge, White and Dingley (now absorbed in the National Provincial Bank Limited, of which he was a director), a director of the Launceston Gas Company (unsettled) (net personalty £48,057)	55,071
FLETT, Mr. Thomas, of Briarlea, Dundas-crescent, Kirkwall, Orkney, merchant, of Messrs. James Flett and Sons (personal estate)	8,627
GYBBON-SPILSBURY, Mrs. Alfreda Rose, of Lexham-gardens, Kensington, W., widow of Major Albert Gybbon-Spilsbury and of Oliver Lash, of Calcutta, and daughter of the late Captain A. Nelson Fairman, R.N. (net personalty £9,976)	10,149
HEALD, Mr. Frederick William (78), of Gardenroad, Bromley, Kent, managing director of Gross, Sherwood and Heald, Limited, paint and varnish manufacturers, Barking, E. (net personalty £26,221)	30,589
HOBBS, Mr. Alfred (67), of Lydstep, Connaught-road, Seaford, formerly of Wimbledon, S.W., son of the late James Hobbs, of Brighton, and formerly manager of the Wandsworth Common branch of the Westminster Bank (net personalty £2,117)	3,822
HOWELLS, Mr. Thomas William, J.P. (70), of Hall-terrace, Swansea, Mayor of Swansea 1927-28, formerly for over 30 years connected with the Cwmbwrla Tinplate Works (net personalty £830)	892
HUGHES, Mr. William, J.P. (77), of Rhoslwyn, Monmouth, retired outfitter (net personalty £4,092)	10,199
HULME, Mr. Charles James (75), of Preston-road, Southport (net personalty £20,905)	21,007
KERSEY, Miss Frances Adelaide, of Kenilworth-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, daughter of the late S. Overbury Kersey, of Hadleigh, Suffolk (net personalty £3,520)	3,581
LATTA, Mr. Robert (73), of Kirkmay, Barrhill-road, Cumnock, and of Kyle, Cumnock, Scotland, farmer (personal estate)	15,763
LOYD, Miss Mary Louisa (82), of Cwrt Henri, Hawkhurst, Kent (net personalty £31,907)	34,194
MARRIS, Mrs. Jessie Sophia Euphemia (79), of Well-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, formerly of Cookley, Worcs, widow of Charles Marris, and mother of Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Armstrong College, Newcastle-on-Tyne (net personalty £3,232)	4,130
MASON, Mr. John, of Chellowdene, Marion in Cleveland, York, retired fruit and potato merchant (net personalty £2,476)	14,198
POWEL, Mrs. Alethea Parton (84), of Hafod Villa, Swansea, formerly of Earlsfield-road, Wandsworth, S.W., widow of Dr. E. Powel, of Senny Bridge, Breconshire (net personalty £2,330)	4,330
RANDALL, Mr. Henry William (72), of Cinira, Rofant-road, Northwood, Middlesex (net personalty £1,185)	4,304
RAWSON, Mr. Harry, C.B.E., D.L., of Surrenden Lodge, Barnton, Mid Lothian, of Messrs. James Robertson and Co., mineral water manufacturers (personal estate)	23,857
SEYMOUR, Mr. William Crosbie (68), of Cranford, Truro, tailor and outfitter (net personalty £1,524)	11,593
SHEPPARD, Mr. Horatio Alexander (73), of Woodside Park-avenue, North Finchley, N., and of Sheppard and Black, tailors, Leadenhall-street, E.C. (net personalty £10,464)	24,092
SHERWEN, Miss Grace Emily, of Kirkstile Cottage, Dean, Cumberland, second daughter of the late Archdeacon Sherwen (unsettled property in her own disposition) (net personalty £16,371)	16,731
SIDEBOTHAM, Mr. Randle (61), of Fairbrother-street, Hyde, Cheshire, chief reporter of the *North Cheshire Herald* (net personalty £3,191)	3,223
SMYTHE, Mr. Francis Cooper Dumville (85), of Sutherland, London-road, Camberley, and of Girdlers' Hall, Basinghall-street, E.C., retired solicitor (net personalty £18,640)	19,517
THOMAS, Mr. Roland, of West Royd, Carrs-crescent, Formby, Lancs, metal merchant (net personalty £11,584)	12,636
VENABLES, Mr. Thomas Walter (54), of Alamere, London-road, Leicester, founder and head of Messrs. T. Venables and Co., ink, stain, and dressing specialists, Queen-street, Leicester (net personalty £11,617)	14,096
VIPAN, Miss Irene (50), of Torwood, Guild Hill-road, Southbourne, Bournemouth (net personalty £6,856)	7,038

HOSPITAL WORK IN LONDON

ROYAL NORTHERN GROUP

The annual report of the Board of Management of the Royal Northern Group of Hospitals, which comprises the Royal Northern Hospital at Holloway, the Royal Chest Hospital, City-road, the Grovelands Hospital at Old Southgate, and the Reckitt Convalescent Home at Clacton-on-Sea, states that although the work carried out during the year established a new record of service, the raising of the funds to provide the many developments necessary to cope with the growth of work was a matter of considerable anxiety.

New in-patients treated at the Royal Northern Hospital and its branches numbered 5,752. The new out-patients, 54,196 in number, made 264,816 attendances. In the X-ray department there had been 12,200 attendances; the light department, 7,581; massage, 9,508; electro-therapeutic, 20,672; tuberculosis, 2,634; venereal, 21,600; skin, 3,675; aural and laryngeal, 4,933; ophthalmic, 3,837; and dental, 2,953. The enlargement and reconstruction of the existing out-patient department was one of the hospital's most pressing needs.

During the year 364 births were registered in the maternity department, and in the casualty department 17,576 new cases were treated. The hospital has now a supply of 270.73 milligrammes of radium, including a loan of 150 milligrammes from King Edward's Hospital Fund.

The total income for maintenance amounted to £95,923. Legacies brought in £14,072. The sum of £2,039 was received for endowment, making the total of that fund £87,468. Maintenance expenditure had risen from £98,772 to £102,344. The success of the Contributors' Certificates Fund continued. Since its establishment in 1921 £38,233 had been collected for it and £17,992 expended. The general debt of the hospital was now £97,331. Sir Howell J. Williams had given £35,000 and lent £15,000 towards the erection of a new private hospital for 65 paying patients which would cost £57,000.

At the Royal Chest Hospital 604 in-patients were treated and there were 34,379 out-patients' attendances. At the Grovelands Hospital 1,315 patients were treated, and at the Reckitt Convalescent Home 637.

THE HOLIDAYS

REINVIGORATED LIFE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

On a holiday a man's true character comes out, for, though he may be free from routine and many accustomed restrictions, he can never be free from himself. He is what he is, and when in strange circumstances he finds himself free to do what he wills, he unconsciously shows what kind of man he is, often to the surprise of his friends and more often to his own.

It is true that many people on their holidays do little more than exchange one set of conventions for another. They cannot live except in some form of slavery. Ordinarily they are the victims of routine; on their holidays they are the puppets of organized vacuity. Such men and women not only remain strangers to themselves; they lose the consciousness of their own personality. If they could be persuaded that a holiday offers them the means for the re-discovery of their true character, and would use it for that purpose, they would gain infinitely, not only in physical, but also in moral and spiritual worth. A holiday is a supreme opportunity of making acquaintance with ourselves for the purpose of what may be called reconstruction.

Everyone desires to have a good holiday, but his success in it is determined by the degree to which it serves to fortify him for life's duties in the development of his whole manhood. There are the pleasures of the body, of the mind, and of the spirit. Each has its own office and enjoyment, but none alone can satisfy. For the fullest and truest pleasure all a man's powers must be called into action in a reciprocal service. Experience shows plainly that those who seek their pleasures only in the satisfactions of sense are soon exhausted, and find themselves the victims of satiety. Ingenuity may suggest new forms of self-indulgence, only to end in greater disgust. Men need times of self-repair by diversified interests and occupations. A man who is confined to office work and has few opportunities of exercise does well to spend his holiday in physical activity. These are the days in which he can play, in the sense in which Ruskin used the term, giving himself to the sheer delight of vigorous action. Doing this he will avoid excess and be rewarded with renewed strength of body and a new knowledge of Nature's power and beauty.

The pleasures of imagination, the search for knowledge, the inspiration of great literature in varied forms bring great delight to many, but the law of concurrent or reciprocal action which demands the exercise of all a man's powers may not be neglected if a man would attain his truest development. Much may be said to justify the claim of art for art's sake, but it is easy to become prisoner to a particular range of experience and thereby forfeit something of true aesthetic experience and lose the power of sympathy with the larger concerns of men. Here again a holiday's highest enjoyment is gained in the development of those faculties which ordinarily have little scope. The difficulties and dangers of what is sometines called the artistic temperament are real enough, and a holiday may do much to overcome them when it is spent in association with men of other interests, commonplace as they may seem to be. A man who spends his holiday well will find that one of the best means of gaining a knowledge of himself is to know his fellows.

Even men and women absorbed in religious work, and genuinely devoted to the cultivation of the spiritual life, share all the dangers of a disproportionate development in character. While no one can be too earnest in his effort to attain the ideal and to respond to that revelation of Himself which God offers to men, a really devout man may easily be content with a small range of religious truth to the neglect of certain vital elements of spiritual experience. A holiday may save many from this fate if they will associate with others of different religious views and learn to appreciate the varied ways in which they express their discipleship to the one Lord in response to the manifold elements of their common faith. A man may rightly be on his guard against anything that seems disloyal to his own apprehension of truth, but he will gain much if he reflects with the sympathy of true fellowship on the value of what may be to him new aspects of the spiritual life and unaccustomed forms of expressing it.

A holiday's best consequence is a re-invigorated life. The changing beauty of Nature, the solemn quietness that ends a summer day, the silent lights of the midnight sky, the grandeur of the hills rising as if in witness to the possibility of a higher range of life than that which men ordinarily attain, are reminders that behind all that engages our thoughts, evokes our energies, and controls our fortunes are spiritual realities which govern phenomena and bid us enjoy all that Nature has to offer. If our holidays carry us to other lands and people of other modes of life and work we may find our sympathies broadened and the bonds of fellowship ennobled by the consciousness of our indebtedness to the unknown multitudes who minister to us in a service of constant toil or show us how our common manhood flowers to a fine dignity in circumstances which we may judge the most unpropitious. The Apostle declares that every creature of God is good and is to be received with thanksgiving. The power to enjoy these good things, the thrill of bodily exercise, the inspiration of Nature's beauty, the glow of freedom, and the laughter of happy fellowship help to the enrichment of our whole manhood in spirit, soul and body, in that recreation by which men are renewed in an ever larger life.

KEATS'S HOUSE AT HAMPSTEAD

STATEMENT BY TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Although Keats's house at Hampstead has been open to the public for several years, it has been impossible, through lack of space, to form a complete Keats Museum. The Hampstead Borough Council, to whom the house was made over by the National Committee who preserved it for the country, now propose to do so by the erection of a building near by, which will also serve as a branch library. In a letter published in *The Times* yesterday it was suggested that there seemed reason for describing the council's action not only as vandalism, but as a breach of faith with the subscribers to the fund for saving the house.

It was stated in the town clerk's department yesterday that there are Keats relics which are still being stored in the cellar of the house, and others in the Central Public Library in Finchley-road. These would be transferred to the new building. "There has never been sufficient room for a proper museum," it was added. "It is ridiculous to talk about vandalism or breach of faith. The new building will have an exceedingly good elevation, in conformity with the old building. Plans prepared by Mr. W. S. Trent, A.R.I.B.A., have met with the entire approval of the members of the Library Committee and have been passed unanimously by the council. There is no knowledge of any complaints by ratepayers. It is quite true that the extension will be used in place of the Worsley-road branch library, but in addition it will provide a definite museum in which all the Keats relics will be kept. That has been impossible at the house."

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

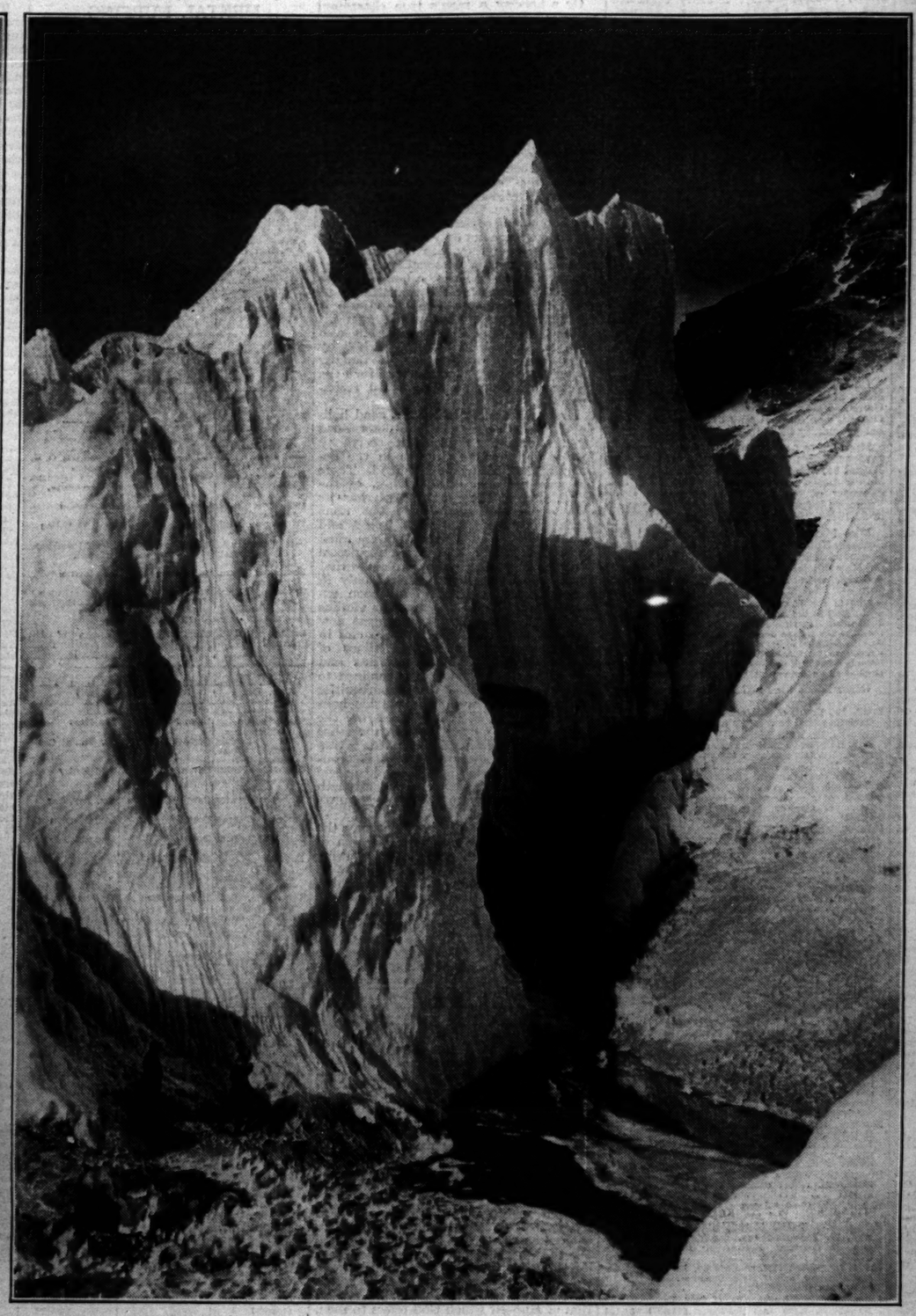
QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF MENTAL NURSING

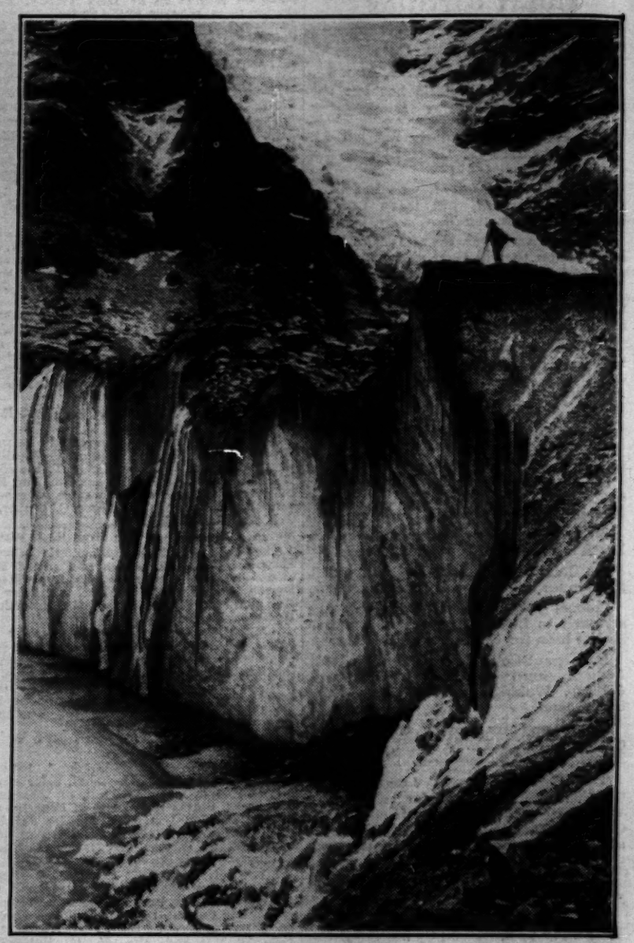
The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute and District Nursing from to-day until Sunday, Aug. 17:—

GARDEN	COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
TO-DAY		
Whitworth House, Spennymoor	Durham	Mrs. J. H. B. Foster
Harefoot, Berkhampstead	Hertfordshire	Mr. T. Geoffrey Blackwell
Rossway, Berkhampstead	Hertfordshire	Lady Hadden
St. Clere, Kemsing, Sevenoaks	Kent	Sir Mark Collet
Ammerdown, Radstock	Somerset	Lord and Lady Hylton
The Manor House, West Coker, Yeovil (15th Century Manor House shown)	Somerset	Sir Matthew Nathan
*Brantham Court, Manningtree	Suffolk	Lady M. M. Owen-Mackenzie
Great Dixter, Northiam (House shown)	East Sussex	Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd
*Coughton Court, Redditch (House shown)	Warwickshire	Sir Robert Throckmorton
TO-MORROW		
Barton Hartshorne Manor, Buckingham	Buckinghamshire	Colonel Trotter
Wootton House, Aylesbury	Buckinghamshire	Mr. M. Beaumont, M.P.
*The Hermitage, Holmes Chapel	Cheshire	Mrs. Cornall
Birtles Hall, Chelford (No entrance fee. Voluntary contributions)	Cheshire	Mr. Frank Haworth
Hill Court, Ross (2.30-6.30)	Herefordshire	Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Trafford
Mereworth Castle, Maidstone	Kent	Mr. Esmond Harmsworth, M.P.
Duxbury Park, near Chorley	Lancashire	Mrs. Mayhew
*Woodcock Hall, near Lancaster	Lancashire	Mr. A. W. Wilson
Chesworthe Park, Market Drayton (2-7.30)	Shropshire	Colonel Donaldson-Hudson
Newtimber Place, Hassocks	East Sussex	Lord Buxton
Grittleton, Chippenham	Wiltshire	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Audley Neeld
MONDAY		
Levens Hall, Kendal	Westmorland	Trustees of Mr. Oliver Robin Gaskell
TUESDAY		
*Fairfield, Brimstage, Wirral	Cheshire	Mr. G. S. Lloyd-Davies
WEDNESDAY		
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
*The Laurels, Duffield Bank, Duffield (2-7)	Derbyshire	Mr. Samuel Gee
Saltram, Plympton (2-6) (garden and grounds)	Devonshire	Lord Morley
Whiteway, Newton Abbot (2-6)	Devonshire	Mrs. Farquhar
Crichel, Witchampton (from 2)	Dorset	Lord Alington
St. Giles, near Wimborne (from 2)	Dorset	Lord Shaftesbury
Eastnor Castle, Ledbury (2.30-6.30) (house shown)	Herefordshire	Lord and Lady Somers
The Node, Codicote, Hitchin	Hertfordshire	Mr. and Mrs. Carl Holmes
Knole Park, Sevenoaks (2-5) (house shown, 2s.)	Kent	Lord Sackville
Hethersett, Reliegate	Surrey	Mrs. Auerbach
Sefton, St. George's Hill, Weybridge	Surrey	Mr. W. Shakespeare
Stoke D'Abernon Manor, Cobham	Surrey	Mr. and Mrs. Noel Phillips
Watendone Manor, Kenley	Surrey	Mr. Carleton F. Tufnell
Wych Cross Place, Forest Row	East Sussex	Mr. D. W. Freshfield
Hill Grove, Kidderminster (2-7)	Worcestershire	Mr. George Anton
Huddington Court, Drotwich (2-7) (house sh

GLACIERS OF THE HIMALAYA: THE CLIMBING OF JONSONG PEAK

ON A 600ft. ICE SLOPE.—An article by Mr. F. S. Smythe, summarizing the work of the Himalaya Expedition, appears on page 11. Though Kanchenjunga was abandoned, six members of the party, including Mr. Smythe, climbed Jonsong Peak (24,340ft.), the highest summit reached by man. Above is a view of the steep 600ft. ice slope, on which a secure stairway was cut and ropes fixed to assist the heavily-laden porters.

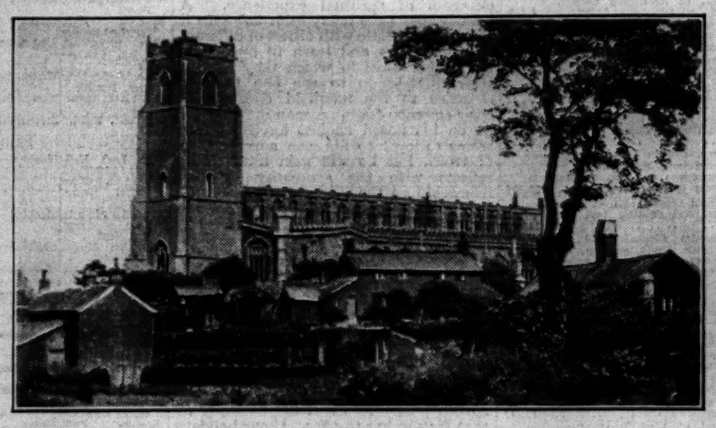




A GLACIER LAKE on the route to the Jonsong La. These lakes, which sometimes become very large, are for the most part below the ice. Floods and destruction in the lower valleys many miles away may be caused by their bursting high up in the Himalayas.

ICE PINNACLES OF THE JONSONG GLACIER.—The crossing of the Jonsong La was attended by many difficulties. On the left is a bridge of logs made by the members of the expedition over a torrent. The logs were tied together with rope of yaks' hair. In the centre is a view of the huge ice pinnacles of the Jonsong Glacier, below the Jonsong La and on the Nepal side of the pass. On the right, loading up yaks at the Jonsong Base Camp, from which the ascent of the peak was made.

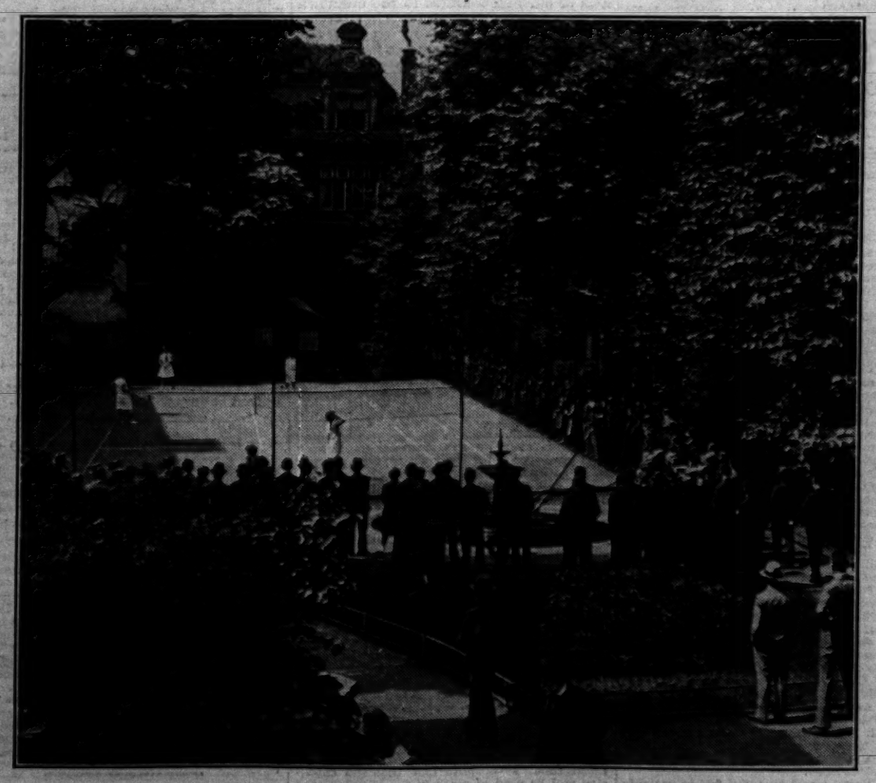
A CLIMBING PARTY.—The second party to climb Jonsong Peak. Left to right: Lewa (a porter), Professor Dyhrenfurth, Tsinabo (porter), Herr Kurz, Herr Wieland, and Mr. Smythe. It was first climbed by Herr Hoerlin and Herr Schneider.



BLYTHBURGH CHURCH.—The fifteenth-century church at Blythburgh, East Suffolk, which is in need of repair. An appeal for £2,000 for this purpose appears in our correspondence columns.

BAKEWELL SHOW.—The Barrow Cup for the best bull in the Bakewell Agricultural Society's annual show was won by Aldie Knight, owned by the Prince of Wales. Lady Maud Baillie, the president, is seen presenting the cup.

HORSENDEN HILL.—Middlesex County Council have decided to seek the consent of the Ministry of Health to the borrowing of £67,684 for the purchase of Horsenden Hill and surrounding land, near Greenford, as an open space.



LAWN TENNIS IN THE CITY.—The scene in the open space adjoining St. Botolph's Church, Bishopsgate, during the luncheon hour yesterday. This oasis in the heart of the City is a popular noontime resort for office workers, and the hard court is a great attraction.

YACHTING ON THE BROADS.—A scene during the annual regatta at Potter Heigham, on the Norfolk Broads. The photograph was taken just after the start of the race for the Frank Stoner Challenge Cup.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

PROMENADE CONCERTS

The thirty-sixth season of Promenade Concerts in the Queen's Hall opens this evening with a popular programme. Among the items are Berlioz's "L'Arlésienne." The Grieg Pianoforte Concerto will be played by Arthur de Greef, a friend of the composer. The vocalists will be Thea Philips, who will sing the dramatic aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon," and Roy Henderson, who will be heard in Stanford's "Songs of the Sea." Sir Henry Wood will conduct the Symphony Orchestra of 90 players selected from the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, and again Charles Woodhouse will be the leader. The concert will be broadcast from the National Station at 8 o'clock.

To-morrow evening a concert by the National Orchestra of Wales will be relayed from Cardiff and broadcast from the National Station.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, August 9, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.), 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 1-2:—National programme. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 7.40:—Regional Sports Bulletin. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Description of the finish of the Rhine Peter, an Interview with a Cardiff Dock Worker. 7.20:—National programme. 10.10:—West Regional News. 10.20-12:—National programme.

DUBLIN (2RN) (413.5m.), 1kw.

1.30-2:—Time, Weather and Gramophone Concert. 7.25:—News. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Jack Cullen and his Dance Band. 7.45:—Irish Lesson. 8:—Relay of the Opening Promenade Concert from the Queen's Hall, London. 9:—Concert—Ian MacPherson (baritone); Robert Boland and M. Maguire: 'Celio and Vocal Recital: J. J. Dempsey in a Sketch: the Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

1.30-2:—Time, Weather and Gramophone Concert. 7.25:—News. 7.30:—Time Signal. 7.32:—Jack Cullen and his Dance Band. 7.45:—Irish Lesson. 8:—Relay of the Opening Promenade Concert from the Queen's Hall, London. 9:—Concert—Ian MacPherson (baritone); Robert Boland and M. Maguire: 'Celio and Vocal Recital: J. J. Dempsey in a Sketch: the Station Orchestra. 10.30:—Time, News, Weather.

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Gramophone Records, from Edinburgh. 3.30:—The Bailhaven Town Band, conducted by Charles M. Terris: R. Almile (cornet): M. Cunningham (euphonium): John Thorburn (baritone), from Edinburgh. 4.40:—Songs for Children. 5.47:—Birthdays, from Edinburgh. 5.57:—Weather Forecast for Fishers, from Edinburgh. 6:—Glasgow programme. 6.15:—Children's Hour. 7.30:—Scottish Sports, from Edinburgh. 8.45:—National programme. 7:—Aberdeen programme. 7.30:—National programme. 10.10:—Weather, News, from Edinburgh. 10.30-12:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Edinburgh programme. 3.30:—Hamilton Burgh programme. 4.40:—Orchestra relayed from the Playhouse Ballroom. 5.15:—Children. 5.47:—Edinburgh programme. 6:—Mr. Alexander Adamson: An Eye-Witness's Account of the Scottish League Association Football Match, Partick Thistle v. Aberdeen. 6.15:—National programme. 6.40:—Edinburgh programme. 7:—National programme. 7:—Aberdeen programme. 7.30:—National programme. 10.10:—West Regional News. 10.20-12:—Band, from the Gleneagles Hotel.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Northern Wireless Orchestra; G. Hodgkinson (baritone); Lancashire Folk Songs; Recitations; Harold Bellis (baritone). 5.15:—Children's programme. 6.40:—Interval. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Mr. J. Halliday: 'The Way to Use Three Talks for Motorists and Ramblers—2. 7.20:—Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin for Northern Lancashire and Cheshire. 7.40:—National programme. 10.10:—North of England News. 10.20-12:—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 1-2:—Gramophone Recital. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—Local Sports. 6.45:—National programme. 10.10:—Local News; Items of Naval Information. 10.20-12:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 1-2:—National programme. 3.30:—National programme. 5.15:—Children. 6:—National programme. 6.40:—West Regional Sports. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Cardiff programme. 7.20:—Scottish Lecture. 7.40:—National programme. 10.10:—West Regional News. 10.20-12:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—Service. 10.30-10.45:—National programme. 11-12:—Manchester programme. 1-2:—Manchester programme. 4:—National programme. 6.40:—Interval. 6.45:—National programme. 7:—Cardiff programme. 7.20:—National programme. 10.10:—North of England News. 10.20-12:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are British Summer Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 5kw.—7:—Trio Music and News. 8-10:—Interval. 10:—Chimes, Weather and Exchange, followed by Agricultural Report. 10.5:—Orchestral Selections. 11:—News. 11.5:—Programme from Madrid.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—7:—Health Talk. 7.30:—Gramophone Records. 8.30:—Violin Recital and Songs. 9.30:—Concert of Slavonic Music, relayed from Ljubljana (376.7m.). 10.15:—Dance Music relayed from Ljubljana (376.7m.). 11:—Time and News. 11.15:—Dance Music from the Rush Car, Restaurant.

BERLIN (Kaiserswerthausen) (1,635kc.), 2kw.—4:—Programme from Hamburg. 5.30:—Talk: Physical Culture in Painting and Photography. 7.30:—Cabaret Programme. 10 (in the interval):—Time, Weather, News, Sporting and Announcements, and Sports Notes.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8:—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Market Prices and Concert. 9:—Time Signal and News. 11:—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Selections from [illegible] Amaral (Guerrero), and El duo de La Africana (Caballero). 1 a.m. (Sunday):—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN (Milano) (548.9m.), 7kw.—7.30:—Announcements. 7.30:—Concert. 8.15:—Giornale radio and Weather. 8.30:—Time and Review of Reviews. 8.40:—Relay from the Teatro alla Scala of Gounod's "Faust." In the intervals:—Talk, Giornale radio, and Commercial Notes. After the Concert:—Relay of Music.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 10kw.—7.35:—Programme from Prague. 10.30:—Programme to be announced from Bratislava. 11.20:—Programme to be announced from Prague.

MUNICH (535.7m.), 5.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERLAUTERN (370m.), NURNBERG (239m.)—6.25:—Time, Weather, and Agricultural Report. 6.30:—Talk: The Later Reign of Kaiser Barbarossa. Time, Recital. 7.30:—Wireless Notes. 7.45:—Klamotten her und Fangos:—an Interlude with Trio Selections. 8.30:—Relay Programme of the Death Knell. 10.20:—Time, Weather, Press Review, and Sports Notes. 10.45:—Orchestral Concert and Dance Music, relayed from the Cafe Arabia.

OSLO (493m.), 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (366m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (467m.)—5:—Weather and News. 7.30:—Talk: Jargon. 8:—Time and Orchestral Concert. 9:—Reading from his own Works by M. Finn Halvorsen. 9.15:—Weather and Topical Talk. 10.10:—Recital for Violin and Pianoforte. 10.45:—Dance Music: Selected Dances (45m.).

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—8.56 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). 10.35:—Time Signal (2,650m.). 6.45:—Le Journal Parlé. 8.10:—Meteorological Report. 8.20:—Dramatic and Literary Programme, with orchestral Concert. 10:—Talk and Dance Music (Radio-Chatrian). At 8.56:—Time Signal on 1122.5m. 11.20:—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—8.30:—Gramophone Records; Fashion Notes and News. 9:—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert of Dance Music. News in the interval. 3.40:—New York Exchange Rates. 3.45:—Talk: Sports Programme. 4.55:—News. 5.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Agricultural Report. 6.50:—New York Exchange Rates. 7.35:—Sporting Results. 7:—Talk.—The Cotton Industry. 7.10:—Travellers of other Days. Reading from the Travel Letters of Mme. de Sévigné. 7.25:—Talk: Physical Culture. 7.45:—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Reading: Visions of Nature—Eastern Landscapes. 8.15:—The Pacific Isles after Pierre Loti. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Concert.—Chansonnettes; Airs for Hawaiian Guitar; Songs; Mandoline Airs. In the interval at 9.15:—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.35:—Popular Programme. 9:—Opera. Programme. 10.15:—News and Theatre Notes. 10.30:—Gramophone Records. 11:—Dance Music from Bratislava (279m.). 11.20:—Programme to be announced.

RADIO-PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert of Dance Music. News in the interval. 3.40:—New York Exchange Rates. 3.45:—Talk: Sports Programme. 4.55:—News. 5.30:—New York Exchange Rates. 6.35:—Agricultural Report. 6.50:—New York Exchange Rates. 7.35:—Sporting Results. 7:—Talk.—The Cotton Industry. 7.10:—Travellers of other Days. Reading from the Travel Letters of Mme. de Sévigné. 7.25:—Talk: Physical Culture. 7.45:—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes and News. 8:—Reading: Visions of Nature—Eastern Landscapes. 8.15:—The Pacific Isles after Pierre Loti. 8.30:—Sports Review. 8.45:—Concert.—Chansonnettes; Airs for Hawaiian Guitar; Songs; Mandoline Airs. In the interval at 9.15:—Time Signal (2,650m.).

RIGA (526m.), 16kw.—7.30:—Talk: The Work of Hygiene. 7.45:—Concert. 8.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 8.45:—Concert. 9.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 9.45:—Concert. 10.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 10.45:—Concert. 11.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 11.45:—Concert. 12.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 12.45:—Concert. 1.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 1.45:—Concert. 2.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 2.45:—Concert. 3.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 3.45:—Concert. 4.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 4.45:—Concert. 5.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 5.45:—Concert. 6.30:—Talk: Physical Culture. 6.45:—Concert. 7.30:—Talk: Physical Culture

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

TREASURY BILL RESULTS

BREWERY FINANCE

Owing to the firmer tendency of discount rates the Exchequer was able to borrow a little less cheaply yesterday when £35,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills were offered for sale by tender, although applications amounted to £43,160,000, against £41,390,000 last week. The whole amount was allotted at an average rate of discount of £2 6s. 2.4d. per cent. per annum, against £2 4s. 3.71d. per cent. per annum a week ago. Tenders at £99 8s. 3d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 47 per cent. and those at £99 8s. 5d. for bills to be paid for to-day week will receive allotment in full. Next week's maturities also amount to £35,000,000, so that the market will not have to find any additional money for the bills to be taken up. On Friday next the amount of bills to be offered will again be £35,000,000.

American Business Outlook

Thoughtful remarks on the American business situation are contained in the monthly survey issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. It points out that the business recession has proceeded further during the last few weeks, but to a large extent the continued decline in activity may be attributed to the influences that usually cause curtailment in mid-summer. These influences, which include the holiday season, will continue to dominate the situation during the coming month. With regard to the more distant future, the Guaranty Trust Company does not expect any substantial or sudden improvement. It is observed that while some industries report swift progress, others remain in a depressed state, and the business in the future will not be stimulated by the urgent need for post-War reconstruction and rehabilitation which has been such a powerful influence in business in the past decade. Although there has been an improvement in some industries, the Guaranty Trust Company warns its clients that recent reports are by no means generally favourable. The vigorous recovery in stock prices last month is attributed more to factors inherent in the market itself than to an improvement in the immediate business outlook. The same is said to be true of the large number of construction contracts reported for June. It is pointed out that developments of a single month are far from conclusive, particularly in the case of building contracts, which are proverbially subject to violent fluctuations. It is added that the gain in June was not maintained in the early part of July.

Credit in Abundance

The business depression is reflected very clearly in the growing plethora of bank credit in the United States. According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin for July, the increase in money market funds has been due to three causes—the purchase by the Reserve Banks of $440,000,000 of United States Government securities, the return of $325,000,000 in money from circulation, and the influx of $145,000,000 of gold from abroad. The gross increase in the funds available for the money market from these causes was $908,000,000, while the net gain was $834,000,000. This increase of funds has enabled the member banks to reduce substantially the volume of their indebtedness to the Federal Reserve Banks, and also to absorb or liquidate a considerable volume of acceptances from the portfolios of the Reserve Banks. Member bank borrowings at the end of June stood at the lowest level since 1925. Since February the member banks in the leading cities have increased their loans and investments by more than $1,100,000,000.

Brewery Companies' Prosperity

The brewing trade as a whole has enjoyed since the War a period of remarkable prosperity—remarkable because it has been attained in the face of a marked falling off in the country's consumption of beer as compared with pre-War days and also in the face of heavy unemployment. Successive increases in the duty on beer have also failed to stem this prosperity, though the latest increase, imposed in the last Budget, was not, it should be noted, passed on to the consumer. An important cause of the success of brewery companies in recent years is the measure of rationalization that has been effected. Large breweries have acquired other properties, and by concentrating the output of all the breweries acquired in one or two works, important savings in costs have been obtained. That the past year's heavy increase in unemployment has not reduced profits of the large brewery undertakings is clear from the following table, which shows the profits, appropriations to reserves, and Ordinary dividends of a number of prominent companies which have recently issued their annual reports :—

Company	Net profit (in thousands)		To reserves* (in thousands)		Ord.	Div.
	Past Year	Prev. Year	Past Year	Prev. Year	Past Year	Prev. Year
	£	£	£	£	%	%
Distillers ..	2,248	2,317	562	520	20	20
Guinness ..	2,522	2,290	365	13	25	25
Hoare ..	632	553	150	101	22	22
Mitchells & Butlers	697	642	176	155	15†	15†
Watney ..	1,846	1,278	462	415	21	20

* After allowing for the amount for which the sum brought in was increased or reduced. † Free of tax.

In the next table are shown the totals of reserves, investments, and cash holdings :—

Company	Reserves*	Investments	Cash
	£	£	£
Distillers	2,719,835	14,560,807†	334,713
Guinness	3,207,456	4,857,186	787,856
Hoare	1,397,486	25,774	50,683
Mitchells and Butlers	2,381,007	22,002	1,174,403
Watney, Combe ..	3,000,599	1,136,592	892,539

* Including the sum carried forward.
† Of which, £14,482,446 in subsidiaries.

It will be seen that substantial reserves have been accumulated, which to some extent have been invested in the business, usually in subsidiary companies. Doubtless this policy partly explains the high ratio of profits to capital. In the third table are shown the amounts earned on the Ordinary capitals of the various companies, after allowing for prior charges, the distributions made, and the yield per cent. calculated on the basis of dividends actually paid :—

Company	Ord. div. 1929-30		Price of shares	Approx. yield per cent. gross
	Paid	Earned		
	%	%	s. d.	£ s. d.
Distillers	20	22*	60 9	6 13 0
Guinness	25	32*	106 6†	6 11 6
Hoare	25	32	60 0	6 15 0
Mitchells and Butlers ..	15*	21*	57 0	5 5 0*
Watney (Deferred)	21	26	62 6†	6 14 0

* Tax free. † Per £1 of stock.

A notable feature of this table is the difference between the dividend paid and the amount earned on the Deferred stock of Watney, Combe, Reid and Co.

The Progress of Building Societies

The housing shortage, which was one of the consequences of the War, gave a great impetus to the business of building societies, and in the past few years their figures have expanded at an exceptionally rapid rate. The far-reaching ramifications of these societies are described in the "Building Societies' Year Book, 1930," which is compiled and edited by Mr. George E. Franey, and is published by Reed and Co., at 7s. 6d. net. Although only in its fourth year of publication this book has been adopted as the official handbook by the National Association of Building Societies. It is shown that the total assets of the building societies now reach the enormous figure of £312,746,000, this being an increase of over 16 per cent. in the course of the year. The amount advanced on mortgage, mainly to owner-occupiers, during 1929, was increased by about £16,500,000 to £74,718,748, or approximately £240,000 per working day throughout the year. The building societies, which number 1,012, have 2,300,000 members, of whom 634,000 are buying their houses through the facilities offered by them. The liabilities to shareholders amount to £250,225,000, and to depositors and other creditors £46,811,000. The net balance of profits and reserves is £15,710,000. To some extent the exceptional increase in mortgages last year was due to the transfers from banks to building societies—the result of a high Bank rate—and not to new purchases. In an article contributed by Mr. L. G. Hodgson, J.P., some pertinent observations are made on the high cost of houses. He observes that it is a mystery why a house which cost £250 before the War still costs over £500 to-day, whereas a small motor-car which cost £500 before the War can be bought for half that price. He adds :—"It seems that building societies might make some contribution to cheaper prices if they subjected the applications for loans on new houses to a keener criticism."

An East African Sugar Estate

Although producing the record crop of nearly 70,000 tons, the Sena Sugar Estates, Limited, was unable last year to earn an adequate revenue. Like other sugar producers, the company was affected by the severe fall in the world price of the commodity. The Sena company owns estates in Portuguese East Africa, covering an area of 245,000 acres, of which 41,000 acres are cultivated, and it has a share capital of £1,500,000, as well as Debentures for £809,000. Profits last year, after providing for Debenture interest and taxation, were only £25,173, as compared with £71,644 in 1928, and the company was thus just able to provide the due dividend on its £300,000 of Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. Preference shares. No dividend has been paid on the Ordinary capital since 1924. The estimate of cane to be crushed this year is 20 per cent. less than in 1929, due to a severe drought in the early part of the year. It is explained that a normal crop would have again produced a large excess of sugar to be sold in the world's markets at prices which would inevitably show a heavy loss, and that consequently the smaller output will not have an adverse effect on the results of the year. Owing to the steps taken by the authorities to prevent foreign dumping of sugar in the Portuguese Colonies, the outlook for the company in the current year is regarded as brighter, in spite of the fall in open market values.

Silk and Safeguarding

In his speech yesterday at the annual meeting of Frns. Hinde and Hardy, silk manufacturers, Mr. James Hardy, the chairman, dwelt upon the difficulties which had beset the silk industry as a result of the sharp fall in consumption and the uncertainty surrounding the silk duties. Mr. Hardy explained that his company had been especially hard hit by the sudden change in trading conditions, as it had just previously embarked upon a policy of mass production methods with the object of reducing prices. The outcome was a sudden enforced curtailment of output and the dismissal of a large proportion of new labour trained at heavy expense. He showed that the net value of the silk duty, after allowing for the payment of 3s. per lb. which the British manufacturer had to pay for his raw material, was 12 per cent., and so far as France is concerned the effect of this duty was more than counterbalanced by the difference in wage costs—the wage costs at Lyons being only 40-50 per cent., as compared with 100 per cent. at home. Mr. Hardy contended that large industrial interests and problems should not be at the mercy of changing political views. He asserted that no change in fiscal regulations should be made without careful discussion with the leaders of the trade, and that even should a change be deemed desirable adequate notice should be given in order that heavy losses might be avoided.

Lower Freight Index Numbers

After a little recovery in June from the very low point reached in May the index number of shipping freights for July, compiled by the Chamber of Shipping, shows, at 18.02, a decrease of 1.42 per cent. on the month, and of 26.75 per cent. on the figure for July of last year. In the European Waters group only four quotations were available for July, and the index number, at 22.09, represents a decrease on the month of 16.23 per cent., and of 32.41 per cent. on the number for July, 1929. The rate for the voyage from Australia to the United Kingdom in July last showed, at 18.41, a decrease of 1.23 per cent. on the month, and of 9.62 per cent. on the figure for a year ago. There was a recovery in the index number for the Argentine, Uruguayan group to 14.92, which represented an increase of 30.31 per cent. on the month, but a reduction of 34.82 per cent. on the figure for July of last year.

Comparative Figures for Seven Months

The index number for the United States group at 18.11 was higher on the month by 33.95 per cent., and was higher by 9.29 per cent. than the figure for July, 1929. In the route from Canada to the United Kingdom the index number for July represented at 13.90 a decrease of 5.25 per cent. on the month and of 22.99 per cent. on the year. The time charter rate for July at 16.44 compared with 15.44 for June, but was 35.28 per cent. below the corresponding figure for July of last year. If the average for 1913 be taken as 100, the index number for July last was only 77.01, and the corresponding figures for the first seven months of 1930 and 1929 are as follows :—

Month	1930	1929
January	83.50†	121.97
February	80.98	120.73
March	77.56	113.12
April	83.03	111.20
May	78.12	109.15
June	78.12	103.63
July	77.01	105.13

It will be observed that the rates of freight for each month of this year were much below those for the corresponding months of last year. Speaking at the meeting of Furness, Withy and Co., at the end of July, Sir Frederick Lewis pointed out that, while freight rates showed a decrease of 22 per cent. on the rates for

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

'A' DULL TONE

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES HIGHER

The stock markets finished the long Account yesterday in a dull mood. British Funds were affected in the morning by the weaker condition of the foreign exchanges, though a better tone prevailed later. An improved tendency was apparent in the foreign market, and Argentine Railway securities gained further ground. In the Miscellaneous market a number of small falls occurred, though motor shares were firm. The features in the Mining market were a general advance in South African shares and the strength of Ashanti Goldfields.

As a result of the adverse movements in the exchanges, GILT-EDGED securities were rather easier in the early dealings, but the tendency improved later. The Funding Loan at one time fell ¼ below Thursday's closing price to 90½, but rallied partially before the close. Conversion Three-and-a-Half per Cents. were also rather lower at 79½, but on balance small rises were shown in the Five per Cent. and Four per Cent. War Loans and old Consols. While there was little change in quotations, Australian stocks had a firm tone. Among the new scrips L.C.C. fell back to ¼ premium, but South African Five per Cents. continued in demand up to 2½ premium. There were few movements of importance among HOME RAILWAY stocks. L.M.S. at one time rose to 36½, but fell back later. Underground shares were firm.

Although business remained on a small scale, the FOREIGN market had a good tone. Brazilian bonds were generally ½ higher, while the Rescission "Fours" gained a full point to 56½. Peruvian Corporation Preference were dealt in at 37, representing a slight recovery. Chinese loans were rather harder, though actual changes in prices were few. New scrips were in demand, Austrian Seven per Cents. and the Reparations Loan both gaining ⅛ to ¼ premium and 2½ discount respectively. A general rise of ½ to 1 occurred in ARGENTINE RAILWAY securities.

OIL shares were inactive, with slight declines in Anglo-Persian, Royal Dutch, and Attock. RUBBER shares were dull, and moderate falls occurred in United Sua Betong, Kuala Lumpur, Telogoredjo, and Vallambrosa. The market expects the London and Liverpool stocks of the commodity to show a decrease of 200 tons for the past week. The TEA share market was idle. Empire fell to 35s.

MOTOR SHARES FIRM

In the MISCELLANEOUS market the dividend statement of the Columbia Graphophone Company had a good effect on gramophone shares, which, however, fell back in the later dealings. Columbia Graphophone finished 1-16 lower on balance at 3½, sellers, having been 3 11-16, and H.M.V., which at one time rose to 2½, closed with a net gain of only 1-16 at 2 23-32. Hydro Electric fell ⅛ to 35½, and Brazilian Traction ¼ to 36½. International Nickel were dealt in ex rights, and were called 22½. Imperial Chemical Ordinary were bid for at 19s. 9d., but receded later to 19s. 1½d., showing a further small fall on balance ; the Deferred were 5s. 3d., after 5s. 6d. Motor shares were firm. Singer rose 2s. to 22s., and smaller rises took place in Rolls-Royce, Austin, and Dennis. National Omnibus and Joseph Lucas were lower. In the tobacco group Carreras and United (South) were rather lower, while Godfrey Phillips and Imperial of Canada gained a little ground. Brewery shares were rather easier, small falls occurring in Watney, Taylor Walker, Hoare, Courage, and Benskins. Courtaulds relapsed to 2 3-32. Rylands were still affected by the passing of the interim dividend, and fell 6d. to 15s. Turner and Newall and United Molasses weakened. Unilever shares were firmer, and Philips' Glow Lamps hardened. Kreuger and Toll declined to 27½, while Swedish Match was steady. In the store group John Barker weakened to 53s., and Selfridge Preferred was again lower at 23s. 9d., but Maple hardened to 27s. 9d. Shares in the companies concerned in the grocery merger were firmer, Johnson and Phillips gained 1s., being quoted at 38s., but Associated Electrical and General Electric were both lower.

In the MINING market South African shares were very firm. Consolidated Gold Fields rose 1-16 to 1½, and gains of about 6d. were marked in Randfontein, East Rand, West Rand, Robinson Deep B, and Durban Deep. Tin shares were idle, though London Tin rose 6d. to 12s. 6d. Ashanti Goldfields were strong on the good development report and record monthly profits; the shares rose 1s. 3d. to 29s. 6d.

COMMITTEE FOR CUBAN SUGAR

BANKERS AND GROWERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, AUG. 8

A number of leading American and Canadian banking interests, together with representatives of all the sugar producers in Cuba, have formed a committee to "find and apply remedies for the present deplorable situation."

According to reports received by the Department of Commerce at Washington this week, general conditions in Cuba are worse than at any time during the last six years. The new American tariff, combined with the fall in the price of sugar and heavy carry-overs from previous years, has been severely felt by planters, workers, and investors alike. It is estimated, however, that this year's crop will be less by nearly 500,000 tons than last year's.

The new committee expects to be able to find "means to handle the carry-overs which are affecting markets adversely, and to bring production and consumption into at least an approximate balance." A large part of the over supply is expected to be taken by Russia.

The banking interests represented on the committee are the Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, and Hayden Stone and Co.

BRITISH ACETATE SILK CORPORATION

PROPOSED RECONSTRUCTION

Meetings of the creditors and shareholders of the British Acetate Silk Corporation were held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., when committees were appointed to confer with the directors of the company in considering a scheme of reconstruction.

Mr. J. MILLARD TUCKER, who presided, said that the directors were anxious to obtain the finance necessary to pay the creditors, to put the business on the basis of a going concern, and to re-employ the 1,900 people who had been put out of employment. The capital expenditure of the company was underestimated by about £500,000, and the loss on the 20 months working to September, 1929, was approximately £200,000. The company had required about £800,000, and the bank were willing to find over £500,000 sterling. An issue was about to be made when one creditor attempted to get a forced sale of some of the assets through the medium of the Sheriff. A receiver was then appointed on behalf of the Debenture-holders. A reconstruction scheme would involve the liquidation of the company and the formation of another concern to take over the business. It was suggested that the existing shareholders should take shares in the new company, with such an uncalled liability as would provide the extra money required for the business.

Replying to a question, the CHAIRMAN said that the total amount of calls which were not paid was in the neighbourhood of £220,000. About £20,000 or £30,000 had been collected, and of the balance he could not say that more than £30,000 was good. The rest of it he thought was "unutterably bad."

MONEY MARKET

SOVEREIGNS FOR THE BANK

Lombard-street yesterday enjoyed the ease in short credits usual on a Friday. From an early hour money was on offer, and from 1½ to 2 per cent. the rate for fresh advances came down to 1½ per cent. The discount market, on the other hand, was slightly firmer, being dominated by the recent reaction in the leading foreign exchanges. For three months fine bank bills 2 9-32 per cent. appeared to be the working rate, and some business was reported at 2 5-16 per cent. One of the clearing banks took October bills from the market at 2 7-32 per cent. The new Treasury Bills were on offer at 2 9-32 per cent. Movements in the New York and several of the Continental exchanges yesterday were slightly more favourable to sterling. At the Bank of England 429,000 sovereigns were received from abroad ; the sender was said to be Brazil.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	2¼—2⅝	2⅝—2¾	2¾	2¾-2 11/16

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2¼	2¼—2 5/32	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅜	3⅜—4

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has reduced its rediscount rate from 4 to 3½ per cent.

BANK OF PORTUGAL

—	July 23	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Escudos	Escudos
Coin and bullion ..	8,577,180	Unchanged
Balances abroad ..	112,070,516	+ 1,864,290
Discounts	325,301,831	+ 130,998
Government loan ..	1,540,977,288	Unchanged
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	1,921,972,214	— 7,338,623
Deposits	76,233,826	— 5,845,668

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

There was renewed buying yesterday morning of dollars, believed to be in connexion with the normal commercial demand incidental to the late summer, and the rate fell at one time to $4.86 15-16. Later the market rallied, the spot rate closing firm at $4.87 1-16, which compares with the previous day's closing level of $4.87. Business in forward dollars was done on a basis of 18 points one month and 40 points three months under spot. Exchange on Montreal was steady at $4.86⅛. The Paris rate, after being below 123.76f., closed at 123.79¼f. Exchange on Switzerland still showed a tendency to move against sterling, the rate being only 25.04¼f., but rates on Italy, Germany, Holland, and Belgium were firmly maintained. Spanish exchange fluctuated between 43.55p. and 43.70p., closing at 43.65½p. (against 43.57½p.). Argentine dollars fell in the morning to 40¼d., from which point there was a rally to 41 3-32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchge	Aug. 8	Aug. 7
New York	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 15/16-4.87 1/16	4.87-4.87 1/16
Montreal ..	$ to £	4.8666	4.86 1/16-4.86 1/32	4.86 1/16-4.86 1/32
Paris ..	Fr. to £	124.21	123.74-123.81	123.78-123.85
Brussels ..	Bel. to £	35.00	34.80-34.81	34.80-34.81
Milan ..	Lire to £	92.46	92.95-92.99	92.95-93.00
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.04-04¼	25.04-25.05
Athens ..	Dr. to £	375	3744-3754	3744-3754
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	1934-1938	1934-1939
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2215	43.55-43.70	43.40-43.75
Lisbon ..	Escu. to £	—	108 1/8-108 3/8	108 1/8-108 3/8
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 1/2-08¾	12.08 1/2-08¾
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.38-20.39	20.38-20.39
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.5813	34.42-34.47	34.42-34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.75-27.80	27.76-27.80
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164 1/2-164¼	164 1/2-164⅜
Warsaw ..	Zloty to£	43.38	43.29-43.44	43.38-43.44
Riga ..	Lats to £	25.2215	25.22-25.27	25.21-25.26
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-819	817-819
Const'ople	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0252
Belgrade ..	Din. to £	25.2215	274 1/4-274⅜	274 1/4-274⅜
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	43.56	48¼-48⅞	48¾-48⅞
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.650	668-673	668-673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.25
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16 1/2-16¾	18.16¼-17
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.10-10¾	18.10¼-10¾
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-16¼	18.16-16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97 1/2	97 1/16-97 3/16	97 1/16-97 3/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32-1/5 13/16	1/5 23/32-1/5 13/16
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32-1/5 13/16	1/5 23/32-1/5 13/16
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 23/32-1/5 13/16	1/5 23/32-1/5 13/16
Hong Kong	Per dol.		1/3¼-1/3⅞	1/3¼-1/3⅞
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 5/16-2/0 7/16	2/0 5/16-2/0 7/16
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/6¼-1/7	1/6¼-1/7
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 31/32-2/4	2/3 31/32-2/4
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08 1/2-09	12.08 1/2-09
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.066d	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
R. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5/3 15/16-5/4	5/3 15/16-5/3 31/32
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d	41-41 3/16	41 1/4-41¼
V'paraiso†	8 to £	40	39.92	39.96
Montevid.	Per dol.	51d.	40 7/8-41 1/8	40 7/8-41 1/8
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.166	13.07 1/2	13.08¼
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.76	10.20-10.35	10.20-10.35

† 90 days. ‡Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-.03 to 100kr. ‡Nominal.

EMPIRE MARKETING RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 1 1	91 10 0	90 13 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 6	93 2 15	92 3 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 0

The Bank of England yesterday announced the receipt of £429,000 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, the sale of £15,718 in BAR GOLD, and the withdrawal for export of £4,000 in SOVEREIGNS. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £481,331, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS		WITHDRAWALS	
	£		£
Aug. 7—		Aug. 7—	
Sovs. released	100,000	Bar gold ..	27,951
Aug. 8—		Aug. 8—	
Sovereigns ..	429,000	Bar gold ..	15,718
		Sovereigns ..	4,000
		Net influx ..	481,331
Total ..	£529,000	Total ..	£529,000

Net influx for 1930 to date, £6,451,249 ; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

The price of bar GOLD in the open market was nominally unchanged at 84s. 11½d. per ounce fine. Bar SILVER was steady at 15 15/16d. for cash and 15¾d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland from midday on August 2 to midday on August 7, were £1,009,603, including £908,059 from South Africa. Exports of gold were £404,248, of which £370,114 went to France. Silver imports were £33,921, and silver exports £42,113.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2 9/32-2 5/16	1½-2
New York	2½	2-1½	2
Paris	2½	2¼	2
Berlin	4	3¼	2¾-4½
Swiss Bank places	2½	1½	—
Milan	5½	5⅝	—
Amsterdam ..	3	1 15/16	2¼
Brussels	2½	2 7/16	1¼

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars) :—

—	August 6	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves ..	2,961,180	+ 43,800
Reserves other than gold ..	185,630	— 7,580
Total bills discounted ..	205,920	+ 8,830
Bills bought in open market ..	133,570	+ 2,810
Total bills on hand	339,490	+ 11,630
Total U.S. Govt. securities ..	576,220	— 150
Total bills and securities ..	925,990	+ 11,440
Total resources	4,710,760	— 50,980
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,323,770	+ 3,830
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,383,850	— 51,440
Government deposits	31,830	+ 5,370
Total deposits	2,423,410	— 45,460
Total liabilities	4,710,760	— 50,980
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined ..	83.1%	— 0.6%

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

INCREASED SELLING

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Stock Exchange was under pressure throughout to-day's session, the extent of the selling being indicated in a larger volume of trading, with sales returned at 3,308,000 shares.

A sharp fall in Warner Bros. stock, following the omission of the Common dividend, had an unsettling effect on the market at the opening, when selling generally was on a more active scale. The decline became extended afterwards under a renewal of concentrated "bear" drives against the speculative leaders, notably American Can and Steel Common. Reports that the operations of the U.S. Steel Corporation mills have been reduced from 64 per cent. to 61 per cent. administered a cold douche, and dislodged heavy realizing, the decline being accelerated by the uncovering of stop-loss orders. Selling showed signs of lessening only when standard issues declined between 2 and 6½ points, when some support appeared, but rallies were feeble, and several sections of the market again succumbed to renewed selling.

Bears continued to exert pressure throughout the afternoon, being encouraged by the absence of important support. Shorts contended that there was no tangible sign of business improvement in the near future and drew the conclusion that July's recovery in stocks was unjustified. Selling pressure converged on Steel Common which was driven below the recent resistance levels thus intensifying the general bearishness. The close was weak.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Aug. 8	Aug. 7
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86 1/2	4.86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86 15/16	4.86 15/16
Cables ..	£1	4.86⅔	4.87 1/16	4.87 1/16
60 days sight ..	£1	—	4.84 13/16	4.84¾
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86¼
Seven days ..	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.93 1/2	3.93 1/2
Rome, cables ..	100l.	5.26	5.23⅞	5.23⅞
Amsterdam, short sight ..	100fl.	40.20	40.25	40.24 1/2
Oslo, cables ..	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.81 1/2
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.90	26.90 1/2
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅝	2.96⅝
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.90	23.89 1/2	23.89
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.99 1/2	13.99⅜
Berne, cables ..	100f.	19.30	19.45 1/2	19.45
Madrid, cables ..	100pts.	19.30	11.13	11.17
Vienna, cables ..	100sch.	14.07	14.14⅜	14.14¾
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.55 1/4	17.55 1/4
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅝	1.77⅜
Athens, cables ..	100dr.	1.29 1/2	1.29⅜	1.29⅜
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.44	36.66	36.79
Rio, cables ..	1 mil.	32.45	10.30	10.30

RAILWAYS

—	Closing Prices Aug. 8	Aug. 7
Atchison ..	208	211
Atl. Coast ..	144	146
B. & O. ..	103	103 1/2
Do., Pref.	81½	81½
Brooklyn Man. T'sit	62¼	64
Can. Pac.	184⅛	185¼
Cent., N.J.	228	234
Ches. & O.	145¾	188
Ch. G.W.	9⅝	10⅛
Do., Pref.	32½	36½
Ch. N.W.	71	72½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	13½	13¾
Ch.Rock Isl.	50½	50¼
Del.&Hud.	156	158
Del. Lack.	113¼	113½
Erie	37½	39¼
Do., 1 Pf.	53	58
G.N., Pref.	77	80¼
Illinois ..	114*	115¾
Interboro Rapid Tr.	23⅛	27

—	Closing Prices Aug. 8	Aug. 7
Int.C.Amer	16	15⅜
KansasCity	62	63
Louisville	115	117¾
Minn. S.P.	15	15
Mis. Pac.	61⅛	63⅛
Do., Pref.	121½	122⅝
N.Mex..1 Pf	1	1
Do., 2 Pf.	—	—
N.Y. Cent.	159¾	162¼
Norfolk	220¼	224
N. Pacific	68	71
Pennsylv'ia	71⅝	73⅜
Reading ..	105	105
St.L.-S.F.	67	67½
S. Pacific ..	115⅛	117½
Southern ..	77⅛	80⅜
Do., Pref.	90	90
U. Pacific	210	213
Do., Pref.	86	86
Wabash ..	29	32
Do., Pf., A	68	70

INDUSTRIALS

—	Aug. 8	Aug. 7
Air Reduct	108½	114
Allied Chem	251¼	259⅛
Am. Agric.	51½	51½
Do., Pref.	29	31
Am. Br Roy	15¼	16⅝
Am. and F. Power ..	64½	70¼
Am. Can.	117¼	126½
Am. Loco.	41½	43
Am. Smelting Mills	53⅜	55½
Am. Smelt.	64⅞	66½
Am. Sug. R.	53	53½
Am. Tel..	202¾	210¼
Am. Tob.	233	240
Am. Wool'n	9½	9½
Anaconda	49½	50⅓
Armour Pf.	74½	74
Atl. Refg.	32	33½
Atl'ntic Rf.	35¼	37
Baldwins ..	27	29⅜
Barnsdall A	22⅜	23⅛
Beth. Steel	79⅞	82¼
Calumet ..	14	15
C.de Pascoe	48½	49
Chile Copp.	49	49
Chrysler ..	27¼	29¼
Col. Fuel ..	51	51
Colum. Gas	58⅜	61⅝
Col. Graph	16⅛	17¼
Cons. Gas	101⅛	105
Cont. Can.	52⅝	55⅛
Cont. Oil	25⅜	25⅝*
Corn. Prod.	85⅛	90¼
Crucible ..	75½	75½
DavisonCh.	25⅝	26⅛
Drug. Inc.	76½	79¼
Du Pont.	105¾	113¼
Eastman K	200	207
Elec.P.&L.	61½	67¼
Elec. Stor.	64

COMPANY MEETINGS

FRAS. HINDE AND HARDY, LTD.

SILK TRADE POSITION

NECESSITY OF SAFEGUARDING

MR. J. HARDY ON NEED FOR INDUSTRIAL CABINET

The SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Fras. Hinde and Hardy, Limited, was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. JAMES HARDY, chairman and managing director, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The result of the year's trading is most disappointing to all of us; yet I fail to see how it could have been otherwise in view of the exceptionally adverse circumstances with which we have had to contend during the last 12 months. This period was without doubt the most difficult ever known in the silk trade. Even in the United States of America—where the silk industry is protected by an *ad valorem* duty of 65 per cent.—results have been most unsatisfactory. The United States consume approximately three-quarters of the world production of real silk. Their consumption has fallen considerably, and this is, to a large extent, responsible for the serious decline in prices.

When we met last year our factories, including the large extensions developed during the previous two years, were working at full capacity. Competition from the Continent was becoming keener, and we decided to adopt mass production methods with the object of reducing our prices. After careful analysis of production costs we decided to concentrate our own weaving plant on high-grade qualities and place large weaving contracts abroad on the cheaper fabrics.

EFFECT OF MR. SNOWDEN'S POLICY

As our loading and dyeing plant is large enough to cope with the combined output, it was obvious that our overhead costs per piece would thus be considerably reduced. This policy necessitated much larger commitments for silk and other raw materials. We were beginning to reap the advantage of this policy when the Chancellor of the Exchequer adopted his antagonistic attitude towards the silk duties, and much uncertainty prevailed as to whether the duties on imported silk would be removed. This uncertainty naturally reduced demand to a minimum requirements and disorganized the silk trade of this country for six months.

It was, of course, impossible to reduce production immediately, and deliveries of the goods ordered abroad had to be paid for and put into stock. The training of additional labour to run our extensions had taken two years. We had no option but drastically to curtail production, and a large proportion of the labour trained at heavy expense had to be dispensed with.

Added to this uncertainty, the value of the principal raw materials used by the company slumped considerably during the last few months, the price of raw silk falling to below pre-War value. This necessitated drastic depreciation on all stocks. Whenever a serious slump such as this occurs every manufacturer has surplus stock to sell, and every buyer stops purchasing except for immediate requirements.

DUMPING AT "SLAUGHTER" PRICES

Unfortunately for British silk manufacturers, the duty on imported silks is lower than that of any other silk-producing country, the result being that surplus production is dumped on our market at "slaughter" prices.

The public is under the impression that the silk trade is protected to the same extent as the motor trade, for instance, on which the duty is 33⅓ per cent. This is not, however, the case. Were the silk duties allowed to lapse, British silk manufacturers could not possibly compete with the foreign manufacturer, and this important industry, which has steadily absorbed an increased number of workpeople under safeguarding, would undoubtedly decline.

In 1924, the year before the duties were imposed, 41,720 workpeople were employed in the trade. This number had increased to 73,860 by July, 1929, an increase of 32,140 operatives (or 77 per cent.). This excludes the large increase employed in the hosiery and knitting trades on silk fabrics. We imported over £17,000,000 worth of silk and artificial silk goods last year, and our Colonies also imported large quantities. The majority of these goods could be made in this country, and if so would absorb a very large number of our unemployed.

Free trade advocates put forward various reasons for the decline of our great textile industries, among them being obsolete plant and selling methods. Our plant is to-day up to date and equal to anything in the world. Given equal conditions of labour and taxation we could successfully compete and earn adequate return on the capital employed.

MR. COURTAULD'S STATEMENT

Mr. Courtauld recently made the following statement, which to my mind is vitally important:—"I am pleased to be able to say that I have never had occasion to accuse our workpeople, male or female, of any lack of good will, skill, or industry—in fact, I hold them to be better workers than any others to be found in Europe. Nevertheless, it is mathematically impossible for any conceivable degree of skill to make up for more than a small fraction of the extra wage cost. I have no hesitation in making this assertion, for the unique position we occupy in being intimately acquainted with the working of factories which operate on practically identical lines in several different countries gives us the surest possible guidance in forming a judgment. It is therefore difficult to resist the conclusion that without some measure of protection we shall be faced with two alternatives: either a lowering of wages or a permanent curtailment of production."

I have discussed present day manufacturing conditions with other textile manufacturers, who, notwithstanding the fact that their plants are efficient and their selling methods thrustful and up-to-date, cannot successfully compete with the ever-growing flood of manufactured goods from the Continent.

POLITICAL INTERFERENCE WITH TRADE

We contend that large industrial interests and problems should not be at the mercy of changing political views. It should be possible to set up some form of Industrial Cabinet composed of experienced business men and representatives of all parties which would advise the Government of the day. The political interference with our own industry during the present year is a case in point. It is impossible to state what the financial loss this interference caused in the trade, but it was undoubtedly very heavy, in addition to the heavy cost of workpeople thrown out of employment.

The Board of Trade report of unemployment in the silk trade in October last was 9.5 per cent.; in November, 12 per cent.; in December, 13.4 per cent.; in January, 19.2 per cent.; in February, 22.4 per cent.; and in March, 27.4 per cent.

Surely no such change should be made—or even debated in the House of Commons—without careful discussion with the industrial leaders of the trade. Even should a change be deemed advisable, adequate notice should be given in order that heavy losses may be avoided.

Much as I regret the disappointing result of the year's trading, I suggest that, in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing, the position might have been worse.

THE FUTURE

With regard to the future, it is indeed difficult for any manufacturer in this country to be optimistic. The home market is being assailed from all directions, and higher tariff walls are being erected abroad. Even Australia, which is one of our best markets, has been obliged for financial reasons to increase tariffs. It is obvious that any industry which fails to hold its home market is not in a position to capture export trade, and for this reason a great deal depends on our fiscal policy.

With regard to depreciation of raw material values, real silk, which is still our largest raw material, has fallen below the cost of production, but now stands in our books at 40 per cent. of the market price when the company was formed. When the turning point comes we should reap some advantage.

The EARL OF VERULAM seconded the resolution, which, after a discussion, was unanimously adopted.

EDINBURGH AND DUNDEE INVESTMENT

SATISFACTORY REVENUE EXPANSION

DIVIDEND MAINTAINED AT 12 PER CENT.

BOARD'S PRUDENT POLICY

The SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Edinburgh and Dundee Investment Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Glenfinlas-street, Edinburgh, on Thursday.

The notice calling the meeting and the auditors' report having been read by a representative of Messrs. Baillie, Gifford and Co., the managers and secretaries,

Mr. WILLIAM BLAIR, W.S., who presided, said:—Gentlemen,—I presume that, as usual, I may take the report and accounts as read.

I regret that our chairman, Mr. C. B. Ovenstone, is unable to be here to-day. He has recently undergone an operation from which I hope he will make a complete and rapid recovery. I would remind you that he has been our chairman since this company was formed in 1914. During these 16 years the company has increased in a marked degree in both size and strength.

THE NET REVENUE

Our revenue figures again show expansion of a satisfactory kind. The net revenue, after deduction of £34,820 of interest, compared with £31,108 last year, amounts to £75,568, against £67,079. The new capital issued in 1928 is now productive and we are reaping the benefit of our conservative policy of revenue distribution. That policy we advise you to adhere to. We recommend payment of a dividend of 12 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock, being the rate to which the dividend was raised last year. We shall thus be able to write off £4,743 of discount, &c., on Debenture stock and to add £17,772 to reserve fund, leaving a carry-forward practically unaltered. It is very reassuring that our Ordinary dividend, which absorbs £34,000, is so comfortably covered.

With the disastrous conditions which have for some time past been affecting industry all over the world and which at the moment show little sign of improvement we can hardly expect improved results from the great majority of the companies in which we are interested, and in some cases we must be prepared for reduced distributions. But our policy of strengthening the company in every reasonable way in times of prosperity enables us to face these present trying times with confidence.

VALUE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Our investments stand in the balance-sheet at £2,270,605, a figure which is less than the market value at June 30, 1930. The margin of value is a comfortable one, but naturally it is smaller than it was a year ago. It is customary to say that fluctuation in the market value of the investments is not as a rule a matter of first importance in an investment trust. Broadly, I think that is true. In so far as the fluctuation merely indicates a tendency to extreme optimism or to extreme pessimism on the part of investors it ought not to cause special elation or depression, but where it is due to the prospect of increased or decreased earnings by industrial companies in various parts of the world the importance of a fluctuation in values is plain.

On this occasion the reduction in our valuation is probably the result of a combination of both causes. The fall in prices throughout the world has been so severe that industry has been gravely affected and some reduction in industrial and other profits is almost inevitable. But the depression in the stock market has now continued over so long a period that it would be surprising if some part of the general fall in the value of investments was not due to excessive pessimism.

COMPANY'S STRONG POSITION

In all the circumstances we are in a strong position with our capital, Debentures and Debenture stock, and our reserve fund of £240,000, fully represented by assets, while our interest and dividend requirements are covered by a large margin of revenue. We may, therefore, look forward with confidence.

The report was unanimously adopted, and resolutions providing for the payment of a final dividend of 7 per cent. for the year on the Ordinary stock, for the re-election of the retiring directors, the reappointment of the auditors, and the conversion into stock of 72,000 Ordinary shares and 69,690 Four and a Half per Cent. Cumulative Preference shares of the company having been carried the proceedings terminated.

ARTHUR GUINNESS, SON & COMPANY

SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED PROFIT

LORD IVEAGH'S SPEECH

The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Arthur Guinness, Son and Company, Limited, was held yesterday at River Plate House, Finsbury-circus, London, E.C.

The EARL of IVEAGH, C.B., C.M.G. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. W. Smith) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days, and, with your permission, we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

Owing to the new Companies Act a number of headings in the printed accounts have been altered slightly as compared with last year, but I do not think that any of these changes is sufficient to call for any comment from me. The profit for the year amounts to £2,522,079, as compared with £2,209,388 last year, an increase of £312,691.

DIVIDEND AND RESERVE

From the report you will see that the board propose to place the sum of £200,000 to reserve, to pay a final dividend on the Ordinary stock of 15 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., both subject to the deduction of income-tax. This, with the interim dividend of 15 per cent., would make a dividend of 30 per cent. and a bonus of 5 per cent., and leave £807,436 to be carried forward to the next account.

Statements have been made regarding the large sums said to have been spent on advertising, in regard to which I will only say that these are merely guesswork. Nearly all such guesses have greatly exceeded the true figures, but I do not think it is in the interests of the stockholders to give further information.

NEW ASSISTANT MANAGING DIRECTOR

I am glad to be able to report that since the last meeting the board have been fortunate in obtaining the services, as an assistant managing director, of Sir William Haldane Porter, C.B., and this appointment, in accordance with the Articles of Association, will be submitted to you for ratification.

The board desire to express their appreciation of the way in which all those engaged in the work of the company have discharged their duties during the year.

THE RESOLUTIONS

I now propose, following our usual practice, to submit the various resolutions to the meeting, and, after we have dealt with these, I shall be happy to answer any questions that you may wish to address to me. (Hear, hear.)

I now beg to move:—"That the directors' report, balance-sheet, and profit and loss account of the company for the year ended June 30, 1930, be and are hereby received and adopted."

Mr. THOMAS B. CASE (managing director) seconded the resolution. No questions were asked and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The dividends and bonus, as recommended, were approved; the retiring directors, the Earl of Iveagh, C.B., C.M.G., and Lt.-Col. G. W. Addison, were re-elected; the appointment of Sir William Haldane Porter, C.B., as an assistant managing director, was ratified; and the auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

COMPANY RESULTS

GRAND UNION CANAL DIVIDEND

Scottish Assets Company.—Interim dividend of 4 per cent., less tax (unchanged).

Crossley Brothers.—Interim dividend on the Preference shares for the half-year ended June 30, of 3½ per cent., payable September 1.

Globe Telegraph Trust.—Interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 5s. per share (2½ per cent.) free of tax, being the same as that paid a year ago.

Waste Heat and Gas Electrical Generating Stations.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (unchanged), payable, less tax, on August 30 to holders registered on August 23.

Grand Union Canal Company.—Interim dividend on the capital stock for the past half-year at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum. For the corresponding period of 1929 the dividend was at the rate of £1 8s. per cent. per annum.

Kelsall and Kemp.—Interim dividend on the preference shares of 3½ per cent., payable on Sept. 1. The directors do not recommend the payment of an interim dividend on the ordinary shares, on which a year ago 2½ per cent. was distributed.

Second Edinburgh and Dundee Investment.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (actual) on the Ordinary stock. This compares with 2 per cent., a year ago, the increase being for the purpose of equalising the interim and final payments and not an indication of an increase in the annual rate.

Bath and Portland Stone Firms.—The directors have declared an interim dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year ended June 30. In future the accounts are to be audited annually instead of half-yearly. For the corresponding period of 1929 a dividend of 6¼ per cent. and a bonus of 1¼ per cent. was paid.

IRISH SUGAR MANUFACTURING

The report of the Irish Sugar Manufacturing Company states that the profit for the year to June 30, after taking credit for the subsidy, was £86,094, to which is added £6,457 brought forward. The dividend on the "A" and "B" shares, which is to be maintained at 15 per cent., tax free, will absorb £60,000, leaving £12,491 to be carried forward. Meeting, Dublin, August 15.

BRITISH HOMOPHONE

The accounts of the British Homophone Company covering the period from May 22, 1928, to May 31, 1929, show that profits on sale of investments amounted to £15,732, while interest receipts amounted to £2,163. After meeting the trading loss for the period (£29,007), depreciation written off investments (£15,295), and other outgoings, there was a net loss transferred to the balance-sheet of £29,577. The accounts for the period June 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930, show that interest receipts amounted to £3,693. The trading loss, after charging £1,188 for depreciation, etc., was £3,188. Miscellaneous outgoings amounted to £2,373, and with £5,625 reserved for contingent payment under agreement of March 29, 1928, between Gramophone Records, Limited, and Mr. A. F. Sykes, the total outgoings amounted to £8,186. After taking credit for £5,000 to reduce the deficit as at February 28 last to £34,070. The directors state that it is intended to make future accounts up to March 31 in each year. The company's subsidiary, Ebonestos Insulators, Limited, has made a profit during the period under review, and the Manufacturing Company has made a small loss after writing off certain exceptional depreciation. Meeting, August 15.

DOMINION-SCOTTISH INVESTMENTS

The first report of Dominion-Scottish Investments, Limited, states that the Trust was incorporated on May 2, 1929, but the cash received in respect of share capital was not received until June 30, 1930. The accounts are made up to May 31, 1930. In order to establish the income account on a conservative basis, only such income as was actually received in cash has been brought into account. If interest and dividends had been included on the accrual basis the net revenue would have been increased by approximately £36,700. Dividends, interest, and other income received during the period amounted to £217,882. Total expenses, including interest, amounted to £44,415, leaving a balance of £173,466. From this there has been paid preference dividends, £137,874; and provision for income-tax, £11,784; leaving to be carried forward, £23,807. No increment from the changes in investments has been brought into revenue account. The increment to the appreciation reserve for the period under review

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Ticket .. / Pay-day ..	Settlement Dates: Aug. 12 / Aug. 14	Aug. 26 / Aug. 28	Sept. 9 / Sept. 11

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅜ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55⅝ 56	+⅛
88⅜ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	88½ 88⅝	..
101⅛ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	103⅛ 103⅝	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	102⅝ 103	+⅛
91¾ 82⅞	Exch. Loan, 4% ..	90⅞ 91⅛	−⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	95¾ 96	..
95⅝ 90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	95¾ 96	..
100 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	79⅛ 79¾	+⅛
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	99¼ 99½	..
— —	Do., 5% ..	104⅜ 105	..
101⅜ 97¾	Treas. 5% '33-35 ..	102⅝ 102⅞	..
100 96⅛	Do., 4½% '30-32 ..	100⅛ 100⅜	..
99⅛ 93⅜	Do., 4½% '32-34 ..	101⅜ 101⅝	..
97⅛ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33 ..	100¼ 100½	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58½ 59	..
66 60¼	Do., 3% ..	63½ 64	..
65⅜ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅞ 65⅛	..
84½ 80	Transl. 3% '25-55 ..	82 84	..
266 239	Bank of England ..	256 258	..
82⅜ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	83 85	..
71¾ 60	India, 5% ..	65 64	..
51¾ 50½	Do., 3% ..	53½ 54½	+½
61¾ 56	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅞ 98	Do., 2½% ..	100⅜ 100⅝	+⅛
92¾ 80¼	Do., 4% '60-55 ..	100⅜ 100⅝	..
109 103⅜	Sudan, 5½% ..	107½ 108¼	..
66¾ 60	Ldn. City, 3% ..	63½ 64½	..
76¾ 70	Do., 2½% ..	74½ 75½	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 2½% '40-60	103 104	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	102½ 103½	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	65½ 66½	..
67¾ 58	Do., "A" ..	65 66	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	87½ 88½	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	72¾ 73½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	72¾ 73½	..
	Do., "A" ..	61½ 62½	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81½ 82½	..
100⅛ 95	Do., 4½% ..	96 97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	97¼ 97⅝*	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	88½ 89	+¼
91⅝ 86¼	Can., 4% '60-60	91½ 92	..
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% 30-50	94 94½	..
95¼ 91¼	Cape, 4% '16-36	96¼ 96¼	..
85⅞ 81¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	83½ 84	..
81⅜ 78¼	Do., 3% '32-43	83 83½	..
113¾ 108½	G.Col., 6% '29-49	110½ 111	..
104⅛ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102¼ 102⅝	..
87⅝ 81⅜	N'fld., 5% '34-44	85¾ 86¼	..
79⅞ 77½	Do., 3% '29-49	77½ 78	..
88 85⅛	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	87 87½	..
77 69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	65 67½	..
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	94 94½	..
94¼ 90½	Do., 5½% '45-65	86¾ 87¼	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	89¾ 90¼	..
104 98¾	N. Zeal., 5% '45-65	101¼ 102¼	..
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	91 92	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	85 85½	..
89⅜ 82⅛	Do., 3½% '40	89¾ 90¼	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% '46-61	81 81½	..
104½ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	101⅝ 102	..
100 89	Q'ld, 5% '40-60	87 87½	..
75¾ —	Do., 4% '40-50	75 75½	..
104¼ 98½	S.Af., 5% '45-75	101 101½	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '42-62	85¼ 85¾	..
99⅝ 89	S.A.'st.5% '45-63	85¼ 85¾*	..
66¼ —	Metropolitan ..	42 42½	..
78 —	Met. Dist. ..	67 68	..
26¾ —	Southern, Defd. ..	25½ 26	..
70 —	Do., Pref. ..	25 25½	..
— —	Do., 4% Deb. ..	69½ 69¾	..
— —	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	79¾ 80¼	..
— —	Do., 5% Pref. ..	98 99	..
24/3 —	Underground, £1 ..	87½ 88⅛	..
— —	Do., Income ..	23/4½ 23/10½*	+1/2d
		105 106	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making up prices, July 21	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85⅛	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	85½ 86½	+⅛
80¾	Do., 4% 1900 ..	80½ 81½	..
93	Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	92½ 93½	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	101¼ 101¾	..
92	Belgian, 7% ..	111 112	+¼
47¼	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	48½ 49½	..
54	Do., 4% Funding ..	48½ 49½	+1
58	Do., 5% 1915 ..	56 57	+1
72	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	72 73*	+½
80¼	Do., 6½% 1927 ..	79½ 80½	+½
57½	Bremen 7% ..	57 58	..
79	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76 78	..
96¾	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	94 95*	−½
96¼	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88	..
105¼	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	105 107	..
97½	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	27 28	..
61¾	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	79½ 80½	..
37	Do., 5% 1912 ..	30 32	+1½
56½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	54½ 55½	..
46¾	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	40 43	..
18	Do., Tientsin-Pk. 5%	13 15	..
25	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	23 25	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	112½ 113½	..
78¼	Egyptian Unified ..	74 76	..
21	French, 5% ..	20⅞ 21⅜	..
20½	Do., 4% ..	20⅜ 21	..
106	Midi, 6% ..	105 106	..
106½	Nord, 6% ..	105 106	..
107	Orleans, 6% ..	105 106	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103½ 104¼	..
108¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	108½ 109¼	..
59	German, 7% ..	106 107	+¼
78½	Greek Monopoly, 4%	58 61	..
101½	Do., 5% 1914 ..	78 80	..
92	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101 102	..
104⅝	Do., 6% Stabilization	99¼ 99¾*	..
102½	Hungarian, 7½% ..	100 101*	..
18	Italian, 5% ..	17 18	..
101¼	Do., Cliff. Consort."B"	100 101	..
74¾	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	73 75	..
91¾	Do., 5% 1907 ..	91¼ 92¾	+¼
101¼	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100 101	..
91¾	Tokyo City, 5½% ..	91½ 92½	..
18¼	Mexican, 5% ..	17½ 19½	..
77	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	75 77	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	89 90	..
43¾	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42½ 43½	..
44	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46 47	..
5	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	1½ 2½	..
31¼	Do., 5% 1906 ..	26 27	..
102¾	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
104½	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	84 84½	..
66	Uruguay, 5½% ..	65 66*	..
61½	Peruvian Corp. ..	41½ 51½	..
49¼	Do., Pref. ..	36½ 37½	+½
105½	German Potash, 7%	105½ 106½	..
77¾	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	77½ 78½	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

79¾	Great Western ..	75½ 76¼	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98 99	−¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	94 95	−¼
43¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	53¾ 55½	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	77¾ 78¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	73½ 74½	−¼
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	62 63	−¾
74	L. and N. East., Def.	61¾ 63⅜	..
25	Do., Pref. ..	16¾ 19½	+¼
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	54½ 55½	−½
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	69¾ 70¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	56¼ 57¾	−¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	40½ 42	−¼
66¾	Metropolitan ..	34 67	..
78	Met. Dist. ..	67 68	−¼
26¾	Southern, Defd. ..	75½ 76½*	..
70	Do., Pref. ..	25 25½	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	69½ 69½	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	79¾ 80¾	..
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	98 99	−¼
24/3	Underground, £1 ..	87½ 88⅛	..
—	Do., Income ..	23/4½ 23/10½*	+1½d
		105 106	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

74½	Antofagasta, Cons.	68 70	..
—	Argentine 4% Gt. West	74 76	..
	Argentine N. Eastn. ..	29 31	..
89	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	90½ 92½	+½
79½	B.A. and Pacific ..	80½ 82½	+½
66½	B.A. Western ..	66½ 68½	+1
195	Canadian Pacific ..	68 70	..
69½	Central Argentine ..	189½ 191½	+½
78	Central Uruguay ..	72½ 73½	..
18	Cordoba Central ..	77½ 79½	..
23¼	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	18 20	+¼
32	Costa Rica ..	24 26	..
77½	Estre Rios ..	31½ 32½	..
	Int. Cent. America ..	78½ 80½	+½
40¾	Leopoldina ..	20½ 21	..
41	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	37 39	..
3¼	Nitrate (Reserer) ..	7½ 8½	..
165	San Paulo ..	3 3½	−⅛
8½	United of Havana ..	165 169	..
		6½ 8½	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt ..	6⅛	..	Lloyds, A. ..	61/6	..
Alexandria ..	5⅜	..	Martins ..	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am. ..	6⅛	..	Merc. Ind. C.	12½	..
Bk. of Aust. ..	10⅜	..	Midland, £1	74/0	..
Bk. Ld. & S.A.	8¼	..	Do. ..	612	..
Bk. of Mtl. ..	61	..	(£2 10s. pd.)	8⅞	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	35½	..	National ..	24*	..
Bk. of N.Z. ..	54.0	−6d	Nat. Bk. B.	10⅛	..
Barclays, A. ..	8	..	Nat. Egypt ..	29	..
Do., B. ..	57/6	+3d	Nat. India ..	40¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	27/4½	..	Nat. Prov.,£4	15⅜	..
B. Overseas ..	5⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	60	..
Can. Com. ..	50	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14⅝*	..
Char. India ..	17	..	Un. W. Aust. ..	9	..
District ..	27½	..	Un. Discount ..	31½	..
Dorg. & A. ..	5⅛	..	Westminster ..	78.9	+3d
Hambros ..	8¼	..	Do., £1 ..	51/9	..
Hongkong ..	107	..	Wms. Deac.	14/4	+3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	18¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	16½	..
Atlas Assur.	12⅜	..	Phoenix, Lp.	14	..
Britannic ..	15	..	Prudential ..	22¾	..
Com. Un. ..	22½	..	Royal ..	36½	..
Eagle Star ..	11½	..	Do., "B" ..	36½	..
Empire Life	70.0	..	Royal ..	7½	..
Gen. Accdt. ..	14⅝	..	R. Exchange	51⅜	..
Guardian ..	9⅜	..	Scottish, "A"	16	..
Ldn. and L.	27½	..	Do., New ..	68/6	..
Ldn. Assur. ..	9¼	..	Sun Insur. ..	29	..
N. Brit. & M.	32	..	Sun Life ..	52¼	..
			Y'ksh'e (50/-)	6⅜	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/6	..	Engl. Cotton	1¼*	..
Bleachers ..	16/3	..	Fine Spinners	19/3	..
Borax, Def. ..	18½	..	Hoyle, J. ..	3/6	..
Brad. Dyers	19/9	+3d	Impt. Chem.	19/11⅜	−3d
Brit.Celanese	10/0	+3d	Do., Def. ..	8/3	−1½d
Do.,2nd Pf.	6/6	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	12/0	..
B.Cot. Dyers	2/6	..	Linen Thread	11¾	..
Brit. Enka ..	4/3	..	Later ..	12/0	..
Calico Print.	8/6	..	Patons & B.	19/0*	..
Can. Celanese	2	+⅛	Ryland ..	21/6	−6d
C'n'le Amer.	2⅜	..	Salt Union ..	21/0	..
Coats ..	58/9	..	Salts (S'th'e)	2/3	..
Cock, Son ..	8/0	..	Wardle& Davy	12⅜	..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	−⅛			

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	23/0	−3d	Hydro Elec. ..	25¼	−⅝
Atlas ..	25/6	..	Johnson&Ph.	26/0	+1/0
Barcelona Tr.	28	..	Metro. Elec.	40/0	..
B'mouth&D.	56/9	..	Mex. Lt.Pow.	6¾	..
Brit. Tract. ..	23¾*	−⅛	Do., 1st Pf. ..	76	..
Brit. Insuld.	73/0	−6d	Mid. Counties	27/6	..
Bush Elec. ..	11⅝	..	Midland Elec.	25/0	..
Callenders ..	69/0	..	Nthn. Elec. ..	21/6	..
City of Lond.	54/3	..	Perak River	9/6	..
County Elec.	54/9	..	Siemens ..	21/6	..
English Elec.	14/0	..	Tchec. Elec.	17*	..
Gen. Elec. ..	49/0	−3d	Whitehall,Pf.	24/6	..
Manley's Tel.	5⅞*	−⅛	Yorkshire ..	51/6	..

* Ex dividend. ‡ Ex rights.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotation	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 5% Deb.	100	1¼ prem.	+ ¼
Australia, 5% Bds., 1930	95	⅜ prem.	+ ⅜
B.A. and Pac. Rly., 5% Deb	97½	1 prem.	+ ½
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1970 ..	98	3 prem.	+ ½
Edmundsons'Elec.,5% Deb.	93½	2 prem.	+ ½
Ferranti, Ltd., 7% Pref. ..	20/0	2d. dis.	− 2d.
German, 5½% Bds., 1930	90	2½ dis.	+ ⅝
India, 6% Bds., 1933-35 ..	90	101½	—
Japan, 5½% , 1930. ..	90	1¼ prem.	+ ¼
Johannesburg, 5%, 1950-80	97½	½ prem.	+ ¼
Kelly's Directories,6½%Db.	98½	1¼ prem.	+ ¼
Lockwood and Bradley ..	5/0	1/10½	− 1½d.
Do., 7½% Cum. Pref. ..	20/0	20/6 dis.	—
L.C.C., 4½% , 1945-85 ..	95	¼ prem.	+ ¼
Ldn. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb.	97½	⅜ prem.	+ ⅜
Marks and Spencer,6% Deb.	102	1 prem.	+ ¼
Do., 7% Pref. ..	21/0	7½d. prem.	—
Mt. Isa Mines, 8% Deb. ..	100	4 dis.	—
Newcastle Elec., 5% Deb.	98	3½ prem.	+ ½
Niger Co., 8% Deb. ..	94	Par	—
Rhod.and Mash.R.,6% Deb.	100½	101¼	—
Roan A. Copper, 7% Deb. ..	99	1⅜ dis.†	—
Do., Option Certs. (Regd.)	—	3/3	—
St.Helens Crp.,5% , 1950-70	99½	99¾	—
San Paulo Coffee, 7% Bds.	96	4¼ dis.	—
Skoda Works, 6% Deb. ..	95	2½ dis.	—
S. Africa, 5% Conv.,1950-70	98	⅜ prem.	+ ⅜
South Mt. Gas, 5% Deb. ..	97½	2 prem.	+ ½
Ulster, 5%, 1950-60 ..	99	1⅞ prem.	+ ⅛
Unilever, Ltd., Ord. (£1) ..	23	9/0 dis.	+ 6d.
West Ham, 5%, 1946-66 ..	98½	98	—
Wiggins, Teape, 5½% Deb.	98	97¼	—

† Ex option certificates.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :— ‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; A, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 54½ 5/16 5/16 7/16
2½% Cons., 55/16 1/16 1/16 1/16 7/16 6 5/16 6 5/16 7/16
3% Cons. Lt., 88¼ 13/16 11/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16
3½% Conv. Ln., 79 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16
4% Cons. Lt., 88¼ 13/16 11/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16
4½% Treas., 99 15/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 13/16
5% Do., 105 4 15/16 7/16 15/16 13/16 13/16 13/16 5 4 13/16 11/16 5
4% Fund. Ln., 1960-90, 91⅜ 1/4 3/4 7/16 11/16 90 15/16 1/4
4½% Do., 1930-32 (A), 100 15/16 5/16 13/16 9/16 11/32
4½% Do., 1932-34 (A), 101 1/2 17/32 17/32 13/16
4½% Do., 1932-34 (A), 101 17/32 1/2 13/16 9/16 11/32
5% War Ln., 1929-47, 103 15/32 7/16 15/16 9/16 11/32
5% War Ln., 1929-42, 102¾ 3/4 13/16 29/32 13/16 11/16 7/8 3/4
4½% War Ln., 1925-45, 99 29/32 29/32 1/32 3/4 1/2
5% War Ln., 1929-47, 103 15/32 27/32 29/32 7/8 7/8 13/16 29/32
5% Trans. by Deed, 103¾ 13/16 29/32 27/32 13/16 13/16 3/4 27/32 7/8 7/32

Bank of England, 257½ 1/2 6 3/4 7½
Guar. 2¾% (Irish Land), 59 3/4 7/16 1/2 3/8
Guar. 3% (Irish Land), 63¼ 4/8 1/4
India, 2½% 25½ 1/2 1/2 1/2
Do., 3% 54 1/4 1/4 1/4 3/4 1/2 1/2 1/2 3/4
Do., 3½% 63¾ 1/4 1/4 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
Do., 4% 1930-55, 85⅝ 3/4 1/2 5/8 5/8 5/8 5/8 3/4 5/8
Do., 4½% 1958-68, 93¾ 1/4 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
Do., 5½% Ln., 1932, 100¼
Irish Free State, 4½% Bds., 93 3/4
Local Loans, 6⅝ 4½% 3/4 3/4 7/8 5/8 5/8 3/4 1/2 1/2
Mauritius, 3%, 87
Sudan, 5½% Bds., 108 3/8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

India, 6% Bds., 1932-33, 101⅝ 5/8
Do., 1933-35, 101¼ 1/2
Nthn. Ireland, 5% Ulster Lns 1950-60, 100⅞ 7/8 3/4 7/8
3 100⅛ 3/4

SECURITIES GUARANTEED UNDER THE TRADE FACILITIES ACTS

London Elect. Rly., 4½% 2nd Deb., 94½†† 5½ ½

CORPORATION AND COUNTY STOCKS—GT. BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND

FREE OF STAMP DUTY

Met. Cons., 3%, 87⅞ 7/8
Lon., 2½%, 73½ 1/2
Do., 3½%, 83¼ 1/4 3/4 1/4
Do., 4% Red., 1960-63, 101⅜ 1/2 3/8 1/2
Do., 4% Bdg. for Housing, 1935-36, 104
Do., 4½% Red., 1957-92, 111⅛ 1/8 1/4 1/8 1/4 1/8 1/4 1/8 1/4 1/8
Corp. of Lond., 2½%, 58 1/2
Do., 4½% Deb. 98
Barnsley, 5% 101½†† 3/4†† 3/4 2
Belfast, 5%, 100⅝ 1/2
Birkenhead, 6% 103⅞ 7/8
Do., 3% 58
Birmingham, 4½% Assented, 101¼ 3½ 4
Do., 4½%, 96⅛ 1/4 1/2
Bradford, 6%, 104½ 3/4 1/2
Brighton, 4½% 95½ 2/4 3/4
Bristol 3½% 78¾
Do., 4% 98½
Do., 5% 103¾
Cardiff, 3½% 76½ 1/2
Do., 5% 102
Derby, 3%, 77½
Eastbourne, 3% 1930-40, 83⅞
Do., 4½% 95½ 1/2 1/2 1/2
Edinburgh, 3% 1947-67, 98⅞ 7/8 9¼ 1/8 9 1/4 14††
Glasgow, 5% 102 3/4 1/2
Hertfordshire, 6% 107 7
Hull, 5% 100½ 1/2 1/2
Ipswich, 5% 101½ 3/4 3/4 3/4
Leicester, 4½% 98¼ 1/4 1/2 1/2
Liverpool, 3½% 74¼ 4 4 3/4††
Do., 5% 102
Middlesbrough, 6% 104½ 1/2 3/4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4½% 95½
Newport (Mon.), 5% 1947-67, 98⅞ 7/8 9¼ 1/8 9 1/4 14††
Norwich, 3% 63½ 1/2
Nottingham, 2% (Irred.), 63¾
Oldham, 3½% 85††
Oxford, 4% 1952-72, 97¼ 1/2 7/8 7/8 7/8
Reading, 3½% 1978, 71½ 3/4 1/2
Rhondda, 3½% 85††
Sheffield, 3½% 77¼ 1/2 7/8 7/8 7/8
Do., 5% 104 1/2
S. Shields, 6% 104½ 1/2 3/4
Stew.&L.Jed. 2½% 23/6
S. Durham .. 21/3
Swansea, 3% 1925-50, 69½ 1/4 1/2
Tata, Deb., 97½
Thomas, R. 2/3
Vickers .. 7/1½
Weardale, Df. 16/9
Yk.Am.A.&D. 7/0

SUBJECT TO STAMP DUTY

Lond. City., 4½% 1945-85, "A," 98 5/8 3/4
Do., (as at 95, ptly.-pd.), 15s dis. 3 pm.par 15s pm. 1/16 dis.
Do., 5% 1960-80, 102½ 1/2 3/4 3/4 3/4

GAS

Alliance and Dublin, 94⅛
Bournemouth, "B," 7% Max., 12½
Brighton, 100½
Gas Light and Coke, 19/11½ -/6 -/37 -/41½ -/6 -/41½ -/3 -/6
Do. 4% Pref., 78½ 9 9 9¼ 8 9 8¼
Do. 5% Deb. 99½ 80¾½
Ind. Continental, 155½ 5 6 9 8 8 5½ 9
Metropolitan, 5% Max.) 81Δ††
S. Metropolitan, 104
Do., 6% Irred. Pref., 111
Do., 5% Deb., 104
Tottenham and Dist., 104½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Harrogate, 5% Deb., 97¼ 4
Liverpool, 3% Perp., 82½ 3 2 3
N. Metro., 5% Deb., 99½ 2 ½ 100¾ 100
Do. (Ser. of 1927), 102½ pd., 99½††

INSURANCE

Alliance, 17½ ½
Do., New, 18¼
Atlas, 12½
Commercial Union, 22½ ¼ ¼ ¼ 2 2 2½ ¼
Eagle, Star and Brit., 115
Employers' Liability, 40s. 7½ 40/8¼ -/9
Gen. Accident, £14 3/0
Guardian, 10 9 10 10½
Do., Pref. (5%), 74½
Land and Marine, 7% Pfd. Pref., 4/9
London, 9½ ¼
Motor Union, 3½% Pref., 18/-
N. Brit. and Mercantile, 32 2
Provident, fully pd., 14½ ½ ½ 13½ £13/19/3 14
Prudential, "B," 28/9
Royal Exchange, 53¼
Royal, 77½ ¾
Scottish Union and Nat., "A," 16¼
Sun, 69/6
Sun, 39½ 8½

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Atlas Elec. and Gen., 25/7½ /3 3/-½ -/4½
Do., Pref., 84 84 84 84/-/4½
Brit. Assets, "A," 5% Pref., 90
Do., 5% Pref., Deb., 96½††
Brit. Combined Investors, 5% Pref., 85
Brit. Trust and Agency, 27
Charterhall Trust and Agency, 27
Do., 5% Pref., 83 2½
Colonial Securities, 4% Pref., 69¼
Do., Trust, 44½ Deb., 74½
Foreign and Colonial, 183½†
Do., 5% Pref., 89½
General and Com., 5% Pfd., 86½
General Investors, 321
Globe Telegraph, 14¼ ¼
Guardian, 29½
Do., 4½% Pref., 81½
Investment Trust, 5% Deb., 98½
Law Debenture, 5% Pref., 91
Law Union and Rock, 330 27
Merchant Trust, 5% Deb., 86½†† 8
New York and Gen., 5% Pref., 64 4 3½
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 114½ 15
Nineteen Twenty-Nine, 5% Pref., 85
Ord., 12½
Ry. Deb., 4½% Deb., 84 4 4
Scottish Amer., "A," 5½ ½
Scottish Capital, 105
Second Guardian, 5% Deb., 96½ Δ
Second Mercantile, 5% Pref., 87½
Southern Stockholders, 16/3
Standard, 161½ 3
Do., 5% Pref., 95½
Sterling, 259 ½
Stockholders Invest., 115½
Trustees, 213
Union Comm., 5% Deb., 92
U.S. Deb., 250

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Alliance, 41¼ Pref., 82
Colonial Securities, Def., 106
London and Holyrood, 5% Deb., Ser. "A," 1970-80, 94½
Standard, New, fully pd., 32-2

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Amalg. Anthracite, 3/6 -/6 -/6
Armstrong, Whitworth, 4% Deb., 69½
Babcock and Wilcox, 53/11½ 3/- -/6 -/11½
Baldwins, 2/3¼
Cammell, 7/8 -/9 -/9
Corv., 12½ 6/-
Do., 5% Pref., 83/9
Do., 4% Deb., 75½
Dorman, Long, 4/6 -/7½ -/7½ (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 4/6 was omitted from the List.—Ed. *The Times*.)
Do., 5% Pref., 8/3 -/6 -/3
Do., 4% Deb., 75½
G. Western, 6% Deb., 89½
Gracecroft, 6½% Pref., 15/4½
Guest, Keen, 39/3 4/- 3/4½ -/8½
Do., 5% Deb., 103¼ (free of tax), 20/7½ -/9
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 5/11¼ 6/- 6/-
Lambert, 38½
Lancashi., 5% Deb., 100¾ ¼ ½ ½ ½
Ocean and Wilsons, 8/3
Palmers, 6½% Deb., 65½†† 5½
Powell-Duffryn, 7/11¼ -/9†
Richardsons, Westgarth, 2/5½
Rolls-Royce, 4/10½
Sheepbridge Coal and Iron, 2/5½
Shipbuilding Employers' Fed., 5% Deb., 102 ½
Shipbuilding Securities, 8
S. Durham, 20/9½
Stewart and Lloyds, Deb., 23/3
Tata, 7% Deb., 97
Thomas (Richard), 6½% Pref. (12½ less tax), 8/6
Tubes, 5% Pref., 87½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6
Vickers, 7/3 -/11½ 7/- 7/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (£10), 17/7½ -/6 -/5½ -/6
Vulcan Foundry, 21/10½ 2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Buell Combustion, 7/6
Clarke, Chapman, 47/-
Duffield Iron Corp., 2/10½ -/9 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/7½
Hickleton, 15/9
Hickman, 24/-
Lochgelly, 8/11½Δ
N.C. Metal, "A," 33/6 6/3 7/6 -/6
North Western, 6% Deb. (less at 95, 94½ pd.), 2½ ½ 3 2½ 3½
White (J. Samuel), 2/- 1/10½

MINES

Alexandra, 10/-
Anglo, 29/11½ -/3 -/3 9/3 -/4½ -/6 8/3 9/6 9/- -/3 -/2½
Ashanti, 7/7½ 8/9 9/- -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/4½ -/7½
Cam Bird, 6% Pref. (free of tax), 9/3
Cam. Gold of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 17/3½
Chartered, 16/9
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Red.), 10½
Do., Def. (Deferr), 60½
Do., 7% Pref., 6/3 5/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Globe and Phoenix, 14/6½ 13/7½ 14/6½ 12/9
London Tin, 12/7½ -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/5¼ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 6/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/11½ -/6
Mysore, 10/3 9 10½ 10/5½
Oregum, 5/3½ -/2¼ -/3¼
Rhodesia, 7/6, Fully-paid, 9/9
Oriental, 7/6½
Rhosang, 7/- 6/11¼ -/7½ 7/-
Rio Tinto, 23/7½ 4½ 4½
St. John del Rey, 16/3††
Tanganyika, 31/3†† -/3 -/3
Charles Hunter, 80
Wankie, 12 12½ 11½ -/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 2/3½ -/4½ -/4½ -/5
G. Boulder Perse., 1/6½††
Lake View and Star, 10/9 11/1½ 11/- -/11½ 10/9 11/2¼ 10/9
North Kalgurli, 2/11½
S. Kalgurli, 2/11½
Wiluna Gold Corp., 17/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5% Pf., 39/4½†† 8/11½ 40/7½ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 40½
Do., 4½% Deb., 69¼ 9 ¼ 9
Antofagasta, 20½ -/11¼
Burma Corp., 10/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½
Caledonian Rest, 7/11½ 6/10½
Esperanza, 7/7½
Gopeng, 37/6
Hong-kong, 14/6 -/9 -/7½ -/9
Ind. Cement, 6/-
Ipoh, 16/6 15/9 16/6
Kamsar Malaya, 14/6
Kamunting, 5/10½
Killingholme (Ire. at 6/-, 1/6 pd.), 6/3
Lena Goldfields, -/4 -/3¼ -/3½
Malakop Corp., 4/-
Malayan Tin Dredging, 18/6 -/2 -/3
Minerals Separation, 6½†† 5½ £5/16/3 6¾ £6/10/3
Mining Corp. of Canada, 5 5¼ 4/9
Mining Trust, 11/11½ -/11½ -/3 10/3 -/9 -/7½ 11/-
10/10½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½
M. Lyell, 20/3
New Goldfields of Venezuela, 2/-
New Guinea Goldfields, 5½
N. Broken Hill, 46/3
Phoenix No. 10% Pfd., Pref., 9/10½††
Pinahalan, Pref., 17/-
Petaling, 10 5½
Rhodesian Anglo-American, -/4½
San Francisco de Mexico, 15/- 15/-
Simmer, 9/-
Sprot, 2 2
S. American, 1/4½
South Kalgurli, 10/9 -/10½ 11/-
Taiping, -/7½
Tavoy, 4 4½ ¼
Tanjong, 14/11½ 13/3 14/11½ -/4½ 13/3 -/7½ 14/4½ -/11½
Venture, 5/- 4/7½
Vlyebol Cons., 5/3 -/3½ -/3½ -/3½
Zinc Corpn., Pref., 22

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 15/- 14/11½††
Anglo-Amer., 21/10½ 20/3½
Do., 6% Pref., 91 2 89¼ 90 ½
Bakinga, 5/-
Bwana M'Kubwa, 12/3†† -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/11½
Cape Coal, 1/- 1/3 -/4½
Cent. Mining and Indor., 16/3†† 17/3 -/6 17/- -/11½ -/3 -/3
Chartered, 6/11¼
Cons. Diamond, 71% Pref., 7/3 -/9¼ -/11½ -/9¼
Cons. Main Reef, 17/7½
Crown Mines, 74/3½ 5/- -/7½ 4/9½ -/7½ -/4½ 3/9
Daggafontein, Option Certs., 2
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 13/- 12/10½ -/10½ -/7½ 13/-
11/- 12/-
East Geduld, 63/6 -/9 -/9Δ -/3
East Rand Prop., 10 3/- 11½ -/9 -/7½ -/10½
Ferreira Deep, 7/6 -/5½ -/3 -/11½ -/7½ -/6 -/6
Geldenhuis Deep, 7/6 -/5½ -/3 -/11½ -/7½ -/6 -/6
Gen. Min. and Fin., 12/4½ 15/- -/6 -/4½ -/6
Gold Fields Rhodesia, 9/11½ 8/- -/11½ -/2½ -/3 8/-
Government Areas, 35/3 4/6
Grootvlei Proprietary, 7/10½ 6/3 5/6 -/9½ -/8½
Jagersfontein Ext., 24/11½ -/7½ 4/-
Langlaagte Estate, 7/- 6/3 -/4½ -/3 -/11½
Lydd and Rhodesian, 1/10½†† -/9½††
Modder East Ext., 5/6 -/2 -/3 -/3
Luipi Gold Areas, 2/11½
Do., Priority, 4/11½
Main Reef, 2/-
Modderfontein "B," 14 13 9½ 14/- 13/11½ -/9½
Modderfontein Deep Levels, 24/11½
Modderfontein East, 23/0 2/0 2½
New Kleinfontein, 14/6 13/- 13/6 -/10½ 5/7½ 6/3 5/7½ 6/3
New Modderfontein, 79/3 -/3
New Rietfontein, 7/6
New Stern, 7/6
Nourse, 9/9 -/9
Potgietersrust, 2/-†† 2/- 1/10½ 2/- 1/10½ -/11½ -/10½
1/11½
Rand Mines, 89/7½ 1/3 -/3 60/7½
Rand Selection, 7/3½ 6/9 6/3½
Randfontein Estates, 10/3½ 9/- 9/9 10/4½ 9/- 10/4½ -/3 10/- 9/7½ 10/11½ -/4½ 9/10½ 10/- -/11½ 10/- -/11½
Do., 6% Deb., 65††
Randfontein Extension, -/7½††
Rhodesia Broken Hill Devt., 2/-
Rhodesian Corp., 1/10½ 1/9
Rhodesian Anglo-American, 21/3 -/3 -/3 -/6½ 20/7½
Rhodesian Congo Border, 14/3 14½ 13½ 14 13½
Rhodesian Devs., 6/10½
Roan Antelope, 22/6 1/10½ 2/3 -/2½
Do., 7% Deb. (ex. at 98, £50 pd.), 42
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ 8½ 9
Rolaman Deep, 7/- 6/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/11½ -/3
Do., 6% Pref., 6/- 5/4½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/11½ -/9
Selection Trust, 5% Deb., 97½ -/3½ -/3 -/7½
Simmer and Jack, 16/11½ 17/6 -/6 -/2½ -/6
South African Townships, 6/-
South Geduld, 6/10½ -/6
South West, 16/10½†† 17/6 -/6 -/2½ -/6
Surprise, 3 -/-
Swaziland Plantations, 1/3
Transvaal Con. Land, 20/7½
Ward, 6/9 -/3 -/6 -/4½ -/10½ -/6½ -/6 7/- -/6½ 7/-
West Springs, 14½ -/3
Witbank, 5/-
Witpoort, 5/9 -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—WEST AFRICAN

Ashanti, The, 4/9 -/10½ -/7½
Bibiani, 7/- 6/4½ -/10½ -/2½ 5/- -/3 -/1½ 5/-
Bremang Gold Dredging, 1/-
Bremang Syndicate, 10/-††
Kadzina Exploration, 2/-
Kenyasi Big Mobilia, 1/11
Kenyasi Valley, 2/-
Nigerian Prospecting, 2/-
Tarkwa and Abosso, 2/6½ -/6 -/6½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/7½ -/7½

NITRATE

Lautaro (Nos. 240001 to 420000 and 590001 to 1215000), Bonus, 60/15†† 4/4½†† 2/6 4/4½ 2/9
Rosario, 5/3††
Tarapaca, 6-++

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro, 85½

OIL

Anglo-Ecuadorian, 15/-
Anglo-Persian, 81/3 1/- 80/4½ -/3½ -/7½ -/1½ 1/3 80/7½ 1/3
Do., 5% Pref., 98/4½ -/1½ -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 30/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 99¾
Attock, 25/3 6/3 -/3 5/7½ -/3¼ 6/10½ 5/6
Burmah, 84/6 -/6 5/- 4/9 5/3¼ 5/- 4/9 -/6 5/-
Burmah Oil Pref., 28/6 -/3
Canadian Eagle, 10/6 -/6¼ -/6 -/6†† -/7½ -/6¾ -/4½ -/8¼ -/9 -/6
Do., Pref. (7%), 12/6¾††
Kern River, 3/11½††
Lobitos, 33/7½ -/3½ -/6 5/- 5/-
Mexican Eagle, 13/6½ -/3¼ -/3 -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/4½ -/9
Phoenix, 41 shares, 9/6 -/3 -/7½ -/7½ -/9
Do., 10/- shares, 5/11½ -/3
Rhenish Petroleum, Pref., (8%), 17/3
Royal Dutch, Sub-S., 32½ ½ ½ ½
Shell (Reod.), 94/8½ 5/- 4/6½ -/8½ ¼ -/- 4/4½ 5/- 4/4½ 2/6½ 4/6½ -/6 -/6 2/7½ 5/3½ 90/- 2/6½ 3/9 -/6½
Do. (Bearer), 94/4½ 5/- -/3¼
Do., Pref., 25/3½ -/4½
Spies, 3/3 -/4½ -/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, 7½
Apex (Trinidad), 18/3 -/9 -/3 -/6
Brit. Borneo, 8/6
Brit. Burmah, 4/-
Brit. Controlled, 1/10½†† -/11½ -/9¼ 2/- -/11½ 2/-
Do., 7% Pfd., 5/3½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/4½ -/7½ -/7½
Brit. Mexican, 5½% Deb., 95
Creole (Texas), 25/11¼ 6/3 5/3¼ 4/0½
Do., 5% Pref., 25/3¼ -/4½
Dutch, Ordinary, 2/-
Petrol. Standard and Finance, 19/-†† -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/9 -/7½
-/6 -/9 -/4½ -/7½ -/7½ -/7½
Do., Def., 2/3††
Shell, New 7% 2nd Prefer., 24/10½ -/10½ -/7½ -/8¼ -/9¼
Standard, 5% Pref., 103¾ 2½ ½ ½ 3¼ 3 2½ 3
Trinidad Leaseholds, 44/9
Ud. British, 5-2½ -/2¼ -/6††
Venezuelan Consol., 5/6†† -/7½†† 6/32†† 6/- 5/7½
Venezuelan Concessions, 45-†† 4/8½†† -/4½ 3/9½ 5/- -/3¼

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 10/6 -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/11½ -/3
Anglo-Dutch, 25/4½ -/3 5/- 4/10½ 5/3 -/11½ 4/10½
Anglo-Java, 1/6¼ -/8¼
Anglo-Malay, 7/10½ -/3¼ 6/6
Bertam Coast, 27/6
Bukit Rajah, 9/9 -/6
Dunlops, 10/9 9/9 10/-
Jugra Land and Carey, 12/- 12/- 11/9
Labu, 26/3
Laras, 1/11½ -/2½
Do., 6% Deb., 80
Linggi Plant., 17/6
Malacca, 18/11½
Merlimau Para, 1/7½
Rubber Est. of Johore, 7/9 6/3 -/3 -/3
Ud. Lankat, 2/1
Ud. Serdang, 2/8 -/7½ -/6½
Ud. Sua Betong, 27/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Badek, 20/-
Banawan, -/1 -/1½
Batu Caves, 7/9 8½
Bekoh, 8
Brit. Estates of Java, 1/0¾††
Brooklands Selangor, 2/6
Bruseh, 1/3
Bukit Mertajam, 1/9 -/10½ -/10½††
Bukit Selangor, -/6
Bukit Sembilan, -/4
Bukit Tujuh, 8/9 10½
Dienber, 15/4½ -/6 -/10½ -/10½ -/6
East Sumatra, 1/7½
Golden Hope, 11/3 -/6
Java Amalg., 11/3 -/6
Kali Glazah, 1/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/2¼ -/2¼
Kamuning, 2/0½
Kawie, 6/7½
Kepong, 3/7½ -/7½ -/4½
Kerala Calicut, 5/6
Linggi, 17% Deb., 98
Malawarie, 7/4½†† -/4½
Malayalam, 16/3†† -/9 -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/4½
Narborough, 1/11½
Padang Para, -/10††
Pataling, 16/6 17/4½††
Pt. Dickson-Lukut, 1/3¾ -/4½
Sambuhan, -/3¼
Remfield, 7/- -/1½
Rubber Ests. of Malaya, 5/6
Rubber Securities, 6/11½ 6/-
Sagga, 20/-
Selangor Rubber, 1/2½
Semangan, 2/3½
Singapore Ud., -/9 -/8
Sungei Kapar, 2/-
Sungei Siput, -/4
Sungei Tiram, Pref. (free of tax), 20/7½ -/9
Sungkap Para Plants., 1/9¾
Talping, 1/-
Tanah Merah, 12/6††
Tennaserim Heves, -/5
Third Mile, 2/6
Tjonahrot, -/8
Vallambrosa, 9/-
War-Halim, 1/1½ -/1¾

SHIPPING

Clan Line, 7% Deb., 100 100
Cie. Generale Transatlantique, 6½%, 97
Furness, 5% Deb., 99 -/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 98
Elder, Dempster, 6% Pref., 3/11½ -/6 -/6 -/11½ -/11½ -/3¼
Furness, Withy, 5% Pref., 9
Jacobi, 2
Orient, 6½% Pref., 21/3
P. & O., Def., 43/- -/9 -/9 -/6 3/- -/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 100¾
Do., 5% Deb., 94¼ 4 9 9
R.M.S.P., 6½% Pref., 27
Union-Castle, 6½% Pref., 10/6 -/6
White Star, 5% Pref., 9/9¼ 10/1½ 9/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, Pfg. Pref., 6/9 -/8 -/7½
Do., 5% Funding Certs., 27
Ud. British, 7/-

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam Co., 20/-
Ceylon, 92/6 90/- 3/9
Chartered, 5% Pref., 9/3††
Darjeeling, 54/6 5/-
Dimbula Valley, 58/- -/6
Do., 6% Deb., 76 76½
Eastern Assam, 70/-††
Imperial, 29/3
Jorehaut, 18/11½†† 60/-††
New Dimbula, 3/- 5 4/5 1/0
Rajawella, 6% Pref., 16/4½††
Scottish, 55/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Deloo, 37/4½††

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 216
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 99¼ 100½
Cables and Wireless, 77½ ¾ ¾ ½ 1 ½ 1 ½ ½ 1 1½
Do., "B," 10½ 11½ 10 ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., 5% Pref., 74 ¼ 4½ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼
Eastern, 3% Pref., 43
Great Northern, 29½ ½
International, 45½ 6½ 5½ 6
Marconi, Def., Marine, 38 6 -/9††
New York, 4½% Bds., 100
Oriental, 59/-
Do., 7% Pref., 23/8

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of Amer., 845†† 4½ ¼ ¼ ¼ ¼ 4 3½ ⅞
Do., 5% Pref., 40½

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pf., 39/4½†† 8/11½ 40/7½ -/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 40½
Do., 4½% Deb., 69¼ 9 ¼ 9
Do., 5% Deb., 99¾
Birmingham, 4½% Deb., 84½Δ
Brazilian, 37 7 ½ 7 6½ 3½ ¼ ⅛ ¼ ¼ ½ ¼ ⅛ 6½
7½ 6¾
Brit. Elect., Debt., 1470† 50† 65 60 50†
B.A. Lacroze, 5% Db., 77 6½
Cent. Lond., 31/3
Lond. and Sub., 5% Pref., 9/0¾
L.G.O.C., 4½% Deb., 91½
Mexico, 5% Bds., 38
National, 39/9 -/6
Do., 7% Pref., 21/7½
Para, 2/9
Rio de Janeiro, 30-yr. 5% Bds., 90½ 7½
Do., 5% 30-yr. Bds., 89½ 8¼ ¼ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Birmingham and Dist., 6% Pref., 20/3½ -/3 -/3½
Southdown Motor, 53/9 -/3
Ud. Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 20/-

WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 122½ 3½ ½ ½
Prov. of B.A., 24/6 -/6
Tarapaca, 91/3

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List;—

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Bradford (5% Stk., 1943-57), 1 to 101. Brighton (4½% Stk., 1940-60) 1 to 94-96. Chichester (3% Stk., 1916-46), 1 to 73-75. Croydon (4½% Stk., 1945-65) 1 to 99-95. Leicester (4¼% Stk., 1945-55) 1 to 97-99.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—RISE.—Cape of Good Hope (3½% Cons., 1929-49) 1 to 83-85. Ceylon (4% 1934) 1 to 95-97. Straits Settlements (4½% 1933-57) 1 to 95-97.

DOMINION CORPORATION.—FALL.—Melbourne and Met. Bd. of Wks. (5% Ins. Stk., 1948) ½ to 86-89.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Argentine (5% Govt. Mt., 1887-8-9) ½ to 99½-101½, ditto (5% Tress. Bds., 1909) ½ to 98-100, Chinese (5% Gld. Ln., 1896, German Issue) ½ to 95½-97½, ditto (5% Reorg. Gld. Ln., 1913 (issued in France) ½ to 53-55.

HOME RAILS, DEBENTURE.—RISE.—L. and N.E. (4%) ½ to 79-79.

HOME RAILS, PREFERENCE.—FALL.—L.M. and S. (4% 1923) ½ to 60-63.

DOMINION RAILS.—FALL.—Gt. Southern 1 to 20-22.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Arg. G.W. (4% 1st Deb.) ½ to 71½-73½, R.A. and Pac. (5% 2nd Pref.) ½ to 73½-74½, ditto (4½% 2nd Deb.) ½ to 77½-79½, ditto (5% 1912, Deb.) ½ to 83-85. Centl. Argentine (6% Conv. Pref.) ½ to 97½-99½, Entre Rios (4% Deb.) ½ to 71½-73½, Ltd. of Havana (Pref.) ½ to 10½-12½. FALL.—Nitrate (Red.) 1 to 2⅞-3¼, San Paulo (5% Deb.) ½ to 63-65, Utd. of Havana (4½% Wstn. Deb.) 1 to 32-37.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Gillette Safety Razor 2 to 93-98, Tate and Lyle 3½ to 84-86, Unilever (Ord. Sub-Shares of £1 12s.) 2½ to 21s-2¾, Van den Berghs (15% Prefd. Ord.) 3d. to 10/3-11/3. FALL.—Brazilian Warrant Agency 3d. to 2/0-3/0, ditto (7% Pref.) 2½ to 11½-12½, Brit. Celanese (7½% 2nd Bonds) 1 to 73-78, Budgett (H. H. and S.) (7½% Pref.) 1½ to 19½-21½, Chinese Engineering (Reg.) 1½ to 11½-12½, ditto (Bearer) 2½ to 10½-11½, ditto (6% 1st Deb.) 1 to 94-98, Debenhams Secrts. (7½% Pref.) 1/3 to 31s.-31½, Hecking 6d. to 10/0-11/0, Imarcati-Rand 2 to 196-206, Lever Bros. (8% "A" Pref.) 3d. to 22/0-23/3, Provl. Cinemat. Thrts. (7½% "B" Pref.) 3d. to 18/0-19/0, Reckitt and Sons 1½ to 3¼-3½, Sofina (Ord., Bearer) 5 to 100-120, ditto (Fract. Certs. to Bearer for 1-50 of a share) 2½ to 21½-23½, Tube Investments 1½ to 1½-1¾, Waring and Gillow (6% 1st Deb. Stk.) 5 to 65-75, Whiteley (Wm.) (4% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1-to 68-73.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Pennsylvania Wtr. and Pwr. (5% 1st Gld. Bonds) 5 to 100-104, Whitehall Elec. Invest. (6% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 108-105. FALL.—Pennsylvania Wtr. and Pwr. 1 to 73-75.

LAND AND PROPERTY.—RISE.—Brit. South Africa (Bearer) 1½d. to 32/3-32/9.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—RISE.—Allsopp Brewery (Deb.) 1 to 101-103, Bankers' (Deb.) 1 to 75-78, Guardian (4½% Pref.) 1 to 79-82, Railway Debenture (4½% Deb.) 2 to 81-84, Rubber and Tropical ½ to 5½-5½, Second Scottish (5% Perp. Deb.) 2 to 93-96, Traction and General 6 to 308-318. FALL.—London Canadian ½ to 5½-5, Scottish American (A) ½ to 5-5½, Scottish Capital 5 to 105-107, Trans-Oceanic 2 to 94-102.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL.—RISE.—Dembiy and Cadeby (6% 1st Deb.) 1 to 92-95. FALL.—Palmers Shipbuilding (7½% Pref.) 6d. to 3d.-1/3, Richard Thomas (6½% Pref.) 6d. to 8/0-9/0.

MINES.—FALL.—Camp Bird (6% Pref.) -/6 to 9/0-10/0, Pahang Consolidated (Pref.) 5/8 to 11½-12½.

OIL.—FALL.—Phœnix Products (Pref.) 3d. to 17/0-18/0.

RUBBER.—FALL.—Bukit Rajah ½ to 1½-2, Kinsale ½ to 1½-2½, Lanadron (7% Debs.) 5 to 85-90, Rubber of Johore ½ to 2½-3½, Straits Plantations ½ to 2½-2¾.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—Gt. Eastern Train Ferries 6d. to 13/0-15/0, Khedivial (5½% Pref.) ½ to 2¼-2¾, Ocean Steam ½ to 1½-2, Union-Castle 1 to 1¼-1½.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Agua Santa (7% Pref.) ½ to 1¼-1½, Eastern Produce ½ to 3½-3½.

TELEGRAPHS.—FALL.—Anglo-Portuguese ½ to 1½-1½, Postal Telegraph and Cable (5% Deb.) 1 to 88-90.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—London United (4% Deb.) 2 to 50-55. FALL.—British Electric Traction (Def.) 50 to 1400-1500.

(Continued at foot of next column)

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE

FRIDAY, AUG. 8

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

L. A. PAXMAN, spinster, and F. G. PAXMAN, spinster, carrying on the business of a nursing home, at 62, Pevensey-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, under the style of "The TURRET NURSING HOME."

J. W. LUMLEY and A. D. JESSETT, motor-coach proprietors, Haywards Heath, under the style of JESSETT and LUMLEY.

O. GRUMI and A. FABRON, provision dealers and importers, 4, Carlisle-street, Oxford-street, London, W.1., under the style of O. GRUMI and Co.

W. A. ATKINSON and H. E. TAYLOR, dyers, at Bisby-road, Glen Parva, under the style of W. A. ATKINSON and Co.

S. F. BEDFORD and W. G. HOAD, motor engineers and agents, Diss, Norfolk, under the style of BEDFORD and HOAD.

B. ALFIERI, C. H. C. SMITH, B. ALFIERI, the younger, and B. S. WILSON, press photographers, 12 and 14, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street, London, under the style of ALFIERI PICTURE SERVICE.

G. WILLIAMS and D. LI. WILLIAMS, joiners, at High Bank, Dunham-road, Altrincham, under the style of WILLIAMS BROTHERS.

S. SIMMONS, RUBEN CHERLIN, and RAY CHERLIN, gown and blouse manufacturers, 91, Valentin-road, Walthamstow, Essex, under the style of CHERLIN and SIMMONS.

B. VERCELLI and O. VAGLIO, restauranteurs, 79, Gracechurch-street, London.

S. H. BROWN and J. L. REVELL, newsagents and tobacconists, 31, Park-crescent, Kew Gardens, Surrey, under the style of J. L. REVELL.

W. J. R. BARRY and J. I. SEDLER, manufacturers of motor companions, 62, Cowcross-street, Farringdon-street, E.C.1, under the style of REGAN BARRY and Co.

F. A. SPARKS and E. GILL, trading in the name of SPARKS and SON, of Tarrant-street, Arundel, Sussex, auctioneers, estate agents, and furniture dealers.

T. J. CLAPP and T. R. CLAPP, provision merchants and grocers, 303, Seaside, Eastbourne, under the style of T. J. CLAPP and SON.

W. J. McKERROW and H. E. PALMER, canned goods brokers, 110, Cannon-street, London, under the style of McKERROW PALMER and CO.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 AND 1926

RECEIVING ORDERS

LONDON

Fraser, J., 107, Anson-road, Cricklewood, London, company director.

Kalenberg, M. F. (married woman), known as Mabel Letthelyn Kalenberg, trading as The Cheyne Walk Estate Agency, 33a, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, London, S.W.3.

King, J., otherwise known as Jack Louis Walters, 46, St. Thomas-road, Hackney, E.9, London, boxer's agent.

Littleales, H. B., 410, Commercial-road, London, under the style of R. Mitchell and Co., corn chandler.

Pratten, R., trading as Reginald Ernest, 7, High-road, Woodford Green, Essex, lately carrying on business at Mill House, Mill-lane, Woodford Green, builder and decorator.

Street, M. A., 11, Nottingham-place, Marylebone, London, electro therapeutist (spinster).

Thompson, Capt. E. G., 80, Gloucester-terrace, London, consulting engineer.

IN THE COUNTRY

Oakes, G. H., lately residing at 12, Blenheim-road, Banbury, Oxford, formerly accountant to the Borough of Banbury, Court—Banbury.

Park, W., 107, Devon-street, Bury, wholesale confectioner, and carrying on business at 10, Rochdale-road, Bury, lately residing at 180, Wash-lane, Bury, and formerly carrying on business at Seven Stars, Rochdale-road, Bury. Court—Bolton.

Wood, S. E., 6, Dale-avenue, Hounslow, Middlesex, clerk. Court—Brentford.

Swire, S. V., residing at 66, Mitella-street, Burnley, and carrying on business at 24, Yorkshire-street, Burnley, under the style of W. Swire and Sons, wholesale and retail tobacconist. Court—Burnley.

Silk, R., 123, Hills-road, Cambridge, clerk. Court—Cambridge.

Parry, H. (male), of Blyn Hilyn, Wrexham-road, Mold, builder. Court—Chester.

Webster, J. E., carrying on business at 4, Town-end, Bolsover, music dealer. Court—Chesterfield.

Phillips, W. M., 8t, Andrews-terrace, Colyton, Devon, formerly at The Bakery, Rockbeare, commercial traveller, formerly baker, grocer, and general dealer. Court—Exeter.

Barnard, F., 23, Park-street, Scunthorpe, late of Sandhouse Hut, New Brumby, Scunthorpe, labourer, late fruiterer, tobacconist, and confectioner. Court—Great Grimsby.

Harper, L. T., 211, Daubney-street, Cleethorpes, late of 123, Columbia-road, Great Grimsby, journeyman bricklayer, late builder. Court—Great Grimsby.

Jones, W., residing at 4, Capel-street, Rastrick, in the county of York, and carrying on business at 35, Thornhill-road, Rastrick, manufacturing confectioner. Court—Halifax.

Belcher, A. E., trading as A. E. Belcher and Co., and carrying on business at 20 and 21, Dogs Head-street, Old Cattle Market, Ipswich, auctioneer and house furnisher. Court—Ipswich.

Hollingworth, W. A., residing at 3, Barton-terrace, Stanley-street, and lately carrying on business at 23, Princess-avenue and 2, Arnold-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, wireless and gramophone dealer. Court—Kingston-upon-Hull.

Kettlewell, M. A. (spinster), 50, Cogan-street, Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer and confectioner. Court—Kingston-upon-Hull.

Train, G. (male), 129, Lower Town-street, Bramley, Leeds, and 11, Commercial-street, Brighouse, confectioner. Court—Leeds.

Attenburrow, C. E., residing at 149, Mere-road, Leicester, and lately carrying on business at the same address as a coal merchant. Court—Leicester.

Henderson, R. (male), 162, Grange-road, Middlesbrough, builder. Court—Middlesbrough.

Davies, T. S., of Maes-y-flynon, Graig-road, Trebanos, Pontardawe, lace proprietor, and Williams, M., of the same address, collier, and carrying on business in partnership at Maes-y-flynon, Graig-road, Trebanos, Pontardawe, as bus proprietors. Court—Neath and Port Talbot.

Duke, C. L., 19, Portland-villas, Plymouth, company director. Court—Plymouth.

Davies, J. E., 61, Ely-street, Tonypandy, draper. Court —Pontypridd. Ystradyfodwg and Porth.

Chapman, F., of Prenayr, Stonehenge-road, Amesbury, lately residing and carrying on business at The Packway," Larkhill, as a general store. Court—Salisbury.

Procter, T. H., 35, New Church-road, Wellington, in the county of Salop, retired farm labourer. Court—Shrewsbury.

Holden, T. G., 46, Cranley-road, Westcliff-on-Sea, traveller. Court—Southend.

Wilkinson, G. A., residing at 9, Marshall-street, Darlington, in the county of Durham, and carrying on business as Feethams, Darlington, agricultural engineer and motor engineer. Court—Stockton-on-Tees.

Griffiths, I. H., Paris House, 50, Market-street, Morriston, Swansea, tailor. Court—Swansea.

Hodgkins, B. and **Hodgkins, A. M.** (his wife), of 318, Hordern-road, Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, and carrying on business at 23½, Hunterstreet, Wolverhampton, tobacconists and confect

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

TO BE SOLD BY TENDER AT THE LOW UPSET PRICE OF £8,000.
A FREEHOLD FACTORY AT WOOLWICH having a FLOOR SPACE of about 52,000 SQ. FT.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
are instructed to offer for SALE by TENDER the above-mentioned
FREEHOLD GROUND-FLOOR FACTORY,
which is situate just off the Albion-road, close to the Dockyard Station. The Buildings, with the exception of a small portion, are Ground Floor throughout, exceedingly well lighted, substantially brick-built, mainly cement paved, with slated sky-lighted roofs in spans of 36ft. and 40ft. with a clear height under principals of from 24ft. to 30ft. Railway Sidings could be put in if desired by the Purchaser.
TENDERS, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for Woolwich Factory" and delivered to
THE CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Admiralty, London, S.W.1.
by Four p.m. on TUESDAY, AUGUST 19th, 1930.
May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars with Plan and Form of Tender, had of The TREASURY SOLICITOR, Storey's-gate, St. James's Park, S.W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT. By order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION in Lots, at H.M. DOCKYARD, DEVONPORT (to which British Subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1930, and following days, at Eleven o'Clock precisely each day, the
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,
including:—1,100 tons Scrap Steel and Iron; 70 tons Steel Boiler Tubes; 50 tons Steel Wire Rope; 30 tons Pig Ballast; Steel Plates, Shafts, Davits, Buoys, Propellers; 130 tons Scrap Metal; 17 tons Scrap Zinc, Ashes and Bottoms; 20 tons Electric Cable; 3,800 Tarred Hemp Slings; 30 tons old Rope and Paper Stuff; 20 tons Canvas Rags; Boxes, Cuttings, Scrap, Rubber, Leather; obsolete Engineers' Machine Tools; Steam Winches, Pumps, Engines, Tanks, Forges, Blocks; Electrical Apparatus; Motors; 2,000 Shovels, Steam and Motor Launches; Sailing Boats; 16 New Steam Turbo Bilge Pumps; Motor Cars and Ambulance; Timber and Fuel Firewood; Furniture, Blankets, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Binoculars, Chests of Drawers and numerous other effects.
May be viewed three days preceding and on mornings of Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) may be had at the Dockyard, or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

CITY MAN'S SEASIDE HOME, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
BOGNOR REGIS.
A VERY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE,
No. 3, PARK-TERRACE,
OVERLOOKING PRIVATE LAWNS AND THE SEA.
Six excellent bed rooms, fitted bath room, three reception rooms, and ample offices. Tastefully FURNISHED and replete with every modern labour-saving convenience.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED PARTICULARS NOW READY.
AUCTION, 25th August, 1930, at the Royal Norfolk Hotel, Bognor Regis, unless previously sold privately.
AUCTIONEERS,
WHITEHEADS, F.A.I.
STATION-ROAD, BOGNOR REGIS.
Solicitors, John H. Mote and Son, 11, Gray's Inn-square, W.C.1.

TRANSFER BOOKS

GRAND UNION CANAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th August to the 29th August, both days inclusive.
Dated the 9th day of August, 1930.
W. H. CURTIS, Chairman.
L. BYGRAVE, Secretary.
No. 5, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3.

THE CAVENDISH MORTGAGE COMPANY, Limited.—Notice is hereby given that the SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th to 31st August, 1930, both inclusive.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

FLORENCE NURSE FITHIAN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925.—Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of FLORENCE NURSE FITHIAN late of Hotel Rossert, corner of Clarkstown and Nyack, Rockland County, New York in the United States of America Widow deceased, who died on the 30th day of April 1930 and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the said Deceased were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 2nd day of August 1930 to City Bank Farmers Trust Company Limited of 11 Waterloo Place Pall Mall S.W.1. (the Attorney of the Brooklyn Trust Company the Executor named in the said Will) the Administrator of the Estate of the said Deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrator on or before the 30th day of September 1930 after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and it will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons for whose claims or demands it shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 6th day of August 1930.
COWARD, CHANCE & CO., 20, Mincing Lane, E.C.3, Solicitors for the said Administrator.

IN the Matter of SHANKS (SHOPFITTERS) Limited. By Order of the High Court, dated the 24th day of July 1930, Mr. STEWART COLE, Chartered Accountant, of 9, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, has been APPOINTED LIQUIDATOR of the above named Company with a Committee of Inspection.
Dated this 7th day of August 1930.

STUART WYETH deceased.—Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925.—Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of STUART WYETH, late of 1830 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Manufacturer, deceased, who died on the 30th day of December 1929 at 1830 South Rittenhouse Square aforesaid are hereby required to send particulars in writing thereof to us the undersigned on or before the 10th day of October 1930, after which date the assets in England of the deceased will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received.
Dated this 8th day of August 1930.
LINKLATERS & PAINE, 2 Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4, Solicitors for Arthur William Mellows and Olaf Bernteen, the Administrators of the Estate.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 & 1926. In the County Court of Kent holden at Greenwich. In Bankruptcy. No. 10 of 1929.
In re ARTHUR GEORGE GOURLEY of 162 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, Kent Ironmonger and Builders Merchant carrying on business as an Ironmonger and Builders Merchant at 162 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich aforesaid. RECEIVING ORDER 31st July 1929. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 30th July 1930 at 11 a.m. at the Court House Greenwich. ADJOURNED PUBLIC EXAMINATION 13th August 1930 12 noon at 29 Russell Square W.C.1. PUBLIC EXAMINATION 16th September 1930 at 11 a.m. at the Court House Greenwich.
NOTICE.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.
Dated 7th August 1930.
THOMAS GOURLAY Official Receiver
29 Russell Square, W.C.1.

SOCIETIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CREMATION SOCIETY.—Life Membership £5 5s., includes cremation at death. Prospectus free from Secretary, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEAUTIFULLY appointed central heated, compact FLAT HOUSE. Lease 12 years. Six bed rooms, two to three sitting rooms, two bath rooms, one box room; present servants willing to remain. Strongly recommended. Write Box Z.800, The Times, E.C.4.

BARGAIN.—Gentleman going abroad will SELL his FREEHOLD MODERN LONDON RESIDENCE; contents if desired; excellent for suites. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Write Box 04471, The Times, E.C.4. Regent-street, W.1.

SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.
CHELSEA, in a favourite square.—LEASE of an attractive corner RESIDENCE for SALE; three reception rooms on ground floor, six to seven bed rooms, two bath rooms on two upper floors. Excellent domestic offices. Or would be Let Furnished.—Recommended by
£3,000. MARLER and MARLER, 25, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 5254.

CHELSEA, quiet and favourite square.—Semi-detached RESIDENCE, three-storied, five-six bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen and usual offices; small private garden. This low price will be accepted for 32 years' lease at £3,100. £3,100. 45s. a year ground-rent.—Sole Agents, WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1 (Sloane 8141.)

LENNOX-GARDENS (by).—Pretty little HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; electric power. NO PREMIUM. £235 P.A. Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 6208 (three lines).

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OVER THE PARK.

SUPERBLY APPOINTED MANSION, open on south side, well away from traffic, modern improvement. Passenger lift, oak floors, exceptionally light and complete white-tiled domestic offices. This Residence has rooms of
NOBLE PROPORTIONS,
and contains
14 bed and dressing rooms, six bath rooms, magnificent hall room, and five other reception rooms; also lounge.
Private direct approach by roadway.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.
A unique opportunity for private occupation. Inspected and highly recommended.
Fullest details, in confidence, to principals only, of Owner's Sole Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 9, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

GARAGES

SLOANE-STREET.—A WILLETT-BUILT HOUSE, with completely modernised red-brick RESIDENCE, quiet position facing South, with gardens at rear; three-seven rooms, two modern bath rooms, handsome double drawing room, dining room, and study; three white-tiled offices. Ready for occupation. Long lease at moderate ground-rent.—Apply WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 8141.) PRICE 4,850 GNS.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (facing Lord's).—Attractive NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, modernised and well decorated; three bed rooms, bath room, double drawing room, large dining room, offices; independent hot water. Good lease at only £120 per annum. Improvements and all fittings. Nice curtains, and carpets, £750; or with entire contents of furniture, silver, plate and linen, £1,400 or offer. Recommended.—Apply BITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS

FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.
CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.
8 GUINEAS PER WEEK.—OVINGTON-GARDENS, S.W.—Five bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, and offices; finely wired HOUSE.
20 GUINEAS.—RUTLAND-GATE.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE in quiet situation; nine bed rooms, two bath, three reception rooms. Quite close to Hyde Park.
8½ GUINEAS.—SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Charming FLAT in new order; five bed and dressing rooms, bath, two reception rooms. Very quiet.
6½ GUINEAS.—CHESTER-TERRACE (near).—BIJOU HOUSE, well FURNISHED; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.
15 GUINEAS.—SLOANE-SQUARE (close to).—A really well FURNISHED compact HOUSE; six bed rooms, bath room, four reception rooms. Garden to rear.
10 GUINEAS.—CADOGAN-PLACE (close to).—In an extremely quiet position.—Attractive FLAT in favourite mansion building; four bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms.

CHESTERTON & SONS,
66, SLOANE-STREET, S.W.1.
Telephone, Sloane 2277.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close Hyde Park).—Charming FURNISHED HOUSE; three reception, six bed, two bath; constant hot water; garden. Sgns. Servants if required.—3, Marlborough-hill, N.W.8. (Primrose 4378.)

CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON,
A FEW YARDS FROM THE GARDENS.
THIS delightful little HOUSE of attractive character; six bed rooms, two tiled bath rooms, three reception rooms, and hall.
£1,250.
Long lease of over 70 years for sale at this low figure; immediate possession if desired. Agents, LAWRENCE HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 8, Kensington-square, W.8.

92, ADDISON-ROAD,
KENSINGTON
A very attractive FURNISHED Detached RESIDENCE with garage and small garden; four to five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, maid's sitting room. With possession. By auction on 2nd October, Auctioneers,
CHESTERTON & SONS,
118, Kensington High-street, W.8, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1, 79, Queen-street, E.C.4.

IN A QUIET CHELSEA SQUARE.
Exceptional opportunity to secure an up-to-date RESIDENCE.
£4,500 might be accepted for the Trust Lease of a perfect modernized Residence, with five or six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and offices; parquet floors throughout; central heating. Inspection invited. Sole Agents, RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 9, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£1,500 Might be accepted for BIJOU HOUSE (recently re-decorated in fashionable position) PARK CORNER, seven bed, bath, three reception, spacious lounge hall. Long lease. Rent £250.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.

GARAGES

NO. 5, QUEEN'S-GATE-TERRACE-MEWS, S.W.7.—To be LET, TWO LARGE LOCK-UP GARAGES, with FLAT over; three good rooms and bath room. Rent £145.—Apply 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. (Kensington 1616.) The Times, E.C.4.

NOTTING-HILL-GATE (close to).—Modernised GARAGE for two cars; THREE ROOMS OVER. Rent £100 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MAIDA VALE and ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A large selection of FURNISHED FLATS at all rents from 2½gns. a week for long or short tenancies.—Apply to Principal Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Maida-vale, W.9. 'Phone, Cunningham 1181 (four lines).

SOMETHING UNIQUE.
ST. JOHN'S WOOD (close to Lord's).—For selected Tenants.—Several newly converted SELF-CONTAINED FLATS, with modern conveniences and excellent new furniture, from £120 per annum. May be seen during week-end by appointment.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., as above.

SERVICE FLATS.

Newly opened last month.
1. CHESTERFIELD GARDENS, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR, W.1.
LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED AND DECORATED.
Bed, sitting room and bath. Rent £3 19s. per week, double from £10 10s. weekly. Excellent a la carte catering. Booklet illustrated by Hanslip Fletcher sent free.
Telephone: Mayfair 3717 (three lines).

SMALL SERVICE FLATS

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These Flats have recently been completed and are ready for occupation.
Under the direction of
KENSINGTON PALACE MANSIONS, Ltd.,
Kensington 3675 (10 lines).
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A FEW YARDS FROM THE PARK.
THIS well-planned, bright and sunny THIRD-FLOOR FLAT: five bed rooms, bath room, two spacious sitting rooms, kitchen, and offices.
£475 per annum.
Available on long or short Lease, with no premium.
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TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)
EWELL.—Attractive nicely matured detached HOUSE; five bed, two reception, bath; large well-stocked garden; garage; electric light, 'phone, main drainage; good residential position, near station; £1,550 FREEHOLD. Bargain.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Ewell.

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FOLKESTONE HOUSE AGENTS

Messrs. TEMPLE, BARTON, Ltd.,
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FOR SALE, delightful HOUSE, Winchester District, on high ground; three reception, eight bed, two bath, all services. Moderate price.—Apply JAMES HARRIS and SON, Estate Agents, Winchester.

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

GREENHITHE, KENT,

about 17 miles from London.
Electric trains every few minutes from Dartford to London.
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, known as "STONE PARK," standing in several acres of its own grounds with excellent lawns and flower garden and well cultivated kitchen gardens, extensively planted with fruit trees of the best varieties.
Accommodation comprises five reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, three bath rooms, and modern and up-to-date offices.
Central heating, electric light, gas, Metropolitan Water Board or near supply.
Entirely up to date in every way, a very large sum having been recently expended.
TO BE SOLD AT A LOW PRICE
WITH POSSESSION ON COMPLETION
Full particulars to be obtained from G. WEBB and Co., Sittingbourne and Maidstone.

GERRARDS CROSS, 19 miles from London, easy access shops.—Two desirable FREEHOLD detached HOUSES, each with about half-an-acre ground; four bed rooms, two reception, bath, hot and cold water; garage; main drainage; central heating, gas, electric light; charming situation near pine woods.—Apply Parwig, Dukes Wood-avenue, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

GLOUCESTER (three miles), on main Bristol road.—Picturesque RESIDENCE, ample outbuildings, four cottages, and 13½ acres land; boarding house and catering business included. PRICE FREEHOLD, POSSESSION, £2,000. Mortgage arranged.—GREENLANDS, The Real Estate Agents, Hereford.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD. Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

GUERNSEY.—For SALE, "THE MEADOWS," gentleman's delightful small COUNTRY PROPERTY; picturesque old granite house, oak beamed; eight bed rooms, three reception, garage, &c.; up-to-date and in good condition; standing in three acres of well-timbered grounds. A real good thing at £1,800. FREEHOLD.—A. Martin, 6, Court-row, Guernsey.

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Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere. Tele. No. 16. Also at Hindhead and Farnham.

HERTFORDSHIRE, 40 minutes Town, charming OLD COUNTRY RECTORY, to be LET, Unfurnished; hall, four sitting, nine bed rooms, bath; company's gas, lodge, well-stocked garden; tennis lawn; garage. Rent £110 per annum. Easy lease.—Write Box N.1840. The Times, E.C.4.

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HILLINGDON, in a really charming parkland setting. Detached HOUSE; garage and splendid garden; four bed, kitchen, bath, two receptions (parquet); 10 minutes station. FREEHOLD £995.—STEDMAN and CLARKE, Hillingdon Station. (Tele. Ruislip 180.)

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS,

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QUEEN'S PARK, BOURNEMOUTH.
IN a delightful and secluded avenue, close to golf course, shopping centre, and bus route.—A soundly constructed RESIDENCE in excellent repair, standing in Grounds of over ONE ACRE in extent with tennis lawn; accommodation, eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, and complete offices. To be SOLD by Auction on September 18 next.—Full particulars may be obtained from FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, 39, Charminster-road, Bournemouth.

INGATESTONE, 1½ mile Station.—For SALE, a very convenient FREEHOLD HOUSE; two sitting rooms, five bed rooms, one dressing room, one bath room (hot and cold), separate w.c., very good offices; good stabling for three, coachhouse; small garden, two greenhouses; main water and drainage; hunting with Essex and Essex Union and Polo.—Apply JOSEPH COVERDALE, Ingatestone.

NEAR TWYFORD, BERKS.—A delightful Small ESTATE, with RESIDENCE in the Elizabethan style; two floors only, containing four double and three single principal bed rooms, two bath rooms, dining, drawing, and morning rooms, cloak room, two maids' rooms, servants' hall; central heating, electric light; up-to-date sanitary fittings; main water, refrigerating plant; excellent domestic accommodation; constant hot water; garage; tennis and other lawns, prolific kitchen and fruit gardens, 14 acres of parkland; in all 17 acres; hunting, boating, fishing, &c. FREEHOLD for SALE.—Apply to Owner's Agents, WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, 158 and 160, Queen's-road, W.2.

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NORFOLK, NORTH, Brancaster eight miles.—Attractive RESIDENCE, facing South; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold); indoor sanitation; garden 1½ ACRE, containing old windmill; garage, stable, outbuildings. FREEHOLD £1,500.—Sheringham Mill House, North Creake, Fakenham.

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BETWEEN OXFORD and NEWBURY.—Charmingly situated RESIDENCE with beautiful grounds; well-arranged accommodation of four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall and offices; most charming gardens with tennis lawn, &c., and detached servants' quarters; garage for two cars, &c.
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BOURNEMOUTH. — A new Illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces.
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CONVENIENT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE on edge of rural West Kent village; near church, P.O., &c.; charming views all windows, good rooms; three sitting, seven bed, two dressing, one bathroom (or box), good kitchen, &c.; central heating, separate hot water; warm garage, good outbuildings; pretty garden, tennis court, short carriage drive; in all about one acre.—Write Box Z.683, The Times, E.C.4.

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